

Jackie Robinson then led the Montreal Royals to a minor league championship the same season, and the next year, he was promoted to the Dodgers making modern Major League Baseball history.

In his book, Mr. Speaker, “My Own Story,” Jackie Robinson reflected on the importance of this game, stating that: I knew, of course, that everyone was not pulling for me to make good, but I was sure now that the whole world wasn’t lined up against me, and when I went to sleep, the applause was still ringing in my ears.

Since that day, Daytona Beach’s ballpark has been a historic landmark and a reminder of Jackie Robinson’s impact, of the civil rights movement, and of the integration of modern professional baseball.

Its preservation and recognition are even more important and more crucial now following the demolition of Ebbets Field, home to the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1960, which again, was the first Major League Baseball team to sign Robinson, but now that that stadium is destroyed, we must preserve and honor Jackie Robinson’s legacy.

I thank Chairman WESTERMAN for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor, so that we can pass it into law and protect and commemorate the Jackie Robinson Ballpark in Daytona for all future Americans.

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

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I, again, commend Representative WALTZ for his efforts in leading this important bill. This is a straightforward way of recognizing a historic venue that played a critical role in the fight for equality for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption 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 Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8012, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1815

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3857) to take certain land in the State of California into trust for the benefit of the Jamul Indian Village of California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3857

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 “Jamul Indian Village Land Transfer Act”.

SEC. 2. TRUST LAND FOR THE JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE OF CALIFORNIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 172.10 acres of land described in subsection (b) is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Jamul Indian Village of California.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTIONS.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the following:

(1) PARCEL 1.—The parcels of land totaling approximately 161.23 acres, located in San Diego County, California, that are held in fee by the Jamul Indian Village of California, as legally described in Document No. 2022-0010260 in the Official Records of the Office of the Recorder, San Diego County, California, and recorded January 7, 2022.

(2) PARCEL 2.—The parcel of land totaling approximately 6 acres, located in San Diego County, California, that is held in fee by the Jamul Indian Village of California, as legally described in Document No. 2021-0540770 in the Official Records of the Office of the Recorder, San Diego County, California, and recorded July 29, 2021.

(3) PARCEL 3.—The parcel of land totaling approximately 4.03 acres, located in San Diego County, California, as legally described in Document No. 1998-0020339 in the Official Records of the Office of the Recorder, San Diego County, California, and recorded January 15, 1998.

(4) PARCEL 4.—The parcel of land comprised of approximately 0.84 acres, located in San Diego County, California, as legally described in Document No. 2017-0410384 in the Official Records of the Office of the Recorder, San Diego County, California, and recorded September 7, 2017.

(c) ADDITIONAL TRUST ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall accept title in and to, and place into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Jamul Indian Village of California, the land depicted as “Proposed 1.1 acres” on the map of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife entitled “Amended Acres Proposal” and dated May 2023 if that land is conveyed or otherwise transferred to the United States by, or on behalf of, the Jamul Indian Village of California.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Land taken into trust under subsections (a) and (c) shall be—

(1) part of the reservation of the Jamul Indian Village of California; and

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

(e) GAMING PROHIBITED.—Land described in subsections (b) and (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 SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3857, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3857, the Jamul Indian Village Land Transfer Act, which would place approximately 173 acres of land into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Jamul Indian Village.

The Jamul Indian Village is located in San Diego County and is part of the Kumeyaay people of southern California, otherwise known as the Mission Indians.

While the Tribe’s history dates back 12,000 years, they only received Federal recognition in 1981. The Tribe’s reservation consists of approximately 6.04 acres, but the Tribe has continued to work to restore its land base.

This legislation would place certain parcels into trust for the Tribe’s benefit. The legislation also would prohibit Class 2 or Class 3 gaming on the parcels placed into trust consistent with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for his work on the House companion to this legislation that passed the House earlier this year.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage adoption of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of Senator PADILLA’s Jamul Indian Village Land Transfer Act. This would designate approximately 172 acres of land located in San Diego County, California, into trust for the benefit of the federally recognized Tribe of the Jamul Indian Village of California.

This land is within the Tribe’s ancestral territory and is located near their existing reservation. This Tribe has fought for years to restore their homelands and protect and preserve their cultural sites.

With this land, the Tribe will be able to increase Tribal housing, preserve and protect cultural sites, and better provide essential government operations, including healthcare services, administrative offices, law enforcement, and other community resources, such as a grocery store and educational services.

Earlier this year, we passed the House version of this bill by voice vote. I ask my colleagues to support the bill once again so that we can send it to the President for his signature, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this legislation would take approximately

173 acres of land into trust for the Jamul Indian Village for the benefit of the Tribe.

I again thank Mr. ISSA for his hard work on behalf of his constituents. I urge 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 Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3857.

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. WESTERMAN. 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.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8946) to convey the reversionary interest of the United States in certain land in Sacramento, California.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8946

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 "Reversionary Interest Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF UNITED STATES INTEREST IN CERTAIN LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term "covered land" means the approximately 8.43 acres of land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Sacramento, California, as generally depicted as "Proposed Easements to be Released" on the map titled "Lands Proposed for Release from Any and All Reversionary Interests of the United States, including interests under the Act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 489)", dated November 7, 2022.

(2) BUYER.—(A) The term "buyer" means the owner of record of any of the parcels included in the covered land at the time of the requested conveyance.

(B) Buyer may only request and purchase the covered land's reversionary interest for the parcels of which the owner is the owner of record at the time of request.

(3) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The term "reversionary interest" means all reversionary interests of the United States in the covered land.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—Not later than two years after the Secretary receives a request from the buyer, the Secretary shall offer to the buyer the applicable reversionary interest subject to the requirements in subsection (c), and shall convey the lands to buyer upon payment of the appraised value.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—Any conveyance under this section—

(1) shall be subject to valid existing rights; and

(2) shall be for not less than fair market value.

(d) PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the applicable reversionary interest—

(1) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(2) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(e) COSTS.—In addition to the fair market value determined under subsection (d), the buyer shall pay all costs related to the applicable conveyance of the reversionary interest, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs.

(f) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—The proceeds from the sale of the applicable reversionary interest shall be—

(1) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(2) used in accordance with that Act.

SEC. 3. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall—

(1) diminish the right-of-way associated with the covered land in section 2 to a width of less than 50 feet on each side of the center of the main track or tracks established and maintained by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company on the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) validate or confirm any right or title to, or interest in the land referred to in section 2 arising out of adverse possession, prescription, or abandonment, and not confirmed by conveyance made by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company before the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. 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. 8956, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative MATSUI's bill, H.R. 8956, the Reversionary Interest Conveyance Act.

This bill will resolve a stubborn property law issue that has long afflicted a small parcel of land in California.

The private owners of an 8-acre property in Sacramento recently discovered a reversionary interest on their land, which was originally conveyed by a railroad company. The interest, which dates back to the days of the transcontinental railroad, technically requires the land to revert to the United States since it is no longer used for railroad purposes. With their land encumbered, the owners of this property

are limited in their ability to develop or sell the land.

The Bureau of Land Management, which would receive the property through the reversion, does not want to manage the land in question. Since the agency can't extinguish the reversionary interest unilaterally, the BLM has encouraged Congress to pursue a legislative solution.

H.R. 8946 would resolve this conflict by requiring the Bureau of Land Management to convey the reversionary interest to the private landowners for fair market value. In so doing, this bill will free up the land for economic development and prevent further Federal interference.

That is a good governance bill that supports a local community, encourages economic development, and reduces the burden on the Federal Government. I applaud Representative MATSUI for advancing this solution on behalf of her constituents.

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

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

I rise in support of the Reversionary Interest Conveyance Act, introduced by my colleague from the Sacramento area in California, Representative MATSUI.

Her bill would allow for the conveyance of certain Federal Government claims associated with approximately 8.43 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Sacramento.

It is currently encumbered by what is known as a reversionary interest, in this case dating back to the 19th century.

The original conveyance of the land from the Federal Government stipulated that it must be used for specific stated purposes or ownership would revert back to the United States.

Lands with reversionary interests like these have what is called a clouded title, which limits allowable uses and development.

In this case, the reversionary interests originate from the initial conveyance that provided public land for railroad purposes in the 19th century, but the land changed hands over the years, eventually without knowledge of this requirement.

The bill aims to clear up the land ownership issue by resolving the Federal Government's ownership claims on these parcels. Under the sale authorized by the bill, landowners would be given the opportunity to purchase the reversionary interests from the government so that they can pursue development or future conveyances of the land.

Importantly, this bill has standard conveyance language, including a requirement to sell the interest at fair market value, and the authorized conveyance is supported by the Department of the Interior.

This is a win-win for the government and the community in Sacramento. Mr.