

Brown (SC) Hart
 Bryant Hastings (FL)
 Calvert Hastings (WA)
 Camp Hayes
 Cannon Hayworth
 Cantor Hefley
 Capito Herger
 Capps Hill
 Capuano Hilliard
 Cardin Hinchey
 Carson (OK) Hinojosa
 Castle Hobson
 Chabot Hoeffel
 Clay Hoekstra
 Clayton Holden
 Clyburn Holt
 Coble Honda
 Collins Hooley
 Combest Horn
 Condit Hostettler
 Conyers Houghton
 Cooksey Hulshof
 Costello Hyde
 Cox Inslee
 Coyne Isakson
 Cramer Israel
 Crane Issa
 Crenshaw Istook
 Crowley Jackson (IL)
 Culberson Jackson-Lee
 Cummings (TX)
 Cunningham Jenkins
 Davis (CA) John
 Davis (FL) Johnson (IL)
 Davis (IL) Johnson, E. B.
 Davis, Jo Ann Johnson, Sam
 Davis, Tom Jones (NC)
 Deal Kanjorski
 DeGette Kaptur
 Delahunt Keller
 DeLauro Kelly
 DeLay Kennedy (MN)
 DeMint Kennedy (RI)
 Deutsch Kerns
 Diaz-Balart Kildee
 Dicks Kilpatrick
 Dingell Kind (WI)
 Doggett King (NY)
 Dooley Kingston
 Doolittle Kirk
 Doyle Kleczka
 Dreier Kolbe
 Duncan Kucinich
 Dunn LaFalce
 Edwards Lampson
 Ehlers Langevin
 Ehrlich Lantos
 Emerson Largent
 Engel Larsen (WA)
 English Latham
 Eshoo LaTourette
 Etheridge Leach
 Evans Lee
 Farr Levin
 Fattah Lewis (GA)
 Ferguson Foybal-Allard
 Filner Linder
 Flake Lipinski
 Fletcher LoBiondo
 Foley Lofgren
 Forbes Lowey
 Fossella Lucas (KY)
 Frank Lucas (OK)
 Frelinghuysen Luther
 Frost Lynch
 Gallegly Maloney (CT)
 Ganske Maloney (NY)
 Gekas Manzullo
 Gibbons Markey
 Gilchrest Mascara
 Gillmor Matheson
 Gilman Matsui
 Gonzalez McCarthy (MO)
 Goode McCarthy (NY)
 Goodlatte McCollum
 Gordon McCrery
 Graham McDermott
 Granger McHugh
 Graves McInnis
 Green (TX) McIntyre
 Green (WI) McKeon
 Greenwood McNulty
 Grucci Meehan
 Gutierrez Meek (FL)
 Gutknecht Meeks (NY)
 Hall (OH) Menendez
 Hall (TX) Mica
 Hansen Millender
 Harman McDonald

Miller, Dan
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Miller, Jeff
 Mink
 Mollohan
 Moore
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Morella
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nethercutt
 Ney
 Northup
 Nussle
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Osborne
 Ose
 Otter
 Owens
 Oxley
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Paul
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Pence
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Phelps
 Pickering
 Pitts
 Platts
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Portman
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Putnam
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Ramstad
 Rangel
 Regula
 Rehberg
 Reyes
 Reynolds
 Rivers
 Rodriguez
 Roemer
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross
 Rothman
 Roukema
 Lewis (KY)
 Royce
 Rush
 Ryan (WI)
 Ryun (KS)
 Sabo
 Sanchez
 Sanders
 Sandlin
 Sawyer
 Saxton
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrock
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Shadegg
 Shaw
 Shays
 Sherman
 Sherwood
 Shimkus
 Shows
 Shuster
 Simmons
 Simpson
 Skeen
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Solis
 Souder
 Spratt
 Stark
 Stearns
 Stenholm
 Strickland
 Stump
 Stupak
 Sununu
 Tancredo
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Tauzin
 Taylor (MS)
 Taylor (NC)
 Terry
 Thomas

NOT VOTING—39

Aderholt
 Bachus
 Bentsen
 Blagojevich
 Bonior
 Brown (FL)
 Burr
 Burton
 Buyer
 Callahan
 Carson (IN)
 Chambliss
 Clement

Cubin
 DeFazio
 Everett
 Ford
 Gephardt
 Goss
 Hilleary
 Hoyer
 Hunter
 Jefferson
 Johnson (CT)
 Jones (OH)
 Knollenberg

Waters
 Watkins (OK)
 Watson (CA)
 Watt (NC)
 Watts (OK)
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Whitfield
 Wicker
 Wilson
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Wynn
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

LaHood
 Larson (CT)
 Lewis (CA)
 McGovern
 McKinney
 Murtha
 Norwood
 Quinn
 Riley
 Schaffer
 Sweeney
 Wamp
 Wexler

□ 1911

So (two-thirds of those present having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall vote No. 450. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yea".

REQUIRING VALUATION OF NON-TRIBAL INTEREST OWNERSHIP WITHIN ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1913) to require the valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1913

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

SECTION 1. PUEBLO OF ACOMA LAND AND MINERAL CONSOLIDATION.

(a) VALUATION.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine the extent and the value of the nontribal interest ownership of the subsurface rights, including mineral rights, within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation.

(b) LAND EXCHANGES.—Upon completion of the valuation required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall, unless the Secretary exercises an option under subsection (c), negotiate an exchange with any willing sellers of interests in nontribal land (including interests in mineral or other surface or subsurface rights) within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation for interests in Federal land that is—

(1) located within the boundaries of the State of New Mexico;

(2) identified by the Bureau of Land Management as available for disposal; and

(3) of approximately the same value as the interest in land for which it is being exchanged.

(c) PURCHASE OPTION.—At the discretion of the Secretary, instead of a land exchange under subsection (b), the Secretary may acquire interests in nontribal land (including interests in mineral or other surface or subsurface rights) within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation through—

(1) direct cash purchase of the interests in nontribal land for the fair market value determined under subsection (a);

(2) issuance to any owner of the interests in nontribal land of a Certificate of Bidding Rights in such form and manner as provided for under regulations promulgated by the Secretary under provisions of the Act of February 25, 1920 (commonly known as the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.)) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) for mineral leasing and bidding rights equal to the fair market value determined under subsection (a).

(d) COST SHARING.—The costs of the valuation required under subsection (a) and any land exchange under subsection (b) shall be equally shared between the owners of the interests in nontribal land and the Secretary. This subsection shall apply to the cost of the valuation under subsection (a) even if the Secretary elects to exercise the options for acquisition under subsection (c).

(e) TIMELINE; LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST.—The Secretary shall complete such negotiations and exchanges not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section and shall place interests in land within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation that are acquired under this section into trust for the Pueblo of Acoma.

□ 1915

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on this important piece of legislation that so vitally affects people in his home State, it is my privilege to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. SKEEN), the chair of the Subcommittee on the Interior of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support H.R. 1913, legislation which will benefit the Native American people of the Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico, the State of New Mexico, and the U.S. Government.

I would like to especially take the time to thank the Committee on Resources for their assistance in moving this legislation. The subcommittee chairwoman, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), and their staffs have been very helpful with this bill. I thank the Committee on Resources for their assistance in moving this legislation.

The Acoma Pueblo comprises some 380,000 acres located 56 miles West of Albuquerque. The legislation deals with the subsurface mineral rights of Acoma Pueblo trust lands.

The people of Acoma Pueblo, like many Native American tribes, have

sought to restore the reservation to its historic boundaries. Over 6,000 Pueblo members live on or around the Acoma Mesa, which was originally referred to as the Sky City. The older village lies 365 feet above the surrounding valley of sparse dry farmland, with a mixture of pinon and juniper trees.

It is thought to be one of the oldest continually inhabited sites in the United States, first reported by Fray Marcos de Niza in 1539, and then visited by Francisco de Coronado's army in 1540.

In 1998, the Pueblo purchased a large ranch that adjoined the reservation, and subsequently the Secretary of the Interior took over 100,000 surface acres into trust for the Pueblo, and it became a permanent part of the reservation.

When Acoma purchased the ranch, the subsurface mineral rights were not part of the land transfer. As we know, this is not an uncommon practice, where only the surface estate is sold from owner to owner. Much of this practice goes back to the settling of the West, when the government awarded the checkerboard pieces of land to railroads in return for their building lines across the Nation. The railroads sold the land to finance their companies' activities, but kept the subsurface mineral estate.

Under this legislation, the current owner of the subsurface estate would enter into an exchange agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, for the equivalent valued Federal lands and rights. In return, the BLM would receive the subsurface rights within the Pueblo boundaries, which would be placed into trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Acoma Pueblo, unifying both the surface and subsurface estate.

This legislation amounts to a win-win for all the stakeholders involved.

First, the Acoma Pueblo does not have to worry about the holder of the subsurface mineral rights attempting to exercise its rights. This legislation gives them the total control over their lands that they need and deserve under the responsibility of the United States.

The current third-party owner of the subsurface mineral estate is made whole without having to exercise their rights and being placed in a conflict with the Acoma Pueblo.

Finally, the public wins because excess Federal lands will go into the private sector and will be returned to the tax rolls.

The Acoma people are part of a proud Pueblo which provides New Mexico with a major portion of the rich cultural heritage which makes my State the land of enchantment.

In closing, I ask the House of Representatives to do the right thing and to pass this legislation so that the Acoma people can continue their journey to greatness.

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

Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of this legislation has already been ex-

plained. It is noncontroversial. I fully support it.

I do want to take this opportunity to commend the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. SKEEN), who serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior of the Committee on Appropriations.

I commend him not only for sponsoring this bill pending before us today, but for his outstanding leadership on the Interior appropriations bill this year.

All too often in the past, that particular appropriation bill has been the subject and the target for controversial riders that are unfriendly to the environment. This has often bogged down consideration of this appropriations measure, which funds so many programs of importance to Americans and American resources.

To his credit, the gentleman from New Mexico produced a relatively clean bill this year, then adequately funded the programs under his jurisdiction, within, of course, the constraints of the budget.

So I want to thank the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. SKEEN) for his excellent leadership. He has done a great service to this body, and indeed, to the American people. I look forward to continuing to work with him in the future in his position as chairman of the appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAHALL. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for being so kind.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for his support of this legislation and in praise of my good friend and my neighbor, the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mindful of the importance of this bill to a sovereign tribe within the great State of New Mexico, I would urge the House to pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, 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. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1913, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DETROIT RIVER INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1230) to provide for the estab-

lishment of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1230

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 "Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge Establishment Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Detroit River, one of North America's greatest rivers, was created some 14,000 years ago during the retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier.

(2) The present river channel, established when falling water levels permitted erosion of the Lake Plain and moraines, is a connecting channel linking the Upper and Lower Great Lakes, as well as linking the United States to Canada.

(3) The Lower Detroit River ecosystem is diverse with a number of distinct channels, numerous shoals that support dense stands of aquatic plants, and many islands. These nationally and internationally significant habitats and ecological features attract as many as 29 species of waterfowl and 65 kinds of fish.

(4) The Detroit River is a major migration corridor for fish, butterflies, raptors, and other birds, in addition to waterfowl. Over 300 species of birds have been documented in the Detroit-Windsor area, of which about 150 species breed in the immediate area.

(5) Because the Great Lakes are situated at the intersection of the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways, the Detroit River is an important waterfowl migration corridor. 3,000,000 ducks, geese, swans, and coots migrate annually through the Great Lakes region.

(6) The importance of this corridor is recognized in the Canada-United States North American Waterfowl Management Plan that has identified the Detroit River as part of one of 34 Waterfowl Habitat Areas of Major Concern in the United States and Canada.

(7) Some 300,000 diving ducks stop in the Lower Detroit River on their fall migration from Canada to the east and south each year to rest and feed in beds of water celery found in the region.

(8) The international importance of the Lower Detroit River area is manifested in the United States congressional designation of the 460-acre Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge.

(9) Canada's Canard River Marsh Complex is an internationally significant waterfowl staging area which is one of the main resting and feeding areas for canvasbacks migrating from their nesting grounds in the Canadian prairies to the East Coast. Many over-winter in the area as well.

(10) The diversity of biota and habitats in the Lower Detroit River ecosystem provides substantial benefits to the over 5,000,000 people who live in the vicinity. The Lower Detroit River has an international reputation for duck hunting. On an economic basis, retail sales related to waterfowl hunting in Michigan were estimated in 1991 to be \$20,100,000. During the same year birding, photography, and other nonconsumptive uses of waterfowl contributed an additional \$192,800,000 in Michigan.

(11) More than 1,000,000 pleasure boats are registered in Michigan and about half of those are used on the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, in part to fish for the estimated 10,000,000 walleye that migrate to the Detroit