''(i) is consistent with any regulations (or successor regulations) issued by the Secretary of the Interior under section 4;

''(ii) provides for an environmental review process that includes—

''(I) the identification and evaluation of any significant impacts the proposed action may have on the environment; and

''(II) a process for ensuring—

''(aa) that the public is informed of, and has a reasonable opportunity to comment on, any significant environmental impacts of the proposed action identified by the Indian tribe under subclause (I); and

''(bb) the Indian tribe provides a response to each relevant and substantive public comment on the significant environmental impacts identified by the Indian tribe under subclause (I) before the Indian tribe approves the right-of-way.

''(B) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior, in making an approval decision under this subsection, shall not be subject to—

''(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

''(ii) section 306108 of title 54, United States Code; or

''(iii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

''(3) REVIEW PROCESS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Indian tribe submits a Tribal regulation to the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

''(i) review the Tribal regulation;

''(ii) approve or disapprove the Tribal regulation; and

''(iii) notify the Indian tribe that submitted the Tribal regulation of the approval or disapproval.

''(B) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior disapproves a Tribal regulation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary of the Interior shall include with the disapproval notification under subparagraph (A)(iii) written documentation describing the basis for the disapproval.

''(C) EXTENSION.—The Secretary of the Interior may, after consultation with the Indian tribe that submitted a Tribal regulation under paragraph (1)(A), extend the 180-day period described in subparagraph (A).

''(4) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), if an Indian tribe carries out a project or activity funded by a Federal agency, the Indian tribe may rely on the environmental review process of the applicable Federal agency rather than any Tribal environmental review process required under this subsection.

''(c) DOCUMENTATION.—An Indian tribe granting a right-of-way under subsection (a) shall provide to the Secretary of the Interior—

''(1) a copy of the right-of-way, including any amendments or renewals; and

''(2) if the right-of-way allows for compensation to be made directly to the Indian tribe, documentation of payments that are sufficient, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to discharge the trust responsibility of the United States under subsection (d).

''(d) TRUST RESPONSIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall not be liable for losses sustained by any party to a right-of-way granted under subsection (a).

''(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill the trust obligation of the United States to the applicable Indian tribe under Federal law (including regulations), the Secretary of the Interior may, on reasonable notice from the applicable Indian tribe and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, enforce the provisions of, or cancel, any right-of-way granted by the Indian tribe under subsection (a).

''(B) AUTHORITY.—The enforcement or cancellation of a right-of-way under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted using regulatory procedures issued under section 6.

''(e) COMPLIANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An interested party, after exhaustion of any applicable Tribal remedies, may submit a petition to the Secretary of the Interior, at such time and in such form as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to review the compliance of an applicable Indian tribe with a Tribal regulation approved by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (b).

''(2) VIOLATIONS.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that a Tribal regulation was violated after conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior may take any action the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary to remedy the violation, including rescinding the approval of the Tribal regulation and reassuming responsibility for approving rights-of-way through the trust land of the applicable Indian tribe.

''(3) DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that a Tribal regulation was violated after conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

''(A) provide written documentation, with respect to the Tribal regulation that has been violated, to the appropriate interested party and Indian tribe;

''(B) provide the applicable Indian tribe with a written notice of the alleged violation; and

''(C) prior to the exercise of any remedy, including rescinding the approval for the applicable Tribal regulation or reassuming responsibility for approving rights-of-way through the trust land of the applicable Indian tribe, provide the applicable Indian tribe with—

''(i) a hearing that is on the record; and

''(ii) a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation.

''(f) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects the application of any Tribal regulations issued under Federal environmental law.

''(g) EFFECT OF TRIBAL REGULATIONS.—An approved Tribal regulation under subsection (b) shall not preclude an Indian tribe from, in the discretion of the Indian tribe, consenting to the grant of a right-of-way by the Secretary of the Interior under the section 1.

''(h) TERMS OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The compensation for, and terms of, a right-of-way granted under subsection (a) will be determined by—

''(1) negotiations by the Indian tribe; or

''(2) the regulations of the Indian tribe.

''(i) JURISDICTION.—The grant of a right-of-way under subsection (a) does not waive the sovereign immunity of the Indian tribe or diminish the jurisdiction of that Indian tribe over the Tribal land subject to the right-of-way, unless otherwise provided in—

''(1) the grant of the right-of-way; or

''(2) the regulations of the Indian tribe.''.

The bill (S. 3383), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN SCHOOL ACT OF 2026

The bill (S. 3219) to transfer certain Federal land into trust for certain Indian Pueblos in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Albuquerque Indian School Act of 2026''.

SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF LAND INTO TRUST FOR THE 19 PUEBLOS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 19 PUEBLOS.—The term ''19 Pueblos'' means the New Mexico Indian Pueblos of—

(A) Acoma;
(B) Cochiti;
(C) Isleta;
(D) Jemez;
(E) Laguna;
(F) Nambe;
(G) Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan);
(H) Picuris;
(I) Pojoaque;
(J) San Felipe;
(K) San Ildefonso;
(L) Sandia;
(M) Santa Ana;
(N) Santa Clara;
(O) Santo Domingo;
(P) Taos;
(Q) Tesuque;
(R) Zia; and
(S) Zuni.

(2) INDIAN PUEBLO CULTURAL CENTER.—The term ''Indian Pueblo Cultural Center'' means the nonprofit organization wholly owned and operated by the 19 Pueblos (or any successor corporate or administrative entity designated by the 19 Pueblos).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) SURVEY.—Except as provided in subsection (e), the term ''survey'' means the survey plat entitled ''Plat of Tracts 1 Thru 3 Lands of US Indian Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs'', prepared by Surv-Tek, Inc., and dated May 2023.

(b) TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services shall transfer to the Secretary administrative jurisdiction over the Federal land described in subsection (d).

(c) LAND INTO TRUST.—Not later than 90 days after the transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (b), the Secretary shall take into trust all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land described in subsection (d) for the benefit of the 19 Pueblos.

(d) FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in this section is the 3 tracts of Federal land, the combined acreage of which is approximately 9.89 acres, that were historically part of the Albuquerque Indian School and, as of the date of enactment of this Act, are under the administrative jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, more particularly described as follows:

(1) TRACT 1.—The approximately 3.57 acres located in secs. 7 and 8 of T. 10 N., R. 3 E., of the New Mexico Principal Meridian in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as identified on the survey.

(2) TRACT 2.—The approximately 5.78 acres located in secs. 7 and 8 of T. 10 N., R. 3 E., of the New Mexico Principal Meridian in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as identified on the survey.

(3) TRACT 3.—The approximately .54 acres located in secs. 7 and 8 of T. 10 N., R. 3 E., of the New Mexico Principal Meridian in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as identified on the survey.

(e) SURVEY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary—

(A) shall obtain, with respect to the Federal land taken into trust under subsection (c)—

(i) a survey; and

(ii) from the Administrator of General Services, a copy of all encumbrances on that land; and

(B) may make minor corrections to the survey and legal description of the Federal land described in subsection (d) as the Secretary determines to be necessary to correct clerical, typographical, and surveying land title errors.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The survey and all applicable transfer documents, including copies of all encumbrances, obtained under paragraph (1)(A) shall be recorded in—

(A) the public records of the County Clerk Office of Bernalillo County, New Mexico; and

(B) the appropriate Land Titles and Records Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(f) USE OF LAND.—The Federal land taken into trust under subsection (c) shall be—

(1) used for the educational, health, cultural, business, and economic development of the 19 Pueblos; and

(2) subject to Federal laws applicable to Indian trust land.

(g) LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS.—The Federal land taken into trust under subsection (c) shall remain subject to any private or municipal encumbrance, right-of-way, restriction, easement of record, or utility service agreement in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (b), the Secretary shall convey all ownership interests of the United States in all buildings, structures, improvements, and appurtenances located on the Federal land described in subsection (d) to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, to own in fee.

(2) LEASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the conveyance of buildings and other improvements under paragraph (1), the Federal Government shall enter into a lease with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center for the continued occupancy and use of Tract 2 of the Federal land, as described in subsection (d)(2), by each Federal tenant located on that tract of Federal land as of the date described in that paragraph.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The lease entered into under subparagraph (A) shall permit the Federal tenants described in that subparagraph to remain on Tract 2 of the Federal land, as described in subsection (d)(2), for an initial term not to exceed 24 months.

(C) EXTENSION.—The parties to the lease entered into under subparagraph (A) may, by mutual written agreement, extend the term of the lease for 1 or more additional terms if the parties determine that additional time is necessary.

(D) TERMINATION.—At the option of a Federal tenant described in subparagraph (A), the Federal tenant may terminate its participation in the lease entered into under that subparagraph prior to the expiration of the initial or any extended lease term by providing notice in accordance with the terms of the lease.

(i) GAMING PROHIBITION.—The Federal land taken into trust under subsection (c) shall not be used for any class II gaming or class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) (as those terms are defined in section 4 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)).

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3219), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. It is good to be able to not only get the Southcentral Foundation Land Transfer Act accomplished but several other measures that the Indian Affairs Committee has been working on for some time.

ALS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, since I am here on the floor and since I have my friend and partner who has worked with me on other matters of great import and impact, I want to take this opportunity to celebrate something that happened last evening when we here in the Senate passed the reauthorization of the ACT for ALS bill. This bill has passed the House, it has now passed the Senate, and it can head to the President for his signature.

The path on this one, again, should have been easy. It should have been easy, but it just hasn't been. It has taken years of work here in the Congress and even more years of work and effort and heartfelt effort from the ALS community, who are amazing men and women—the people who live with ALS and their families, their caregivers, the researchers, the advocates who share their stories and kept pushing us to keep moving this forward.

We passed the ACT for ALS in 2021. That was an enormous milestone, and, again, I appreciate my colleague here. But what it meant for those who have been diagnosed with ALS to know that for the first time, there would be this pathway for individuals who have an ALS diagnosis who are not eligible for clinical trials to be able to access these investigational treatments.

So we have made good progress. We pushed funding to NIH and to FDA so that we can accelerate the research and we can help move more of these promising treatments from the laboratory to the people who need them.

So we have been working with our partners in the House, Senator COONS and I along with Representatives Calvert and Quigley, on this reauthorization—good, strong bipartisan progress in both the House and the Senate. We thought we were cooking. We are going to make this thing happen. We are going to get it across before the September 30 deadline. And then we were literally running out of time.

I think my colleague and I would both agree we respect the legislative process. There are times when slowing things down makes good sense, but when it comes to ALS, a slowdown, a lapse in authorization—this is not just a procedural issue; this is disruptive. It causes uncertainty. It causes so much anxiety for those who are already navigating such an unpredictable and such an uncertain disease.

Families should simply not have to wonder about whether or not the research infrastructure and the treatment access pathways they are relying on are now going to disappear because a Federal authorization has expired. That is what this reauthorization does. It continues that continuity so that the work that has been built continues and it doesn't have to stop and restart, because ALS is progressive and not in a positive way. Every day, it is harder and harder. People living with ALS and their families cannot put their lives on hold while they are waiting for the next breakthrough because every single day matters.

So what this is about is to see the momentum that has been built over these past 5 years. The ALS community has helped build this momentum, and it is through the research networks, it is through the collaborations, the new pathways.

But this reauthorization is about protecting the momentum that has been built. So it is not just about preserving a program; it is preserving the momentum, preserving the options, and preserving the hope because that is what these families are clinging to every day, is that when you are facing a disease that does not wait, that maybe today is going to be the day for that breakthrough.

I am so honored to work alongside my colleague Senator COONS. He could not be a better advocate. I am so honored to work with so many ALS advocates and the broader ALS community. We have more work to do. We still have to get the Justice for ALS Act and the ALS Better Care Act. We are going to do that. But I am so enormously grateful for the persistence we have shown, the heart that has been here, and, again, the success that was achieved here in the Congress, and now, moving forward, the hope that will continue with the families and those who live with ALS.

With that, I yield to my colleague and partner in all of this, Senator COONS.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, thank you to my dear friend the Senator from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, and to all the ALS advocates out there who have reached out to both of us—to us, to our families, to our staff, to our friends.

ALS is the cruelest disease I know. It slowly and steadily and relentlessly robs someone of their ability to control their muscles, to be themselves, to live their lives, to engage with their families, to carry out their careers, and to share their blessings with others around them. While they remain fully conscious and present, they lose their capacity to button their buttons, to drive a car, to speak, to do the things they were born and meant to do. It is an awful, terrible disease. It is colloquially known as Lou Gehrig's disease. We know people whose lives have been touched directly by it.

I think all of us remember the Ice Bucket Challenge—one of the first YouTube or TikTok sensations that seemed to me to be purely good in that it challenged people to douse themselves with ice water in order to raise the visibility of the urgency of investing in ALS research.

I know Senator MURKOWSKI and I are grateful for Brian Wallach and his wife Sandra, who founded I AM ALS after Brian was diagnosed in 2017—someone who was a skilled and talented advocate and lobbyist and leader here in Washington who made purpose out of pain.

And, as have so many others with ALS, refusing to go quietly into the night, he began coming to the Hill, documenting in a daily way his struggles, his courage, his success in the face of ALS, and engaged both of us and got us to help launch the ALS Caucus here in the Senate.

Dear friends of mine—Dan Tate, who went to Amherst College, as did I; Craig and Kristen Colby from Delaware, who have visited me year after year; my younger brother Steven's best friend; the father of Alex Snyder-Mackler, a talented lawyer I knew from Delaware; and, of course, my chief