

Jenkins	McNerney	Sanchez, Loretta
Johnson (GA)	Meeks (NY)	Sarbanes
Johnson (IL)	Melancon	Scalise
Johnson, E. B.	Mica	Schakowsky
Johnson, Sam	Michaud	Schauer
Jones	Miller (FL)	Schiff
Jordan (OH)	Miller (MI)	Schmidt
Kagen	Miller (NC)	Schock
Kanjorski	Miller, Gary	Schrader
Kaptur	Mitchell	Schwartz
Kennedy	Mollohan	Scott (GA)
Kildee	Moore (KS)	Scott (VA)
Kilpatrick (MI)	Moore (WI)	Sensenbrenner
Kilroy	Moran (VA)	Serrano
Kind	Murphy (CT)	Sessions
King (IA)	Murphy (NY)	Sestak
King (NY)	Murphy, Patrick	Shadegg
Kingston	Murphy, Tim	Shea-Porter
Kirk	Myrick	Sherman
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Napolitano	Shimkus
Kissell	Neal (MA)	Shuler
Klein (FL)	Neugebauer	Shuster
Kline (MN)	Nunes	Simpson
Kosmas	Nye	Skelton
Kratovil	Oberstar	Slaughter
Kucinich	Obey	Smith (NE)
Lamborn	Olson	Smith (NJ)
Lance	Olver	Smith (TX)
Langevin	Ortiz	Smith (WA)
Larsen (WA)	Owens	Snyder
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Souder
Latham	Pascrell	Speier
LaTourette	Pastor (AZ)	Spratt
Latta	Paul	Stearns
Lee (CA)	Paulsen	Stupak
Lee (NY)	Pence	Sullivan
Levin	Perlmutter	Sutton
Lewis (CA)	Perriello	Tanner
Lewis (GA)	Peters	Taylor
Lipinski	Peterson	Teague
LoBiondo	Petri	Terry
Loebsock	Pingree (ME)	Thompson (CA)
Lofgren, Zoe	Pitts	Thompson (MS)
Lowe	Platts	Thompson (PA)
Lucas	Poe (TX)	Thornberry
Luetkemeyer	Polis (CO)	Tiberi
Lujan	Pomeroy	Tierney
Lummis	Posey	Titus
Lungren, Daniel E.	Price (NC)	Tonko
Lynch	Putnam	Towns
Maffei	Quigley	Tsongas
Maloney	Rahall	Turner
Manzullo	Rangel	Upton
Marchant	Rehberg	Van Hollen
Markey (CO)	Reyes	Velázquez
Markey (MA)	Richardson	Visclosky
Marshall	Rodriguez	Walden
Massa	Roe (TN)	Walz
Matheson	Rogers (AL)	Wasserman
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Schultz
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (MI)	Waters
McCarthy (NY)	Rohrabacher	Watson
McCaul	Rooney	Watt
McClintock	Ros-Lehtinen	Weiner
McCollum	Roskam	Welch
McCotter	Ross	Westmoreland
McDermott	Rothman (NJ)	Whitfield
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	Royce	Wittman
McIntyre	Ruppersberger	Wolf
McKeon	Rush	Woolsey
McMahon	Ryan (WI)	Wu
McMorris	Salazar	Yarmuth
Rodgers	Sánchez, Linda T.	Young (AK)
		Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—30

Andrews	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Barrett (SC)	Linder	Reichert
Blunt	Mack	Ryan (OH)
Bono Mack	Meek (FL)	Sires
Capps	Miller, George	Space
Carnahan	Minnick	Stark
Costello	Moran (KS)	Tiahrt
Culberson	Nadler (NY)	Wamp
Hinojosa	Payne	Waxman
Hodes	Price (GA)	Wilson (OH)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are reminded they have 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1740

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 648

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H. Res. 648.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

## NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2009

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1083, I call up the bill (H.R. 2314) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1083, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2314

*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 “Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2009”.

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States;

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the Hawaiian archipelago that is now part of the United States, are indigenous, native people of the United States;

(3) the United States has a special political and legal relationship to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(4) under the treaty making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm treaties between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States—

(A) recognized the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) accorded full diplomatic recognition to the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(C) entered into treaties and conventions with the Kingdom of Hawaii to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887;

(5) pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside approximately 203,500 acres of land to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii;

(6) by setting aside 203,500 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act assists the members of the Native Hawaiian community

in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii;

(7) approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian families reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of Hawaiian Home Lands;

(8)(A) in 1959, as part of the compact with the United States admitting Hawaii into the Union, Congress established a public trust (commonly known as the “ceded lands trust”), for 5 purposes, 1 of which is the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians;

(B) the public trust consists of lands, including submerged lands, natural resources, and the revenues derived from the lands; and

(C) the assets of this public trust have never been completely inventoried or segregated;

(9) Native Hawaiians have continuously sought access to the ceded lands in order to establish and maintain native settlements and distinct native communities throughout the State;

(10) the Hawaiian Home Lands and other ceded lands provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and traditions, and for the survival and economic self-sufficiency of the Native Hawaiian people;

(11) Native Hawaiians continue to maintain other distinctly native areas in Hawaii;

(12) on November 23, 1993, Public Law 103–150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the “Apology Resolution”) was enacted into law, extending an apology on behalf of the United States to the native people of Hawaii for the United States role in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(13) the Apology Resolution acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands, either through the Kingdom of Hawaii or through a plebiscite or referendum;

(14) the Apology Resolution expresses the commitment of Congress and the President—

(A) to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) to support reconciliation efforts between the United States and Native Hawaiians; and

(C) to consult with Native Hawaiians on the reconciliation process as called for in the Apology Resolution;

(15) despite the overthrow of the Government of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Native Hawaiians have continued to maintain their separate identity as a single distinct native community through cultural, social, and political institutions, and to give expression to their rights as native people to self-determination, self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency;

(16) Native Hawaiians have also given expression to their rights as native people to self-determination, self-governance, and economic self-sufficiency—

(A) through the provision of governmental services to Native Hawaiians, including the provision of—

(i) health care services;

(ii) educational programs;

(iii) employment and training programs;

(iv) economic development assistance programs;

(v) children’s services;

(vi) conservation programs;

(vii) fish and wildlife protection;

(viii) agricultural programs;

(ix) native language immersion programs;