

Chairwoman Charles' leadership has been essential to one of the most ambitious restoration projects in our country's history: the removal of the two dams on the Elwha River, the largest dam removal project of our Nation's history at the time, and the healing of a river system that has been blocked for a century.

Just this year, we celebrated an anniversary of the river being free, the return of the salmon through canoe journey. This is an endeavor in which Tribal canoe families journey from around the Salish Sea and British Columbia to come to land, to celebrate, to commemorate their history, and to promise to preserve the land, water, and ecosystem for seven generations forward.

This legislation is an important piece of that puzzle, transferring approximately 1,082 acres of Federal land into trust for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe. These are lands once tied to the Federal hydroelectric project, lands acquired during the dam removal process, lands that include cultural sites, historic villages, and ecological areas directly connected to the Tribe's stewardship of the Elwha River.

Placing these lands into trust is not just a procedural act. It is a promise fulfilled. It affirms the Tribe's sovereign right to protect and manage sacred sites for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in moving this bill forward so we can take the final step in returning these lands to the Lower Elwha people, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2388 takes approximately 1,083 acres of National Park Service land into trust for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. RANDALL for her work on this legislation, I urge the adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2388.

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.

QUINAUT INDIAN NATION LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2389) to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Quinault Indian Nation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2389

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 "Quinault Indian Nation Land Transfer Act".

SEC. 2. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE QUINAUT INDIAN NATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 72 acres of land located in the State of Washington and generally depicted as "Allotment 1157" on the map entitled "Quinault Indian Nation Land Transfer Act" and dated February 2, 2024, shall be administratively transferred from the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior and taken into trust for the benefit of the Quinault Indian Nation.

(b) LAND PART OF RESERVATION; ADMINISTRATION.—The land taken into trust under subsection (a) shall be—

(1) part of the Quinault Indian Reservation; and

(2) administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

(c) GAMING PROHIBITED.—The land taken into trust under subsection (a) shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(d) NO IMPACT ON TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this Act affects treaty rights under the Treaty between the United States and the Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians, done at the Qui-nai-elt River July 1, 1855, and Olympia January 25, 1856 (12 Stat. 971) (commonly known as the "Treaty of Olympia").

(e) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—For purposes of the taking of land into trust under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior—

(1) shall meet disclosure requirements for hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants under section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)); and

(2) shall not otherwise be required to remediate or abate those hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CRANK) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. RANDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks into and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2389, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2389, the Quinault Indian Nation Land Transfer Act, sponsored by Congresswoman RANDALL.

H.R. 2389 would place approximately 72 acres of U.S. Forest Service land, known as Allotment 1157, into trust for the Quinault Indian Nation.

The Quinault Nation is located on the western coast of Washington State in the southwestern corner of the Olympic Peninsula.

In the treaty of Olympia, or the Quinault Treaty, the Quinault Indian Tribe ceded their lands and, in return, received tracts that became the Quinault Indian Reservation. The treat-

ty was dismissed after the passage of the General Allotment Act, and the Tribe's lands were separated into 2,340 80-acre allotments to individual Tribe members.

One of these individual Tribal member allotments was Allotment 1157, which was sold by the Indian allottee to a logging company for \$60,000 in the 1960s. The logging company faced legal challenges by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the early 1990s. In 1996, the Trust for Public Lands purchased Allotment 1157 and sold it to the U.S. Forest Service for \$3 million. The Forest Service currently manages the land.

The Quinault Indian Nation has attempted to reacquire ownership of the land that sits on their reservation for the benefit of their Tribe. The Tribe has the support of local stakeholders and the Federal Government and plans to use the land for heritage and cultural purposes. Gaming on these lands pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act would be prohibited.

I support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1550

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

I rise today in strong support of this bill, the Quinault Indian Nation Land Transfer Act, and I thank Chairman WESTERMAN and Indian and Insular Affairs Subcommittee Chairman HURD for the opportunity to speak about another bill before us today and for their thoughtful engagement with Tribal council members, Tribal President Capoeman, when he came before the committee, and Quinault Business Committee member Tyson Johnston, who testified to the importance of this legislation earlier this year.

This bill, for me, represents the kind of tangible, bipartisan work I believe that Congress should be doing every day: delivering real solutions, repairing historic injustices, and strengthening our relationships with sovereign Tribal nations.

Earlier this year, I reintroduced the Quinault Indian Nation Land Transfer Act in partnership with Senators CANTWELL and MURRAY. I want to recognize the leadership of my predecessor, Representative Derek Kilmer, who worked diligently on this legislation in past Congresses.

This bill would return approximately 72 acres of land, as we have heard, known as Allotment 1157, to the Quinault Indian Nation by placing it into trust with the Department of the Interior.

To understand why this matters, we have to understand the history. Allotment 1157 was once part of the original Quinault Reservation, land guaranteed to the Nation under the Treaty of Olympia.

In 1928, during the era of forced allotment and fractioning, where ownership of Tribal land was divided, the land was taken out of trust and ultimately lost

to the Tribe. It passed through private ownership to a timber company and, decades later, was acquired by the U.S. Forest Service.

Through all those years, the Quinault people were cut off from land that held deep cultural and ecological value.

Allotment 1157 includes some of the last remaining old-growth forest in the region, and it is a place where Quinault carvers once slid canoe hulls into the Salmon River, a place tied to traditional lifeways, craft, and history. It is sacred land.

Returning Allotment 1157 is not only historically justified. It is morally necessary. It restores the Quinault Nation land that was never meant to be taken. It reaffirms the United States' trust responsibility and treaty obligations. It allows the Tribe to continue stewarding an ecosystem that they have cared for since time immemorial.

The Quinault Nation plans to use this land as a place of education, a living museum where future generations can learn about their heritage, their connection to the Salmon River watershed, and their responsibility to protect the land.

This is self-determination in action. This is environmental stewardship in partnership with Tribal leadership. This is Congress fulfilling its promise.

I am proud to champion this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage. Restoring Allotment 1157 is long overdue, and moving this legislation forward is a meaningful step toward justice.

I thank my partners in this work for their support, voices, and stories. They are essential as we work to uphold our commitments to Tribal nations. I thank the Natural Resources Committee members for giving this legislation the thoughtful attention that it deserves.

I respectfully ask all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2389 takes approximately 72 acres of U.S. Forest Service land into trust for the Quinault Indian Nation and adds the 72 acres to the contiguous land of the Quinault Indian Nation.

This legislation supports Tribal sovereignty, and it has the support of the Tribal leaders and local stakeholders.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2389.

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.

WORLD WAR II WOMEN'S MEMORIAL LOCATION ACT

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2290) to provide that the memorial to commemorate the sacrifice and service of the women who worked on the home front to support the efforts of the United States military during World War II may be located on the National Mall, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2290

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 "World War II Women's Memorial Location Act".

SEC. 2. LOCATION OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

Notwithstanding section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, the commemorative work to commemorate the commitment and service of the women who worked on the home front during World War II authorized by section 702 of division DD of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 117-328), may be located within—

(1) Area I, as depicted on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs", numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003; or

(2) the Reserve.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the term "Reserve" has the meaning given such term in section 8902(a)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CRANK) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. RANDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2290, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2290, the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act, led by Representatives DINGELL and FULCHER.

During World War II, more than 18 million women stepped up to serve this country on the home front. While many Americans recognize the image of Rosie the Riveter, their work went far beyond the factory floor. My grandmother served as a Rosie the Riveter, stepping up to fight on the home front, as well. Women became welders, code breakers, pilots, medical professionals, truck drivers, and community caretakers. Their contributions were essential to the Allied victory, supporting our troops overseas and redefining women's roles in American society.

In 2023, Congress authorized the creation of a memorial to honor the

women who worked on the home front during World War II. Under the Commemorative Works Act, placing that memorial on The National Mall or in the surrounding area requires an additional act of Congress. H.R. 2290 provides that authority, ensuring this memorial can be located in a place of national prominence alongside other monuments honoring wartime service and sacrifice.

This bill is bipartisan and straightforward. It properly recognizes the contributions of millions of American women whose work was essential to victory in World War II. By authorizing this memorial to be placed on or near The National Mall, we affirm their legacy and ensure future generations will learn from their examples of patriotism, responsibility, and service.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2290, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of Representative DINGELL's H.R. 2290, the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act.

This legislation, as we have heard, would ensure that the service and sacrifices of millions of American women are forever honored on The National Mall and not erased, as we have seen efforts to do over the course of this year.

During World War II, over 18 million women stepped forward to serve on the home front, raising the number of women in the workforce to nearly 40 percent between 1940 and 1945.

These women served in so many capacities: pilots, mechanics, electricians, engineers, coders, and countless other roles. Many of them served in my district at Naval Base Kitsap and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

Their contributions were the backbone of the war efforts, showing the country what women could achieve. Their work reshaped the American workforce and opened doors for future generations of women welders, scientists, and servicemembers.

By authorizing the World War II women's memorial to be placed on or near The National Mall, we are ensuring that the legacy of these brave women will never be forgotten.

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

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1600

Ms. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), the sponsor of the bill.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my strong support for H.R. 2290, the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act, which I, as has been previously stated, introduced