

wished he could have attended it in the glory of the new mayor of the city. Instead, God decided that his mark would be a short one but, again, a great one.

And I am so pleased that the House of Representatives brings honor to this House in honoring Mayor Bob O'Connor. And I thank my colleagues for giving us this opportunity to pay tribute to him, to extend our condolences to Judy, Corey, Father Terrence, and Heidy, and to all who love and respected Mayor Bob O'Connor.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mayor Robert O'Connor, Jr. and to support House Resolution 983.

As has been indicated, Bob O'Connor's decade-long goal to become the mayor of Pittsburgh came to fruition this past January. Humbled by his political success, O'Connor stood at his inauguration ceremony before a crowd of supporters who braved subfreezing temperatures, and he spoke of economic renewal and of bridging divides that existed between various communities in Pittsburgh. His message of unification and revitalization was well received.

Sadly, Mr. O'Connor would have only a short time to implement his dream for the City of Pittsburgh. Six months into office, he was diagnosed with T cell lymphoma, a rare cancer of the brain and spinal cord. Mayor O'Connor's case was advanced, and his fight would last only 2 months. On September 1, 2006, Mayor O'Connor succumbed to cancer, and Pittsburgh lost a leader of business, politics, and philanthropy.

Like so many of Pittsburgh's native sons and daughters, Mayor O'Connor began his career in the steel mills. Hard work later led him to become a leader in business as the head of the Pappan chain of restaurants.

Mayor O'Connor's interests reflected his commitment to the city. By sitting on the boards of the Carnegie-Mellon University, the Gateway Rehabilitation Institute, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance, the Caring Foundation, and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Mayor O'Connor supported some of the finest organizations in Pittsburgh. All of the organizations gave to the community and reflected O'Connor's commitment to the public good and the welfare of others.

Mayor O'Connor's desire to give something back to Pittsburgh led him into public service in 1992, when he first was elected to the Pittsburgh City Council. He served on the council for the next decade, all the while attaining leadership roles that included two terms as the council's president. When he left the council, he continued to work for the public by working for Governor Ed Rendell. Those who knew

O'Connor well said that O'Connor achieved his dream when he was elected mayor of Pittsburgh and that the victory represented O'Connor's sound philosophy of revitalization for the city, his kind demeanor, and a sharp intellect.

Mayor O'Connor is survived by his wife, Judy; daughter, Heidy; and sons, Corey and Terrence. As a true demonstration of his commitment to the public good, Mayor O'Connor's family requested that mourners who wish to express their condolences make donations to either the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance or the Leukemia Lymphoma Society, two organizations he and his family cared deeply about.

Pittsburgh mourns the loss of Mayor Bob O'Connor and we join them today. I send my deepest condolences to the O'Connor family and to the City of Pittsburgh, and I urge passage of House Resolution 983.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 983 honoring the life of Mr. Robert E. O'Connor, Jr.

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Res. 983, which honors the life of Mayor Robert E. O'Connor.

Throughout his life, Mayor O'Connor was an active member of our community. He was a successful businessman and public servant who had an energetic and hopeful vision for Pittsburgh.

More importantly, he was a loving husband for more than 40 years and raised three children—an accomplishment I am sure he held very close to his heart.

I will remember Mayor O'Connor fondly and I hope his family can find some comfort in the many accomplishments he had throughout his life.

I want to thank my fellow Pennsylvania colleagues for introducing and cosponsoring this measure to honor the life of Mayor O'Connor and I want to thank the House of Representatives for considering it in a timely manner.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, as part of the debate on House Resolution 983, I ask unanimous consent that the following statement from Mayor Luke Ravenstahl of Pittsburgh be included in the RECORD:

Bob O'Connor was more than just the Mayor of Pittsburgh. He was our friend, and will be dearly missed. He left behind a dynamic and exciting agenda for Pittsburgh's renewal. His words and actions will serve as a model to my tenure as mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 983.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1500

PUEBLO DE SAN ILDEFONSO CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1773) to resolve certain Native American claims in New Mexico, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1773

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 "Pueblo de San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS AND PURPOSES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS.—The term "administrative access" means the unrestricted use of land and interests in land for ingress and egress by an agency of the United States (including a permittee, contractor, agent, or assignee of the United States) in order to carry out an activity authorized by law or regulation, or otherwise in furtherance of the management of federally-owned land and resources.

(2) COUNTY.—The term "County" means the incorporated county of Los Alamos, New Mexico.

(3) LOS ALAMOS AGREEMENT.—The term "Los Alamos Agreement" means the agreement among the County, the Pueblo, the Department of Agriculture Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs dated January 22, 2004.

(4) LOS ALAMOS TOWNSITE LAND.—"Los Alamos Townsite Land" means the land identified as Attachment B (dated December 12, 2003) to the Los Alamos Agreement.

(5) NORTHERN TIER LAND.—"Northern Tier Land" means the land comprising approximately 739.71 acres and identified as "Northern Tier Lands" in Appendix B (dated August 3, 2004) to the Settlement Agreement.

(6) PENDING LITIGATION.—The term "Pending Litigation" means the case styled Pueblo of San Ildefonso v. United States, Docket Number 354, originally filed with the Indian Claims Commission and pending in the United States Court of Federal Claims on the date of enactment of this Act.

(7) PUEBLO.—The term "Pueblo" means the Pueblo de San Ildefonso, a federally recognized Indian tribe (also known as the "Pueblo of San Ildefonso").

(8) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term "Settlement Agreement" means the agreement entitled "Settlement Agreement between the United States and the Pueblo de San Ildefonso to Resolve All of the Pueblo's Land Title and Trespass Claims" and dated June 7, 2005.

(9) SETTLEMENT AREA LAND.—The term "Settlement Area Land" means the National Forest System land located within the Santa Fe National Forest, as described in Appendix B to the Settlement Agreement, that is available for purchase by the Pueblo under section 9(a) of the Settlement Agreement.

(10) SETTLEMENT FUND.—The term "Settlement Fund" means the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Land Claims Settlement Fund established by section 6.

(11) **SISK ACT.**—The term “Sisk Act” means Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a).

(12) **WATER SYSTEM LAND.**—The term “Water System Land” means the federally-owned land located within the Santa Fe National Forest to be conveyed to the County under the Los Alamos Agreement.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to finally dispose, as set forth in sections 4 and 5, of all rights, claims, or demands that the Pueblo has asserted or could have asserted against the United States with respect to any and all claims in the Pending Litigation;

(2) to extinguish claims based on aboriginal title, Indian title, or recognized title, or any other title claims under section 5;

(3) to authorize the Pueblo to acquire the Settlement Area Land, and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the Water System Land, the Northern Tier Land, and the Los Alamos Townsite Land for market value consideration, and for such consideration to be paid to the Secretary of Agriculture for the acquisition of replacement National Forest land elsewhere in New Mexico;

(4) to provide that the Settlement Area Land acquired by the Pueblo shall be held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of the Pueblo;

(5) to facilitate government-to-government relations between the United States and the Pueblo regarding cooperation in the management of certain land administered by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management as described in sections 7 and 8 of the Settlement Agreement;

(6) to ratify the Settlement Agreement; and

(7) to ratify the Los Alamos Agreement.

SEC. 3. RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS.

(a) **RATIFICATION.**—The Settlement Agreement and Los Alamos Agreement are ratified under Federal law, and the parties to those agreements are authorized to carry out the provisions of the agreements.

(b) **CORRECTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS.**—The respective parties to the Settlement Agreement and the Los Alamos Agreement are authorized, by mutual agreement, to correct errors in any legal description or maps, and to make minor modifications to those agreements.

SEC. 4. JUDGMENT AND DISMISSAL OF LITIGATION.

(a) **DISMISSAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States and the Pueblo shall execute and file with the United States Court of Federal Claims in the Pending Litigation a motion for entry of final judgment in accordance with section 5 of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) **COMPENSATION.**—Upon entry of the final judgment under subsection (a), \$6,900,000 shall be paid into the Settlement Fund as compensation to the Pueblo in accordance with section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. RESOLUTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) **EXTINGUISHMENTS.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), in consideration of the benefits of the Settlement Agreement, and in recognition of the agreement of the Pueblo to the Settlement Agreement, all claims of the Pueblo against the United States (including any claim against an agency, officer, or instrumentality of the United States) are relinquished and extinguished, including—

(1) any claim to land based on aboriginal title, Indian title, or recognized title;

(2) any claim for damages or other judicial relief or for administrative remedies that were brought, or that were knowable and could have been brought, on or before the date of the Settlement Agreement;

(3) any claim relating to—

(A) any federally-administered land, including National Park System land, National Forest System land, Public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the Settlement Area Land, the Water System Land, the Northern Tier Land, and the Los Alamos Townsite Land; and

(B) any land owned by, or held for the benefit of, any Indian tribe other than the Pueblo; and

(4) any claim that was, or that could have been, asserted in the Pending Litigation.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in this Act or the Settlement Agreement shall in any way extinguish or otherwise impair—

(1) the title of record of the Pueblo to land held by or for the benefit of the Pueblo, as identified in Appendix D to the Settlement Agreement, on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) the title of the Pueblo to the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Grant, including, as identified in Appendix D to the Settlement Agreement—

(A) the title found by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico in the case styled United States v. Apodoca (Number 2031, equity: December 5, 1930) not to have been extinguished; and

(B) title to any land that has been reacquired by the Pueblo pursuant to the Act entitled “An Act to quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes”, approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636, chapter 331);

(3) the water rights of the Pueblo appurtenant to the land described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(4) any rights of the Pueblo or a member of the Pueblo under Federal law relating to religious or cultural access to, and use of, Federal land.

(c) **PREVIOUS EXTINGUISHMENTS UNIMPAIRED.**—Nothing in this Act affects any prior extinguishments of rights or claims of the Pueblo which may have occurred by operation of law.

(d) **BOUNDARIES AND TITLE UNAFFECTED.**—

(1) **BOUNDARIES.**—Nothing in this Act affects the location of the boundaries of the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Grant.

(2) **RIGHTS, TITLE, AND INTEREST.**—Nothing in this Act affects, ratifies, or confirms the right, title, or interest of the Pueblo in the land held by, or for the benefit of, the Pueblo, including the land described in Appendix D of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 6. SETTLEMENT FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the “Pueblo de San Ildefonso Land Claims Settlement Fund”.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—Monies deposited in the Settlement Fund shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) **MAINTENANCE AND INVESTMENT.**—The Settlement Fund shall be maintained and invested by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a).

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Subject to paragraph (3), monies deposited into the Settlement Fund shall be expended by the Pueblo—

(A) to acquire the federally administered Settlement Area Land;

(B) to pay for the acquisition of the Water System Land, as provided in the Los Alamos Agreement; and

(C) at the option of the Pueblo, to acquire other land.

(3) **EFFECT OF WITHDRAWAL.**—If the Pueblo withdraws monies from the Settlement Fund, neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any oversight over, or liability for, the accounting, disbursement, or investment of the withdrawn funds.

(4) **PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION.**—No portion of the funds in the Settlement Fund may be paid to Pueblo members on a per capita basis.

(5) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—The acquisition of land with funds from the Settlement Fund shall be on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis, and no eminent domain authority may be exercised for purposes of acquiring land for the benefit of the Pueblo under this Act.

(6) **EFFECT OF OTHER LAWS.**—The Act of October 19, 1973 (Public Law 93-134; 87 Stat. 466) and section 203 of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4023) shall not apply to the Settlement Fund.

SEC. 7. LAND OWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may sell the Settlement Area Land, Water System Land, and Los Alamos Townsite Land, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon and described in the Settlement Agreement and the Los Alamos Agreement, including reservations for administrative access and other access as shown on Appendix B of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) **EFFECT OF CLAIMS AND CAUSE OF ACTION.**—Consideration for any land authorized for sale by the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be offset or reduced by any claim or cause of action by any party to whom the land is conveyed.

(b) **CONSIDERATION.**—The consideration to be paid for the Federal land authorized for sale in subsection (a) shall be—

(1) for the Settlement Area Land and Water System Land, the consideration agreed upon in the Settlement Agreement; and

(2) for the Los Alamos Townsite Land, the current market value based on an appraisal approved by the Forest Service as being in conformity with the latest edition of the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(c) **DISPOSITION OF RECEIPTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—All monies received by the Secretary of Agriculture from the sale of National Forest System land as authorized by this Act, including receipts from the Northern Tier Land, shall be deposited into the fund established in the Treasury of the United States pursuant to the Sisk Act and shall be available, without further appropriation, authorization, or administrative apportionment for the purchase of land by the Secretary of Agriculture for National Forest System purposes in the State of New Mexico, and for associated administrative costs.

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds deposited in a Sisk Act fund pursuant to this Act shall not be subject to transfer or reprogramming for wildlands fire management or any other emergency purposes, or used to reimburse any other account.

(3) **ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.**—In expending funds to exercise its rights under the Settlement Agreement and the Los Alamos Agreement with respect to the acquisition of the Settlement Area Land, the County's acquisitions of the Water System Land, and the Northern Tier Land (if the Pueblo exercises an option to purchase the Northern Tier Land as provided in section 12(b)(2)(A), the

Pueblo shall use only funds in the Settlement Fund and shall not augment those funds from any other source.

(d) **VALID EXISTING RIGHTS AND RESERVATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Settlement Area Land acquired by the Pueblo shall be subject to all valid existing rights on the date of enactment of this Act, including rights of administrative access.

(2) **WATER RIGHTS.**—No water rights shall be conveyed by the United States.

(3) **SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of any special use authorization issued by the Forest Service within the Settlement Area Land, except that such authorizations shall not be renewed upon expiration.

(B) **REASONABLE ACCESS.**—For access to valid occupancies within the Settlement Area Land, the Pueblo and the Secretary of the Interior shall afford rights of reasonable access commensurate with that provided by the Secretary of Agriculture on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) **WATER SYSTEM LAND AND LOS ALAMOS TOWNSITE LAND.**—The Water System Land and Los Alamos Townsite Land acquired by the County shall be subject to—

(A) all valid existing rights; and

(B) the rights reserved by the United States under the Los Alamos Agreement.

(5) **PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon acquisition by the Pueblo of the Settlement Area Land, the Secretary of the Interior, acting on behalf of the Pueblo and the United States, shall execute easements in accordance with any right reserved by the United States for the benefit of private landowners owning property that requires the use of Forest Development Road 416 (as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act) and other roads that may be necessary to provide legal access into the property of the landowners, as the property is used on the date of this Act.

(B) **MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.**—Neither the Pueblo nor the United States shall be required to maintain roads for the benefit of private landowners.

(C) **EASEMENTS.**—Easements shall be granted, without consideration, to private landowners only upon application of such landowners to the Secretary.

(e) **FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS.**—

(1) **UNITED STATES RIGHT TO USE.**—Subject to any right-of-way to use, cross, and recross a road, the United States shall reserve and have free and unrestricted rights to use, operate, maintain, and reconstruct (at the same level of development, as in existence on the date of the Settlement Agreement), those sections of Forest Development Roads 57, 442, 416, 416v, 445 and 445ca referenced in Appendix B of the Settlement Agreement for any and all public and administrative access and other Federal governmental purposes, including access by Federal employees, their agents, contractors, and assigns (including those holding Forest Service permits).

(2) **CERTAIN ROADS.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the United States—

(A) may improve Forest Development Road 416v beyond the existing condition of that road to a high clearance standard road (level 2); and

(B) shall have unrestricted administrative access and non-motorized public trail access to the portion of Forest Development Road 442 depicted in Appendix B to the Settlement Agreement.

(f) **PRIVATE MINING OPERATIONS.**—

(1) **COPAR PUMICE MINE.**—The United States and the Pueblo shall allow the

COPAR Pumice Mine to continue to operate as provided in the Contract For The Sale Of Mineral Materials dated May 4, 1994, and for COPAR to use portions of Forest Development Roads 57, 442, 416, and other designated roads within the area described in the contract, for the period of the contract and thereafter for a period necessary to reclaim the site.

(2) **CONTINUING JURISDICTION.**—

(A) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Continuing jurisdiction of the United States over the contract for the sale of mineral materials shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(B) **EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT.**—Upon expiration of the contract described in subparagraph (A), jurisdiction over reclamation shall be assumed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **EFFECT ON EXISTING RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this Act limits or enhances the rights of COPAR under the Contract For The Sale Of Mineral Materials dated May 4, 1994.

SEC. 8. CONVEYANCES.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—

(1) **CONSIDERATION FROM PUEBLO.**—Upon receipt of the consideration from the Pueblo for the Settlement Area Land and the Water System Land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall execute and deliver—

(A) to the Pueblo, a quitclaim deed to the Settlement Area Land; and

(B) to the County, a quitclaim deed to the Water System Land, reserving—

(i) a contingent remainder in the United States in trust for the benefit of the Pueblo in accordance with the Los Alamos Agreement; and

(ii) a right of access for the United States for the Pueblo for ceremonial and other cultural purposes.

(2) **CONSIDERATION FROM COUNTY.**—Upon receipt of the consideration from the County for all or a portion of the Los Alamos Townsite Land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall execute and deliver to the County a quitclaim deed to all or portions of such land, as appropriate.

(3) **EXECUTION.**—An easement or deed of conveyance by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act shall be executed by the Director of Lands and Minerals, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Department of Agriculture.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION FOR PUEBLO TO CONVEY IN TRUST.**—Upon receipt by the Pueblo of the quitclaim deed to the Settlement Area Land under subsection (a)(1), the Pueblo may quitclaim the Settlement Area Land to the United States, in trust for the Pueblo.

(c) **ADEQUACY OF CONVEYANCE INSTRUMENTS.**—Notwithstanding the status of the Federal land as public domain or acquired land, no instrument of conveyance other than a quitclaim deed shall be required to convey the Settlement Area Land, the Water System Land, the Northern Tier Land, or the Los Alamos Townsite Land under this Act.

(d) **SURVEYS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to perform and approve any required cadastral survey.

(e) **CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may accept and use contributions of cash or services from the Pueblo, other governmental entities, or other persons—

(1) to perform and complete required cadastral surveys for the Settlement Area Land, the Water System Land, the Northern Tier Land, or the Los Alamos Townsite Land, as described in the Settlement Agreement or the Los Alamos Agreement; and

(2) to carry out any other project or activity under—

(A) this Act;

(B) the Settlement Agreement; or

(C) the Los Alamos Agreement.

SEC. 9. TRUST STATUS AND NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES.

(a) **OPERATION OF LAW.**—Without any additional administrative action by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior—

(1) on recording the quitclaim deed or deeds from the Pueblo to the United States in trust for the Pueblo under section 8(b) in the Land Titles and Records Office, Southwest Region, Bureau of Indian Affairs—

(A) the Settlement Area Land shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Pueblo; and

(B) the boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be deemed to be modified to exclude from the National Forest System the Settlement Area Land; and

(2) on recording the quitclaim deed or deeds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the County of the Water System Land in the county land records, the boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be deemed to be modified to exclude from the National Forest System the Water System Land.

(b) **FUTURE INTERESTS.**—If fee title to the Water System Land vests in the Pueblo by conveyance or operation of law, the Water System Land shall be deemed to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Pueblo, without further administrative procedures or environmental or other analyses.

(c) **NONINTERCOURSE ACT.**—Any land conveyed to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the Pueblo or any other tribe in accordance with this Act shall be—

(1) subject to the Act of June 30, 1834 (25 U.S.C. 177); and

(2) treated as reservation land.

SEC. 10. INTERIM MANAGEMENT.

Subject to valid existing rights, prior to the conveyance under section 9, the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to the Settlement Area Land, the Water System Land, the Northern Tier Land, and the Los Alamos Townsite Land—

(1) shall not encumber or dispose of the land by sale, exchange, or special use authorization, in such a manner as to substantially reduce the market value of the land;

(2) shall take any action that the Secretary determines to be necessary or desirable—

(A) to protect the land from fire, disease, or insect infestation; or

(B) to protect lives or property; and

(3) may, in consultation with the Pueblo or the County, as appropriate, authorize a special use of the Settlement Area Land, not to exceed 1 year in duration.

SEC. 11. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the land referenced in the notices of withdrawal of land in New Mexico (67 Fed. Reg. 7193; 68 Fed. Reg. 75628) is withdrawn from all location, entry, and patent under the public land laws and mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States, including geothermal leasing laws.

SEC. 12. CONVEYANCE OF THE NORTHERN TIER LAND.

(a) **CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, including reservations in the United States and any right under this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall sell the Northern Tier Land on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe as

being in the public interest and in accordance with this section.

(2) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—The authorization under paragraph (1) is solely for the purpose of consolidating Federal and non-Federal land to increase management efficiency and is not in settlement or compromise of any claim of title by any Pueblo, Indian tribe, or other entity.

(b) RIGHTS OF REFUSAL.—

(1) PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In consideration for an easement under subsection (e)(2), the Pueblo of Santa Clara shall have an exclusive option to purchase the Northern Tier Land for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending 90 days thereafter.

(B) RESOLUTION.—Within the period prescribed in subparagraph (A), the Pueblo of Santa Clara may exercise its option to acquire the Northern Tier Land by delivering to the Regional Director of Lands and Minerals, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Department of Agriculture, a resolution of the Santa Clara Tribal Council expressing the unqualified intent of the Pueblo of Santa Clara to purchase the land at the offered price.

(C) FAILURE TO ACT.—If the Pueblo of Santa Clara does not exercise its option to purchase the Northern Tier Land within the 90-day period under subparagraph (A), or fails to close on the purchase of such land within 1 year of the date on which the option to purchase was exercised, the Secretary of Agriculture shall offer the Northern Tier Land for sale to the Pueblo.

(2) OFFER TO PUEBLO.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a written offer from the Secretary of Agriculture under paragraph (1)(C), the Pueblo may exercise its option to acquire the Northern Tier Land by delivering to the Regional Director of Lands and Minerals, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, a resolution of the Pueblo Tribal Council expressing the unqualified intent of the Pueblo to purchase the land at the offered price.

(B) FAILURE OF PUEBLO TO ACT.—If the Pueblo fails to exercise its option to purchase the Northern Tier Land within 90 days after receiving an offer from the Secretary of Agriculture, or fails to close on the purchase of such land within 1 year of the date on which the option to purchase was exercised under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Agriculture may sell or exchange the land to any third party in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be in the public interest, including by a competitive process.

(3) EXTENSION OF TIME PERIOD.—The Secretary of Agriculture may extend the time period for closing beyond the 1 year prescribed in subsection (b), if the Secretary determines that additional time is required to meet the administrative processing requirements of the Federal Government, or for other reasons beyond the control of either party.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—

(1) PURCHASE PRICE.—Subject to valid existing rights and reservations, the purchase price for the Northern Tier Land sold to the Pueblo of Santa Clara or the Pueblo under subsection (b) shall be the consideration agreed to by the Pueblo of Santa Clara pursuant to that certain Pueblo of Santa Clara Tribal Council Resolution No. 05-01 "Approving Proposed San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act of 2005, and Terms for Purchase of Northern Tier Lands" that was signed by Governor J. Bruce Tafoya in January 2005.

(2) RESERVED RIGHTS.—On the Northern Tier Land, the United States shall reserve

the right to operate, maintain, reconstruct (at standards in existence on the date of the Settlement Agreement), replace, and use the stream gauge, and to have unrestricted administrative access over the associated roads to the gauge (as depicted in Appendix B of the Settlement Agreement).

(3) CONVEYANCE BY QUITCLAIM DEED.—The conveyance of the Northern Tier Land shall be by quitclaim deed executed on behalf of the United States by the Director of Lands and Minerals, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Department of Agriculture.

(d) TRUST STATUS AND FOREST BOUNDARIES.—

(1) ACQUISITION OF LAND BY INDIAN TRIBE.—If the Northern Tier Land is acquired by an Indian tribe (including a Pueblo tribe), the land may be reconveyed by quitclaim deed or deeds back to the United States to be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the tribe, and the Secretary of the Interior shall accept the conveyance without any additional administrative action by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) LAND HELD IN TRUST.—On recording a quitclaim deed described in paragraph (1) in the Land Titles and Records Office, Southwest Region, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Northern Tier Land shall be deemed to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Indian tribe.

(3) BOUNDARIES OF SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST.—Effective on the date of a deed described in paragraph (1), the boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be deemed modified to exclude from the National Forest System the land conveyed by the deed.

(e) INHOLDER AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS.—

(1) FAILURE OF PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA TO ACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Pueblo of Santa Clara does not exercise its option to acquire the Northern Tier Land, the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall by deed reservations or grants on land under their respective jurisdiction provide for inholder and public access across the Northern Tier Land in order to provide reasonable ingress and egress to private and Federal land as shown in Appendix B of the Settlement Agreement.

(B) ADMINISTRATION OF RESERVATIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer any such reservations on land acquired by any Indian tribe.

(2) EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE.—If the Pueblo of Santa Clara exercises its option to acquire all of the Northern Tier Land, the following shall apply:

(A) EASEMENTS TO UNITED STATES.—

(i) DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS.—In this subparagraph, the term "administrative access" means access to Federal land by Federal employees acting in the course of their official capacities in carrying out activities on Federal land authorized by law or regulation, and by agents and contractors of Federal agencies who have been engaged to perform services necessary or desirable for fire management and the health of forest resources, including the cutting and removal of vegetation, and for the health and safety of persons on the Federal land.

(ii) EASEMENTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblo of Santa Clara shall grant and convey at closing perpetual easements over the existing roads to the United States that are acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative access over the Santa Clara Reservation High-

way 601 (the Puye Road), from its intersection with New Mexico State Highway 30, westerly to its intersection with the Sawyer Canyon Road (also known as Forest Development Road 445), thence southwesterly on the Sawyer Canyon Road to the point at which it exits the Santa Clara Reservation.

(II) MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAY.—An easement under this subparagraph shall provide that the United States shall be obligated to contribute to maintenance of the roadway commensurate with actual use.

(B) EASEMENTS TO PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, in consultation with private landowners, shall grant and convey a perpetual easement to the private owners of land within the Northern Tier Land for private access over Santa Clara Reservation Highway 601 (Puye Road) across the Santa Clara Indian Reservation from its intersection with New Mexico State Highway 30, or other designated public road, on Forest Development Roads 416, 445 and other roads that may be necessary to provide access to each individually owned private tract.

(3) APPROVAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall approve the conveyance of an easement under paragraph (2) upon receipt of written approval of the terms of the easement by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) ADEQUATE ACCESS PROVIDED BY PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA.—If adequate administrative and inholder access is provided over the Santa Clara Indian Reservation under paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior—

(A) shall vacate the inholder access over that portion of Forest Development Road 416 referenced in section 7(e)(5); but

(B) shall not vacate the reservations over the Northern Tier Land for administrative access under subsection (c)(2).

SEC. 13. INTER-PUEBLO COOPERATION.

(a) DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY.—The Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Pueblo may, by agreement, demarcate a boundary between their respective tribal land within Township 20 North, Range 7 East, in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, and may exchange or otherwise convey land between them in that township.

(b) ACTION BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—In accordance with any agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall, without further administrative procedures or environmental or other analyses—

(1) recognize a boundary between the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Pueblo;

(2) provide for a boundary survey;

(3) approve land exchanges and conveyances as agreed upon by the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Pueblo; and

(4) accept conveyances of exchanged lands into trust for the benefit of the grantee tribe.

SEC. 14. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS PLAN.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall act in accordance with the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) with respect to the award entered in the compromise and settlement of claims under the case styled Pueblo of San Ildefonso v. United States, No. 660-87L, United States Court of Federal Claims.

SEC. 15. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Notwithstanding any provision of State law, the Settlement Agreement and the Los Alamos Agreement (including any real property conveyance under the agreements) shall

be interpreted and implemented as matters of Federal law.

SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 17. TIMING OF ACTIONS.

It is the intent of Congress that the land conveyances and adjustments contemplated in this Act (except the conveyances and adjustments relating to Los Alamos Townsite Land) shall be completed not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 18. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

The purpose of S. 1773 is to ratify the settlement of several land-related claims between the Pueblo de San Ildefonso and the United States. The Pueblo is a federally recognized Indian tribe in the upper Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico. In 1951, the tribe filed a land claim before the Indian Claims Commission seeking damages for losses of land that were not compensated for by the United States. The commission held that the tribe used and occupied a larger area than in the past than its current land holdings, and that portions of those lands were later taken from the tribe by the United States. It also held that the U.S. was liable to the tribe for most of its claims.

After several years, the United States and the tribe reached a mutually acceptable settlement that, when approved by Congress, will convey approximately 7,100 acres of Forest Service land to the tribe and will extinguish all land claims the tribe has against the United States. S. 1773 has the full support of the New Mexico State congressional delegation, and I look forward to the support of this body.

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

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

I rise in strong support of this legislation and to congratulate our colleague from New Mexico, Mr. TOM UDALL, who has worked tirelessly over the last year to bring this bill before us.

The bill will enable the settlement of the Pueblo de San Ildefonso's land-related claims against the United States. After several years of negotiating, all parties are prepared to resolve the case that has been pending for nearly 55 years. I salute Congressman UDALL for his tenacity in getting this bill through the House. Mr. UDALL could not be here today, but I have his statement to submit for the RECORD.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 1773.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. In 1951, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, located in northern New Mexico, initially filed a legal claim under the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946. That law provides for some degree of compensation to Native American tribes and pueblos for lands lost and for damages resulting from government actions. The claim of the Pueblo of San Ildefonso is the last remaining unresolved case under the 1946 Act.

On May 24, 2006, S. 1773, The Pueblo de San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act, passed the Senate by unanimous consent. I ask today that my colleagues in this House fully support passage of this important and historic bill. This legislation is needed to implement the settlement agreement signed by the Pueblo and the Departments of Justice, Interior, and Agriculture. According to the terms of the agreement, authorizing legislation must be enacted by November 2006. Passage into law of S. 1773 will conclude the case, entitled Pueblo de San Ildefonso v. United States of America, with the Indian Claims Commission.

After many years of serious negotiations among the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Federal Government, the surrounding counties, and a neighboring tribe, this non-controversial bill will finally provide a resolution of this long-standing concern. It will also end the Indian Claims Commission chapter of federal Indian affairs. The Senate Indian Affairs Committee Report, S. Rpt. 109-252, contains background information on the bill as well as the terms of the settlement agreement and the Los Alamos agreement, which the bill will also approve.

As the Representative of the Third Congressional District of New Mexico which includes the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, I ask that you support the passage of S. 1773 under suspension of the rules.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1773.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PASCUA YAQUI MINERAL RIGHTS
ACT OF 2006

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 631) to provide for acquisition of subsurface mineral rights to land owned by the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and land held in trust for the Tribe, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 631

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 "Pascua Yaqui Mineral Rights Act of 2006".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Arizona.

(3) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF SUBSURFACE MINERAL INTERESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Attorney General of the United States and with the consent of the State, shall acquire through eminent domain the following:

(1) All subsurface rights, title, and interests (including subsurface mineral interests) held by the State in the following tribally-owned parcels:

(A) Lot 2, sec. 13, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Pima County Arizona.

(B) Lot 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian, Pima County, Arizona.

(C) NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian, Pima County, Arizona.

(D) Lot 2 and Lots 45 through 76, sec. 19, T. 15 S., R. 13 E., Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian, Pima County, Arizona.

(2) All subsurface rights, title, and interests (including subsurface mineral interests) held by the State in the following parcels held in trust for the benefit of Tribe:

(A) Lots 1 through 8, sec. 14, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian, Pima County, Arizona.

(B) NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Base & Meridian, Pima County, Arizona.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—Subject to subsection (c), as consideration for the acquisition of subsurface mineral interests under subsection (a), the Secretary shall pay to the State an amount equal to the market value of the subsurface mineral interests acquired, as determined by—

(1) a mineral assessment that is—

(A) completed by a team of mineral specialists agreed to by the State and the Tribe; and

(B) reviewed and accepted as complete and accurate by a certified review mineral examiner of the Bureau of Land Management;

(2) a negotiation between the State and the Tribe to mutually agree on the price of the subsurface mineral interests; or

(3) if the State and the Tribe cannot mutually agree on a price under paragraph (2), an appraisal report that is—

(A)(i) completed by the State in accordance with subsection (d); and

(ii) reviewed by the Tribe; and

(B) on a request of the Tribe to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, reviewed and accepted as complete and accurate by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians of the Department of the Interior.