

With this in mind, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, that would authorize a fitting tribute to Jean Monnet, a critical figure in European history and our Transatlantic Relationship.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6611, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BIGGS. 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, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

KLAMATH TRIBE JUDGMENT FUND REPEAL ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 314) to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 314

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 "Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act".

SEC. 2. REPEAL.

Public Law 89-224 (commonly known as the "Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act") (79 Stat. 897) is repealed.

SEC. 3. DISBURSEMENT OF REMAINING FUNDS.

Notwithstanding any provision of Public Law 89-224 (79 Stat. 897) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) relating to the distribution or use of funds, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall disburse to the Klamath Tribe the balance of any funds that, on or before the date of enactment of this Act, were appropriated or deposited into the trust accounts for remaining legal fees and administration and per capita trust accounts, as identified by the Secretary of the Interior, under that Act (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members 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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 314, the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act, introduced by Senator MERKLEY of Oregon. Our colleague, Representative SCHRADER of Oregon, has the House companion to this legislation.

This bill will provide long-awaited relief to the Klamath Tribes by restoring the Tribe's self-governance over the management of its own judgment funds.

Like many tribes, the Klamath Tribes were terminated by Congress in the 1950s—in their case, through passage of the Klamath Termination Act. In addition to termination, the legislation established procedures for the sale of reservation land belonging to Tribal members.

At the time, the Tribe was required to submit to the Secretary of the Interior a final roll call of Tribal members. The final roll call was eventually used to settle the Tribe's ongoing Indian Claims Commission suits under the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act.

Fortunately, in 1986, the Klamath Tribes' Federal trust relationship with the United States was restored. However, the judgment fund did not account for this restoration and limited the ability of the Tribe to settle any outlying claims.

Today, the Klamath Tribes have no ability to determine how Tribal funds can be allocated to Tribal members or other Tribal priorities. This goes against Tribal sovereignty and is a violation of the authorities upheld by Federal recognition.

S. 314 will right this wrong by repealing the outdated Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act and restoring the Tribe's ability to exercise its sovereign authority over its own Tribal judgment funds.

I thank Senator MERKLEY and Representative SCHRADER for introducing this important piece of legislation and supporting the Tribe in its lengthy quest for a remedy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 314. This bill would repeal the Klamath Judgment Fund Act and direct the Secretary of the Interior to disburse to the Klamath Tribes the balance of any funds that were set aside for legal fees, administration, and per capita trust accounts.

The legislation will bring to a close the final distribution of judgments the Klamath Tribes received through the Indian Claims Commission for a wide variety of historical claims. These judgment funds were distributed primarily to individual Tribe members and their heirs because, at the time, Congress had rescinded Federal recognition of the Klamath Tribes before the judgments were finalized. The Klamath Tribes regained Federal recognition in 1986.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, this bill affects approximately \$600,000 remaining in the Klamath Judgment Fund for approximately 200 Tribal members or their next of kin that the Department of the Interior says it cannot locate.

The Klamath Tribes has requested that these remaining funds be transferred to the Tribe so that they may distribute the remaining funds to the Tribal elders still living, who were parties to the judgments.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), the chair of the Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member OBERNOLTE, as well as Majority Leader HOYER and others, for working to bring this and several other commonsense bills serving Indian Country to the floor today.

Though I think most folks are already in the holiday cheer, it was just a couple of weeks ago, in November, that we celebrated Native American Heritage Month.

Last November, we were able to consider a number of bipartisan Tribal bills under suspension of the rules in recognition of this commemorative month and in honor of Tribal communities across this country.

We must not only recognize and commemorate Native Americans, but we must act in Congress to reaffirm Tribal sovereignty, Tribal self-determination, and our own trust responsibilities to the Tribes.

So, even though we are a couple of weeks off this time, I am thrilled that we could again dedicate House floor time to Tribal nations and communities. It is my hope that we can continue this tradition in the 118th Congress and beyond.

I stand here today in support of S. 314, the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act. As Chair GRIJALVA noted, and Representative OBERNOLTE seconded, we considered this bill in our committee in order to right a historical wrong.

We heard directly from the Klamath Tribes' chairman about what this bill means to him and his people, and the importance of enacting it to finally truly acknowledge their self-determination and Tribal sovereignty.

Upon enactment of this bill, we will finally provide control of the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund to the Tribe in recognition of its important role.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. 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 Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 314.

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.

REPEALING EXISTING SUB-STANDARD PROVISIONS ENCOURAGING CONCILIATION WITH TRIBES ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 789) to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 789

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 "Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act" or the "RESPECT Act".

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE LAWS RELATING TO INDIANS.

(1) Section 2080 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 72) is repealed.

(2) Section 2100 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 127) is repealed.

(3) Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 128), is repealed.

(4) The first section of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 424, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 129), is amended under the heading "CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS." by striking "that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to withhold, from any tribe of Indians who may hold any captives other than Indians, any moneys due them from the United States until said captives shall be surrendered to the lawful authorities of the United States".

(5) Section 2087 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 130) is repealed.

(6) Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 137), is repealed.

(7) Section 2101 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 138) is repealed.

(8) Section 7 of the Act of June 23, 1879 (21 Stat. 35, chapter 35; 25 U.S.C. 273), is repealed.

(9) The first section of the Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 612, chapter 209), is amended—

(A) under the heading "MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS." (27 Stat. 628; 25 U.S.C. 283), by striking the last 2 undesignated paragraphs; and

(B) under the heading "FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS." (27 Stat. 635; 25 U.S.C. 283), by striking the second undesignated paragraph.

(10) Section 18 of the Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 96, chapter 4; 25 U.S.C. 285), is amended by striking the tenth undesignated paragraph.

(11) The Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 325, chapter 3504), is amended under the heading "COMMISSIONER." under the heading "I. GENERAL PROVISIONS." (34 Stat. 328; 25 U.S.C. 302) by striking the fourth undesignated paragraph.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gen-

tleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. 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 material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 789, the Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act, introduced by Senator ROUNDS of South Dakota. Here in the House, the bill is led by my friend and colleague, Representative O'HALLERAN.

This bill would repeal 11 antiquated Federal laws that pertain to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

As this body is well aware, Federal Indian law has existed since the foundation of the United States, and it governs the relationship between the Federal Government, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

The policies and principles of Federal Indian law have undergone many transformations throughout American history, as it was once the policy of the Federal Government to commit violence and forced displacement against Tribal communities.

Although the Federal Indian laws of today are better at upholding the principles of Tribal self-determination and sovereignty, many laws that reflect the prior Federal policy during the eras of genocide, removal, assimilation, or termination still remain as law.

S. 789 will address this concern by repealing 11 outdated statutes, many of which pertain to the colonial and Indian boarding school eras.

I thank Senator ROUNDS and Representative O'HALLERAN for introducing this legislation and ensuring that the Federal law reflects the respect that we hold for Indian Country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 789, the Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act, also known as the RESPECT Act. This legislation would repeal several antiquated and outdated Federal laws directed at Native Americans. It is a bill that is long overdue.

During the mid-1800s and the mid-1900s, the Federal Government attempted to assimilate Native Ameri-

cans by disrupting traditional community structures and ways of life.

S. 789 repeals 11 statutes passed during that time that are obsolete and have been unenforced for decades.

Federal Indian policy today recognizes the unique sovereign status of Tribal governments and supports government-to-government relationships between the United States and each of the hundreds of recognized Tribes across our country.

S. 789 is part of that policy, acknowledging that these laws unfortunately existed and that they should be formally repealed and removed from the United States Code.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, this bill does acknowledge the long and painful history of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians in this country. I support S. 789 because it moves us one step closer to recognizing and remembering that painful history but then addressing it by removing from our statutes that which is so ugly, harmful, and painful.

This bill repeals those outdated and offensive legislative provisions that robbed Native American populations of their dignity and their sovereignty for decades. In New Mexico, we are keenly aware of the damage inflicted upon Native youth and families by so-called reform schools, coercive policies around work, and countless other forms of mistreatment.

Legislation like S. 789 reminds us of that painful history. But we cannot only acknowledge historical wrongs. We must do the work to make things right. I am pleased to voice my support for this bill and look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues from both parties to fulfill the Federal Government's full trust and treaty responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. 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 Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 789.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BIGGS. 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, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.