

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(1) Section 2080 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 72) is repealed.

(2) Section 2100 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 127) is repealed.

(3) Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 128), is repealed.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(5) Section 2087 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 130) is repealed.

(6) Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 137), is repealed.

(7) Section 2101 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 138) is repealed.

(8) Section 7 of the Act of June 23, 1879 (21 Stat. 35, chapter 35; 25 U.S.C. 273), is repealed.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

# SALINE LAKE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE GREAT BASIN STATES PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1466), to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1466

*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 “Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Program Act of 2022”.

## SEC. 2. SALINE LAKE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE GREAT BASIN STATES ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Assessment and Monitoring Program established under subsection (b).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Assessment and Monitoring Program to assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife that depend on those ecosystems to inform and support coordinated management and conservation actions to benefit those ecosystems, migratory birds, and other wildlife.

(c) WORK AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the Program, the Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the entities described in paragraph (2), shall establish a multiyear work and implementation plan to assess, monitor, and conserve saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife that depend on those ecosystems.

(2) COORDINATING ENTITIES.—The entities referred to in paragraph (1) include—

(A) Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies;

(B) institutions of higher education;

(C) nonprofit organizations; and

(D) other local stakeholders.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—The work and implementation plan established under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a synthesis of available information, literature, and data, and an assessment of scientific and informational needs, relating to—

(i) water quantity, water quality, water use, and water demand;

(ii) migratory bird and other wildlife populations, habitats, and ecology;

(iii) annual lifecycle needs of migratory birds; and

(iv) environmental changes and other stressors, including climatic stressors;

(B) a description of how the plan should be implemented to address the scientific and informational needs described in subparagraph (A), including proposed activities, such as monitoring, data infrastructure needs, and development of tools necessary to implement the Program;

(C) recommendations and a cost assessment for the implementation of the plan; and

(D) such other matters as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the work and implementation plan established under paragraph (1).

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall implement the Program based on the information, findings, and recommendations contained in the work and implementation plan established under subsection (c).

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative funding agreements with, or provide grants to, entities described in subsection (c)(2) for the purposes of—

(1) participating in developing, or providing information to inform the development of, the work and implementation plan under subsection (c);

(2) carrying out assessments and monitoring of water quality, quantity, use, and demand under the Program; and

(3) carrying out ecological, biological, and avian assessments and monitoring under the Program.

(f) EFFECT.—The work and implementation plan established under subsection (c)(1) shall not affect—

(1) any interstate water compacts in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with those compacts;

(2) valid and existing water rights in any State located wholly or partially within the Great Basin;

(3) water rights held by the United States in the Great Basin; and

(4) the management and operation of Bear Lake or Stewart Dam, including the storage, management, and release of water.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027.

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 California.

### 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 support of S. 1466, introduced by Senator JEFF MERKLEY and led in the House by my colleague, Representative BLAKE MOORE.

This bill will direct the U.S. Geological Survey to establish a program to assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lakes and associated ecosystems in the Great Basin States in the West.

Saline lakes in the Western United States are shrinking and becoming

saltier due to prolonged drought and other effects of climate change. These shrinking lakes are exposing harmful dust that threatens the public health of neighboring communities while harming local economies and eliminating essential migratory bird habitat.

This program will help inform and support coordinated management and conservation actions to benefit saline lakes.

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 the Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Program Act.

Although we are considering the Senate version of this bill today, I commend my colleague from Utah, Mr. BLAKE MOORE, for his tireless advocacy for both the House companion bill, which he sponsored, and the Senate bill before us today.

This bill requires the U.S. Geological Survey to establish an assessment and monitoring program that would address the hydrology of saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin of the Western United States. There are 20 saline lakes located in parts of Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and California, several actually in my district. Across this area, saline lakes and their associated wetlands support an important network of habitat for migratory birds and other species.

This bill will inform and support coordinated Federal, State, and local management and conservation efforts to benefit those ecosystems, migratory birds, and other wildlife.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague in urging support of 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. 1466, 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.

### BONNEVILLE SHORELINE TRAIL ADVANCEMENT ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2551) to designate and adjust certain lands in the State of Utah as components of the National Wilderness