

mountains, mesas, the Navajo Nation, the Zuni Pueblo, and others. It is a tremendously, achingly beautiful place, but from Gallup, he answered the call to serve not just once, but twice in his life—first in World War II and then in the Korean war.

He wanted to fight for his country in World War II but was ineligible because of his ancestry until 1945. He then served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment, a unit entirely composed of Japanese Americans because we must remember that at the time that he was answering the call to service, we were suffering in the United States a period of hatred and xenophobia toward Japanese Americans, which makes his answer to the call of service even more extraordinary and for which we are even more grateful.

In 1951, Corporal Miyamura held off enemy soldiers that threatened his machine gun squad. He faced them in hand-to-hand combat. He single-handedly held the line giving his squad time to reach safety. Corporal Miyamura would spend the next 28 months as a prisoner of war.

Corporal Miyamura was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service, only learning of his achievement upon his release in 1953. I thank Mr. TAKANO for sharing those most moving words, Madam Speaker, that he spoke upon receiving that medal. He was the second to last living Korean war Medal of Honor recipient. Now, his passing in November 2022 reminds us of the sacrifices our veterans make to defend our beautiful Nation.

The Gallup community is extremely proud to have been Corporal Miyamura's home where he returned. The Veterans Affairs Clinic in Gallup provides essential care to veterans and their dependents. It is one of our rural CBOCs that provides essential care, so our veterans don't have to spend 2 to 3 hours on the road to get the care that we have promised our veterans.

I have visited that clinic. I visited with the veterans in Gallup, and they have asked me about the status of this designation. I am going to be really happy when we pass this, hopefully this week, to tell them we have done it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. We will name this clinic after him so that he can keep watch over his brothers and sisters in arms as their guardian angel. We will remember him, Gallup will miss him, a Nation will miss him, but most of all, we will continue to honor him.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Corporal Miyamura and vote for Senate bill 475.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing S. 475, a bill to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in

Gallup, New Mexico, as the Hiroshi "Hershey" Miyamura VA Clinic.

Let me just add that I had three great uncles who served in the 442nd, a storied Regimental Combat Team. It is always a poignant story about their service, and I thank the chairman for offering his support in the commemoration of their service to our country.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I, once again, encourage Members to support this legislation. This is truly a piece of legislation that helps the community know and understand how a gallant hero served this Nation. A Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award. It is not given lightly. For a person who truly did face a time when persecution happened to his people but still served this Nation, it is a true honor that we need to bestow on him.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 475.

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. BOST. 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.

WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE MEMORIAL AND SACRED SITE ACT

Mr. COLLINS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3371) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to complete all actions necessary for certain land to be held in restricted fee status by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3371

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 "Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) RESTRICTED FEE STATUS.—The term "restricted fee status" means a status in which the Tribal land—

(A) shall continue to be owned by the Tribes;

(B) shall be part of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and expressly made subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Oglala Sioux Tribe;

(C) shall not be transferred without the consent of Congress and the Tribes;

(D) shall not be subject to taxation by a State or local government; and

(E) shall not be subject to any provision of law providing for the review or approval by

the Secretary of the Interior before the Tribes may use the land for any purpose as allowed by the document titled "Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe" and dated October 21, 2022, directly, or through agreement with another party.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBAL LAND.—The term "Tribal land" means the approximately 40 acres (including the surface and subsurface estate, and mineral estate, and any and all improvements, structures, and personal property on those acres) on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota County, at Rural County Road 4, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and generally depicted as "Area of Interest" on the map entitled "Wounded Knee Sacred Site and Memorial Land" and dated October 26, 2022, which is a segment of the December 29, 1890, Wounded Knee Massacre site.

(4) TRIBES.—The term "Tribes" means the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, both tribes being among the constituent tribes of the Great Sioux Nation and signatories to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 between the United States of America and the Great Sioux Nation, 15 Stat. 635.

SEC. 3. LAND HELD IN RESTRICTED FEE STATUS BY THE TRIBES.

(a) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—Not later than 365 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) complete all actions, including documentation and minor corrections to the survey and legal description of Tribal land, necessary for the Tribal land to be held by the Tribes in restricted fee status; and

(2) appropriately assign each applicable private and municipal utility and service right or agreement with regard to the Tribal land.

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO INDIAN LAND.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Tribal land shall be subject to Federal laws relating to Indian country, as defined by section 1151 of title 18, United States Code and protected by the restriction against alienation in section 177 of title 25, United States Code.

(2) USE OF LAND.—The Tribal land shall be used for the purposes allowed by the document titled "Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe" and dated October 21, 2022.

(3) ENCUMBRANCES AND AGREEMENTS.—The Tribal land 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 the enactment of this Act.

(4) GAMING.—Pursuant to the document titled "Covenant Between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe" and dated October 21, 2022, the Tribal land shall not be used for gaming activity under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS. 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 H.R. 3371, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3371, the Wounded Knee Memorial and Sacred Site Act, introduced by Congressman JOHNSON from South Dakota, would place approximately 40 acres of fee land within the Pine Ridge Reservation into restricted fee status for the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

The land would be held as a memorial and a sacred site in remembrance of the Indian people killed in the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. In the mid- and late-1800s, there were many armed conflicts between Tribes, settlers, and U.S. military on the Great Plains and in the Western United States.

□ 1700

This contributed to distrust, fear, and misconceptions between groups, and the Wounded Knee Massacre was a result of that atmosphere.

On December 29, 1890, a group of Lakota Indians, led by Chief Spotted Elk, had made camp near Wounded Knee Creek on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. U.S. Army 7th Cavalry troops were sent there to disarm the Lakota.

A struggle occurred between the U.S. Army and some of Chief Spotted Elk's band, a majority of which consisted of women and children. A shot rang out, and the U.S. Army opened fire on the largely unarmed group. At that time, it was estimated that approximately 300 Indian people were killed.

In September 2022, the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe jointly purchased 40 acres of land where an old trading post was located. The piece of land also contains a portion of the area where the Wounded Knee Massacre took place.

On October 21, 2022, both Tribes signed a covenant stating that this property shall be held and maintained as a memorial and sacred site without any economic development and prohibited any gaming on the land.

I applaud Mr. JOHNSON for working collaboratively with both Tribes to develop H.R. 3371, which would place the 40 acres into restricted fee status held jointly by both Tribes and memorializes the covenant between them.

Restricted fee land contains the same restrictions against alienation and taxation as land held in trust, but title is not held by the Federal Government. It is held by the Oglala Sioux and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes.

This legislation and the land it sets aside will memorialize and honor the Indian men, women, and children who were killed in 1890.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Oglala Sioux and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes for their work on this im-

portant legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3371, the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act, introduced by my colleague from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

This legislation is an important step to honor Lakota lives lost at Wounded Knee and honor the Lakota for generations to come.

In particular, this bill would place approximately 40 acres of land located within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation into restricted fee status for the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. This is the land believed to be the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre.

In the late 1880s, Tribes began holding ghost dances for the renewal of stolen land and in protest of the U.S. Government, a government that prohibited American Indians from practicing their religious freedom.

In December of 1890, the government sent U.S. Army 7th Cavalry troops to disarm the Lakota near Wounded Knee Creek. A struggle occurred, and the 7th Cavalry brutally massacred over 350 American Indian men, women, and children near Wounded Knee Creek.

The Wounded Knee Massacre was one of the most atrocious acts in our Nation's history. The healing is still continuing today.

In 2022, the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe purchased this land and signed a covenant to hold and maintain the land as a memorial and sacred site.

Representative JOHNSON's bill affirms that covenant and would allow the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to hold, maintain, and protect the land as a memorial and sacred site without any development.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in December 1890, Chief Spotted Elk and his band of Lakota, including many women and children, were moving from the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the reservation, to the Pine Ridge Reservation. As was mentioned, they were stopped by the Army's 7th Cavalry, and they were forced to make camp at Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota.

The next morning, on December 29, the 7th Cavalry attempted to disarm the Lakota. A struggle ensued, a shot rang out, and before long, the 7th Cavalry was opening fire on the Lakota. Almost all of them were unarmed. As was mentioned earlier, most were women and children. More than 300 noncombatants were killed.

Mr. Speaker, this was a massacre. Too many think of Wounded Knee as something that happened in the long ago past and in a faraway place. The inaccuracy of that view was driven home to me in June when I went to the site, and I spoke to the descendants of Wounded Knee.

There, I sat at length with an elder whose grandmother survived that day. He grew up hearing from her own voice of the fear, the violence, and the tragedy of that day. Mr. Speaker, this was not a history book. This was his grandmother.

Close by, at St. John's Church, I looked at the site where the wounded and the dying were taken. The floorboards of that church are still stained with their blood. These are real people. These are real places. These are not ancient tales of a distant land.

Our Nation has struggled with how best to remember, to mourn that terrible day.

On the 100th anniversary of Wounded Knee, this body issued a formal apology and expressed deep regret for the actions of that day. That is, obviously, altogether appropriate, although on its own it is woefully insufficient.

Last year, the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe exercised tremendous leadership by coming together to purchase the 40 acres surrounding this site, an area that was mentioned was site to just an old trading post. The management of that site was not an appropriate memory of those who had died that day.

This bill, the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act, would place those 40 acres into restricted fee status; in essence, placing them into trust for the Tribes. That would provide the Tribes additional tools that they could use to better protect this sacred land.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the leadership of the Tribal leaders involved: firstly, President Frank Star Comes Out, who graces our body with his presence in this Chamber today, but also Chairman Ryman LeBeau, former President Kevin Killer, and former Chairman Harold Frazier. We have spent months working together along with committee staff and the Department of the Interior to craft this important legislation.

My colleagues, I ask for a "yes" vote on this bill.

Wounded Knee is sacred ground. It has been hallowed by the blood of innocent women and children. It deserves protection. This act can give the Tribes, the descendants of those who died, the tools they need to do just that.

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

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will further allow the Lakota

people to memorialize and honor their relatives and ancestors killed in the Wounded Knee Massacre. It gives title of the land to both the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe while ensuring that the land has the protections that restrictions against alienation and taxation provide.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUSTOFF). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3371.

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. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AUTHORIZING FULLY ELECTRONIC STAMPS

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2872) to amend the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 to allow States to issue electronic stamps under such Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2872

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

SEC. 1. AUTHORIZING FULLY ELECTRONIC STAMPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 718r) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “ACTUAL STAMP” and inserting “ELECTRONIC STAMP”;

(B) by striking “actual stamp” and inserting “electronic stamp”; and

(C) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) upon the date of purchase; and”;

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “under subsection (e)” before the period at the end; and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f) and inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) DELIVERY OF ACTUAL STAMPS.—The Secretary shall issue an actual stamp after March 10 of each year to each individual that purchased an electronic stamp for the preceding waterfowl seasons.”.

(b) STAMP VALID THROUGH CLOSE OF HUNTING SEASON.—Section 6 of the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 718s(c)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “shall, during the effective period of the electronic stamp—” and inserting “shall—”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “for a period agreed to by the State and the Secretary, which

shall not exceed 45 days” and inserting “until the first June 30 that occurs after the date of issuance of such stamp”.

(c) ELECTRONIC STAMPS AS PERMIT.—Section 1(a)(1) of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “as an electronic stamp or” after “Conservation Stamp,”; and

(2) by inserting “actual” after “face of the”.

(d) CONTENTS OF ELECTRONIC STAMP.—Section 2(3) of the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 718o(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and”;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) may contain an image of the actual stamp.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS. 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 matter under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2872, sponsored by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), my friend and colleague.

This bill makes commonsense improvements to the Federal Duck Stamp program by modernizing how waterfowl hunters across the country can purchase a Federal duck stamp.

The duck stamp was created when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act into law in 1934. That law required waterfowl and other migratory bird hunters ages 16 and over to purchase and possess a valid duck stamp prior to taking of migratory waterfowl.

Current law requires hunters to physically possess a signed duck stamp on their person while hunting any migratory waterfowl. Even in States where electronic licensing is used, a signed physical duck stamp is required.

H.R. 2872 further modernizes the program by removing the 45-day requirement to have a physical duck stamp, and it allows States the option to sell electronic duck stamps for the entirety of the hunting season.

Under this bill, purchasers would still receive the physical stamp at the end of their State waterfowl hunting season, therefore preserving the long legacy of the Federal Duck Stamp as a physical representation of the conservation efforts of hunters for generations to come.

This is a good governance approach that will reassure waterfowl hunters and continue the unmatched American

tradition of wildlife conservation through sportsman participation. I applaud Mr. GRAVES for his work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the duck stamp, or Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp is the only Federal conservation revenue stamp. This means 98 percent of the sale price is used to purchase conservation easements and to acquire wetland habitats for the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The duck stamp also provides an opportunity to showcase wildlife art, with the Fish and Wildlife Service hosting an art competition each year, and a winning piece selected for next year's design.

Sportsmen and women, artists, and conservationists purchase duck stamps as a collectible to cover entry fees to any National Wildlife Refuge System unit, as a hunting license, or as a donation to conservation. Millions of stamps have been sold in recent years, contributing tens of millions of dollars toward conservation each year.

This bipartisan bill will modernize government stamp services by allowing online access to the Federal Duck Stamp. This improvement will save applicants and agency officials time and money and make it more accessible for hunters, conservationists, and collectors to purchase duck stamps and support wetland conservation. It is a good bill, and I am happy to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this legislation is related, as you heard, to the duck stamp.

In 1932, President Roosevelt signed into law legislation that authorized the duck stamp that allowed for hunters to get this stamp in order to go hunt waterfowl.

This program has been incredibly successful over the 90-year period, selling today approximately 1.6 million stamps every single year. This has generated approximately \$1.1 billion, and all of these proceeds have been invested back into conservation, into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This has benefited over 600,000 acres of our National Wildlife Refuge System and benefited conservation. I will say it again, this program has been wildly successful.

□ 1715

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in 2013, legislation was signed into law that created an electronic duck stamp. The thought there was that with the internet and with the ability to improve access to compliance, we would allow for a digital duck