

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. Madam 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.

□ 1630

#### AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6611) to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6611

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

#### SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) SPONSOR.—The term “Sponsor” means the Government of France.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Sponsor may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet with respect to—

(A) restoring peace between European nations; and

(B) establishing the European Union.

(2) 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”), except that sections 8902(a)(1) and 8908(b) shall not apply with respect to the commemorative work.

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

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

(B) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—The Sponsor shall be solely responsible for the acceptance of contributions for, and the payment of the expenses of, the establishment and maintenance of the commemorative work under this section.

(4) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, on payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section (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 Sponsor shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of that title.

(B) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If, on 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 under this section, the Sponsor shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary or the Administrator of General Services, as appropriate, in accordance with the process provided in paragraph (4) of section 8906(b) of that title for accounts established under paragraph (2) or (3) of that section.

(c) 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 Senate 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 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. 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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6611, introduced by my colleague, Representative KEATING.

This bill authorizes the French Embassy to establish a commemorative bench in Washington, D.C.’s Rock Creek Park to honor the historic contributions of Jean Monnet.

Jean Monnet was a French diplomat and entrepreneur known as a founding father of the European Union.

Monnet served as a key diplomat during World War II, coming to Washington on France’s behalf to meet with President Roosevelt to negotiate a massive aircraft purchase at the start of the war.

Later in the war, after Nazi Germany invaded France, Monnet negotiated with American authorities to deliver much-needed supplies to the British front lines. Monnet’s efforts helped save millions of lives and led the way in uniting Europe in the postwar era.

Monnet himself said that walks through Rock Creek Park helped him think and develop plans to achieve peace and unity in Europe. I can think of no better way to honor his legacy than this legislation.

I thank my colleague, Representative KEATING, for introducing this impor-

tant bill and championing the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6611 would allow the Government of France to establish a bench near the French Embassy in Washington, D.C., as a commemorative work honoring the life and the legacy of Jean Monnet.

Jean Monnet was a French diplomat who advocated for European unity and peace following both World War I and World War II. After World War II, Jean Monnet proposed the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community to pool coal and steel production to increase living standards across Europe and make war materially impossible.

The actions of Jean Monnet are poignant and valuable lessons today as Europe and the rest of the world seek to counter the unhinged and unwarranted aggression of Vladimir Putin against the sovereign nation of Ukraine.

In the future, it is my hope that we can work together to unleash American energy production to support not only the needs of Americans but also the needs of our allies abroad. Ensuring the United States’ and our allies’ energy independence will be vital for national security and peace across Europe.

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.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 6611 and U.S. Chair of the Transatlantic Legislators’ Dialogue (TLD), I urge swift passage of this legislation. H.R. 6611, introduced by Representative BILL KEATING earlier this year, would authorize the establishment of a commemorative work in Washington, D.C. to honor the contributions of French Diplomat Jean Monnet. I thank Congressman KEATING for leading this legislation.

Jean Monnet was a distinguished French diplomat whose efforts in the immediate post-World War II era were instrumental in the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community, which was a precursor to what eventually became the European Union (EU). Monnet is widely considered a “founding father” of the EU. His vision argued that a unified and economically integrated Europe would lead to long-term peace and stability on the continent.

Monnet was a strong ally and partner of the United States. He spent time in Washington, D.C. during World War II and was a strong advocate for U.S. military assistance to the Allied countries. During his time in Washington, Monnet lived near Rock Creek Park and frequently took long walks in what he referred to as “my park.” Monnet claimed that it was on these walks that he thought out and developed plans to achieve lasting peace through a unified Europe.

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.