

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3160, introduced by our colleague, Representative TOM O'HALLERAN of Arizona, authorizes the United States to place 55.3 acres of historically and culturally significant land into trust on behalf of the Gila River Indian Community of Arizona.

This parcel of land is commonly referred to as the Blackwater Trading Post Land, because it once contained the Ellis family's Blackwater Trading Post, which sold goods to members of the Gila River Indian Community since the 1930s.

After purchasing the trading post in 2010, the community found around 1,000 cultural artifacts on the property, including 126 Akimel O'odham baskets. Following this discovery, the community decided to apply to take the parcel of land into trust.

However, legislation is required for this exchange, as the community's 2004 water rights settlement explicitly requires that any lands located outside of the community's existing reservation boundaries be taken into trust through Congressional action.

Passage of H.R. 3160 will ultimately allow the community to preserve a piece of their heritage by incorporating this contiguous parcel of land into its reservation land base.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative O'HALLERAN for his work on this legislation, and urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3160, the Blackwater Trading Post Land Transfer Act. This bill would place, as my colleague said, approximately 55 acres of land in Arizona into trust for the Gila River Indian Community.

These lands and the former Blackwater Trading Post have a historic connection to the Tribe, as the trading post served many Tribal members since at least the 1930s.

In 2010, the Tribe purchased the Blackwater Trading Post and surrounding lands after the former owners retired.

Under the 2004 Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act, the Tribe cannot acquire off-reservation lands into trust absent an act of Congress. Therefore, we need to pass this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3160.

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.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS LEGATION MEMORIAL ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3349) to authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish the Republic of Texas Legation Memorial as a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3349

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Daughters of the Republic of Texas may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate and honor those who, as representatives of the Republic of Texas, served in the District of Columbia as diplomats to the United States and made possible the annexation of Texas as the twenty-eighth State of the United States.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act").

(c) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.—The Daughters of the Republic of Texas shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of

title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas shall transmit the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentleman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3349, the Republic of Texas Legation Memorial Act, introduced by Representative LLOYD DOGGETT.

This bill would authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish a commemorative work to honor the representatives of the Republic of Texas who served here in the District of Columbia as diplomats to the United States.

Shortly after Texas declared its independence from Mexico in 1836, the Republic of Texas sent diplomats to several countries to represent the Republic's interests. Among other things, these diplomats advocated for protection from Mexico, financial assistance, and annexation by the United States.

London and Paris have each erected commemorative works to recognize the role their Texas legations played in their countries, and it seems only fitting to install one here in the capital of the country proud to claim Texas as its own.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Representative DOGGETT for his efforts to elevate this unique and often untold story of our Nation's history, and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. H.R. 3349 would authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish the Republic of Texas Legation Memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia, commemorating those who, as representatives of the Republic of Texas, served in Washington, D.C., as diplomats to the United States, and made possible the annexation of Texas as the 28th State.

Texas legation sites in Paris and London have been recognized with historical markers for many years, but never here in Washington, D.C. The Texas diplomatic ministers who came to Washington worked out of the boarding houses in which they lived. Eight boarding houses have been identified with varying degrees of supporting evidence. This bill would allow the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to place memorial plaques in honor of these diplomats.

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

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which I authored, to authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish this commemorative work here in the District of Columbia honoring the Republic of Texas Legation.

This is a bipartisan effort supported by a number of my colleagues from Texas, as well as Representative HOLMES NORTON, who represents the area where the memorial will reside. And it has the approval, initially, of the subcommittee which my colleague, Ms. HAALAND, chairs.

The history of the Texas Legation and its significance to American history is as broad as the pride held by present-day Texans over a time when we were once an independent Republic. The district that I now represent includes the historic Alamo in San Antonio. With the battle cries of "Remember the Alamo," and "Remember Goliad," Texas won its independence on March 2, 1836. And as most Texans are aware, for almost a decade thereafter, Texas was a whole other country, an independent Nation with the same independent spirit that pervades our State today.

What are frequently less discussed are the diplomatic efforts stretching over almost a decade by this young new Nation, sending emissaries to Europe and to Washington. At multiple times from 1836 to 1845, the Texas Legation negotiated the terms by which Texas would become a part of the United States.

While everything is still bigger in Texas, the territory of the Republic of Texas, as a sovereign independent Na-

tion, was much more than the current State of Texas. Indeed, it included parts of New Mexico, including Albuquerque, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and even Wyoming. How different America would be today had not this huge part of the center of our country been incorporated into the United States.

The young Republic of Texas had many debts and many challenges from abroad. My own home in East Austin is only a few blocks away from the historic French Legation, this is the place that the diplomats from France used to establish their formal diplomatic relations with the Nation of Texas. Texans in turn established legations abroad to negotiate terms of trade and recognition with multiple European countries. Most importantly, the Texas delegation came here on the very difficult journey to Washington.

Today, we find the plaques about the work of the Texas Legation in London and Paris, but not yet here in Washington, where the Legation's effort had its most profound effect.

Here in this area the Legation operated from a number of houses, boarding houses, some near the present-day National Archives and the Navy Memorial, which is appropriate since one of the diplomats involved, Mr. Memucan Hunt, who also served as secretary of the fledgling Republic of Texas Navy.

In Washington, the diplomats left their most significant legacy by negotiating the terms of annexation in 1845 when Texas became the 28th State to join the Union. That is why this bill approves a commemoration here.

Most appropriately, this commemoration is spearheaded by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, our State's oldest patriotic women's organization committed to the preservation of Texas heritage and historic sites. They will work together with our National Park Service to develop and design a location here that is appropriate within Washington D.C.

Madam Speaker, I would like to extend a special thanks to Kitty Hoeck, she has led the way as the historian of the Elisabeth Ney Chapter, that includes the Daughters in the District, Virginia, and Maryland, for her commitment to this effort. I ask that she be particularly recognized in connection with this work, along with other representatives of the Daughters.

The history of the Texas Legation did not end with the annexation of Texas in 1845. Today, it lives on in the strength of multicultural and multilingual communities across the Lone Star State. They have made our State so dynamic.

With this commemoration, those who visit our capital will have the opportunity to learn about a turning point in the history of Texas and in the history of the United States, and reflect on the sacrifices by the diplomats who made this possible.

Madam Speaker, I urge approval of the resolution, and thank both of my colleagues for their support.

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Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3349, 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.

FALLEN JOURNALISTS MEMORIAL ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3465) to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3465

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 "Fallen Journalists Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate America's commitment to a free press by honoring journalists who sacrificed their lives in service to that cause.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act").

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FALLEN JOURNALISTS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.—The Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.