

possible application of State law to on-reservation water leases. Committee staff worked together to amend H.R. 1461 to clarify that the tribe's authorities are limited to off-reservation water leases. The tribe can now be assured that State law will never apply to on-reservation water leases, pursuant to H.R. 1461.

Mr. Speaker, we support H.R. 1461, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1420

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Could I inquire if my colleague has any other speakers?

Mr. GRIJALVA. No, I don't, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is one of those bills where the minority and the majority have worked with the tribe to clarify. This applies to off-reservation water, their leasing authority. If the tribe still stays in place, it's intact. It's a technical amendment that has been cleared by all interested parties and moves us forward.

I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1461, 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.

ALLOWING PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE TO DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3319) to allow the Pascua Yaqui Tribe to determine the requirements for membership in that tribe, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3319

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

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP DETERMINED BY TRIBE.

Section 3 of Public Law 95-375 (25 U.S.C. 1300f-2) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. For the purposes of section 1 of this Act, membership of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe shall consist of any United States citizen of Pascua Yaqui blood enrolled by the tribe."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members 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 Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, since I doubt very seriously if I can get through any kind of statement and say "Pascua Yaqui" Tribe accurately, it would be my intent, if I could, to yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona to explain his bill. It's a good bill, we support it, and he can say it properly.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I appreciate Chairman BISHOP's indulgence at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3319, a bill that would authorize the Pascua Yaqui Tribe to set its own membership criteria by replacing congressionally mandated criteria that artificially limited enrollment to certain Yaqui people based on application deadlines and other requirements that do not reflect tribal input.

H.R. 3319 reflects the modern congressional policy of allowing federally recognized tribes to set their own membership criteria. The bill eliminates current membership requirements imposed by statute and replaces them with a requirement that members possess any degree of Indian blood as determined by the tribe. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe, like all federally recognized tribes, has the inherent right to determine its own membership without restrictions imposed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3319, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the House actually passed a bill similar to this on tribal membership that recognized a tribe in Texas last year, so there is precedent for this event. I would therefore have no objection to the passing of this resolution today and urge Members' support of it.

With that, I yield back all the remainder of the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3319, 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.

HONORING THE FOUR UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVANTS WHO DIED IN LIBYA

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 786) honoring the four United States public servants who died in Libya and condemning the

attacks on United States diplomatic facilities in Libya, Egypt, and Yemen.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 786

Whereas, on September 11, 2012, terrorists attacked the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya, killing four United States citizens, including the United States Ambassador to Libya, John Christopher Stevens, Foreign Service Information Management Officer Sean Smith, and security officers Tyrone S. Woods and Glen A. Doherty, and injured other United States citizens;

Whereas, on September 11, 2012, violent protesters stormed the United States embassy in Cairo, Egypt, committing acts of vandalism and violence and endangering the welfare of United States diplomats;

Whereas, on September 13, 2012, violent protesters were repelled from an attempt to storm the United States embassy in Sana'a, Yemen;

Whereas Ambassador Stevens was a champion of the Libyan people's efforts to remove Muammar Qaddafi from power, and served as Special Envoy to the Libyan Transitional National Council in Benghazi during the 2011 Libyan revolution;

Whereas, on a daily basis, United States diplomats, military personnel, foreign service nationals and locally employed staff, and other public servants make professional and personal sacrifices to faithfully serve the United States and its people to advance the ideals of freedom, democracy, and human dignity around the globe;

Whereas many United States diplomatic facilities remain threatened by terrorist attacks or violent protests in the wake of these attacks; and

Whereas Article 22 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations obligates host governments to "take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the [diplomatic] mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the selfless commitment to United States national security and to Libya's hard-won, transitional democracy by the brave United States citizens who lost their lives in the unjustified attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families and loved ones of those United States public servants killed in Benghazi, Libya;

(3) condemns in the strongest possible terms the terrorists who planned and conducted the attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya, and those who vandalized the United States embassies in Cairo, Egypt, and Sana'a, Yemen;

(4) expresses profound concern about the security situation in Libya, Egypt, and Yemen, and with the continuing threat posed to the region and United States interests by extremists and terrorists;

(5) appreciates the actions of those who sought to protect the United States diplomats and diplomatic facilities;

(6) reaffirms that nothing can justify terrorism or attacks on innocent civilians and diplomatic personnel;

(7) calls upon all governments to continue to work closely with the United States Department of State to ensure security of diplomatic facilities throughout their countries, to secure their borders, and to aggressively combat terrorists and extremists who operate within their sovereign territory;