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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, November 29, 2010, at 2 p.m.

Senate

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2010

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Lord God, teach us this day, through all our employments, to see You working for the good of those who love You.

Deliver our lawmakers from all dejection and free their hearts to give You zealous, active, and cheerful service. May they vigorously perform whatever You command, thankfully enduring whatever You have chosen for them to experience. Guard their desires so that they will not deviate from the path of integrity. Lord, strengthen them with Your almighty arms to do Your will on Earth, even as it is done in Heaven.

We pray in Your liberating Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MARK R. WARNER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUYE).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 19, 2010.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNER thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 3975

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am told that S. 3975 is at the desk and due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3975) to permanently extend the 2001 and 2003 tax relief provisions, and to permanently repeal the estate tax, and to provide permanent alternative minimum tax relief, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I would object to any further proceedings with respect to this piece of legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following any leader remarks, the Senate will turn to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

As a reminder to my colleagues, last night we were able to reach an agreement to limit action on the FDA Food Safety and Modernization Act. I filed a cloture motion with respect to the bill. The cloture vote on the substitute amendment will occur at 6:30 p.m. Monday, November 29. Senators should expect up to five additional votes Monday night so we can complete action on that bill on Monday. Basically what we have is we have the bill, and we will complete action on that, and we have a number of amendments offered by Senator COBURN. As I recall, there is only one side-by-side to the work we have done. So we should be able to complete that very important bill, which will be such a relief to the people of our country. This will be the first modernization of our food safety programs in more than 100 years—something long overdue.

There will be no rollcall votes today. We have a number of matters we are working on, trying to have cleared today, and we hope we can do that. We will have to wait and see what the outcome of the day is.

But I appreciated everyone's cooperation late yesterday. It was very difficult to work through that. We had, of

course, the Jack Lew nomination that was a problem that we were able to get cleared. We had to get that cleared because statutorily the President has a budget he has to submit to us. Without a leader at the Office of Management and Budget, it could not be done. So we got that done. We were able to arrive at an agreement on the food safety bill so we would not have to have multiple votes over the weekend. So I think we accomplished a lot this week.

For me personally, I had three caucuses, which were all extremely important for me and the caucus. We spent about 10 or 11 hours over the last few days discussing the lameduck and what we have next Congress.

The floor is now open.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VISIT TO THE CAPITOL

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise this morning to talk about a wonderful opportunity we had on October 20 in the Senate to host heroes, five young West Point graduates, who are currently recuperating at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. They came for a tour of the Capitol and for a lesson in history, and I want to thank the Senate Historian who came to the floor.

They had the opportunity to be in the Chamber and to see where the laws are created, which they, through their service and sacrifice, give us the chance to improve and defend and preserve the Constitution and make the laws of this country.

We were able, more importantly, to thank them, to thank them for their service to the Nation, and I am particularly pleased and proud because they carry on a tradition of selfless service to the Nation exemplified in the best moments of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. Each one was wounded while leading his troops out front, exposed to the dangers and hardships of warfare.

We had previously hosted a group of soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division—again, I have a very proud association as a former company commander in that division. We hope periodically to host other wounded warriors from Walter Reed.

But among our guests was CPT Dan Berschinski. Dan is a graduate from the class of 2007 from the Military Academy. He hails from Peachtree City, GA. He served with the 5/2 Stryker Brigade Combat Team. He was injured in Afghanistan. They were operating around the Arghandab River Valley near Kandahar. He was on patrol, dismounted, when he was hit by an IED and suffered the loss of both of his legs but not the diminution of his spirit or his commitment of service to the Nation.

We were also joined by 1LT Chris Nichols, from the class of 2008. Chris is from Myersville, MD. He served with the 1st Heavy Brigade Combat Team of the 3rd Infantry Division. He was injured in Iraq, northeast of Baghdad, by an explosively formed penetrator IED, a very sophisticated weapons system. It injured both of his legs. He was joined by his friend, Stacey Aleksejus. We were pleased that Chris and Stacey were here. Chris is, hopefully, going to return to Active Duty.

We were also joined by 1LT Rahul Harpalani from the class of 2008. Rahul is from Carbondale, IL. He served with the 4th Brigade Combat Team of the 4th Infantry Division. He was wounded in Konar Province in Afghanistan. An IED exploded against the vehicle he was driving. Both legs were injured. We hope, again, that he will be recuperating well.

We were also joined by 1LT Josh Linvill, USMA class of 2008 from Wayne, PA. He served with the 3/2 Stryker Cavalry Regiment. He was wounded in Kandahar, Afghanistan. He stepped on a land mine, injuring his right leg.

We were joined also by 1LT Zach Osborne, class of 2008, from Roanoke, VA. He served with the 5/2 Stryker Brigade Combat Team, once again in the Arghandab River Valley of Afghanistan. An IED hit the vehicle he was riding in. Both of his legs were injured. We were pleased he was joined by his non-medical attendant, Daniel Key.

These young men have served, but their families have served also, and we wish to thank them as well. They, too, have sacrificed. In fact, all of us have been up to Walter Reed and as we have gone through the corridors, we have seen mothers and fathers in the rooms with their sons, as well as wives and husbands and children and grandparents and uncles and aunts, because the sacrifice of these young men and women has been borne by their families as well as themselves.

I also wish to thank COL Jim Wartski. Jim is from the class of 1982. He serves as a mobilized reservist at Walter Reed; he, as well as Mr. Fred Larson, the director of Care and Service Transformation. These two gentlemen escorted the wounded warriors. They also represent some of the improvements not just to the physical infrastructure of Walter Reed but to the management of Walter Reed, from the patient-centered care to the continued engagement and involvement of these young men and women, not only while they are in acute care, but also as they recuperate and rehabilitate, and that is an improvement that has been made and is so necessary.

These young men—in this case, all young combat officers—men, but young men and women who are serving and sacrificing and sustaining the wounds and, in some cases, giving their lives to this Nation are the fabric of our defense. They are what has sustained us through not just this moment but throughout our history. They continue to inspire us with their service, and they continue to represent to the world the continued promise that wherever we are challenged, we will meet that challenge.

We cannot repay them enough. We cannot thank them enough. But last month this Senate had the opportunity to say to five of these warriors: Thank you very much. Come here, see the Senate of the United States where great debates have taken place, where the rights and the responsibilities have been fashioned over more than 200 years. This is what you defend. But, more importantly, you give us the opportunity and the obligation to ensure that your sacrifice is not in vain; that we work here, as you do, as committed Americans to improve the lives of our fellow Americans, to defend their security, but also to provide opportunity, to do what is difficult and sometimes unpopular but what is necessary for the success of freedom and the success of the families of this country.

At moments in this body, we have, a sense of frustration, a sense of—let me stop at frustration. At those moments when we are divided by political issues, by policy debates, I ask us all to think for a moment of these young men and women. I think that will help immensely in our response to the challenges we face as a Senate and as a nation.

I also wish to say something else because this week in Rhode Island, we had to bury a warrior, SGT Michael Paranzino of the 10th Mountain Division. Michael left his wife and two small children, his parents, his family, his friends, and the whole community of Rhode Island. He was an extraordinary young man.

The cost of this great experiment in democracy is high indeed. We have to recognize that cost, not just in speeches on the floor of the Senate but going forward: how we conduct ourselves as Senators; what we do to make this country stronger and better; what we do to make it more a place of opportunity for all of our citizens. Particularly, it is about what we will do not in the next 2 months or the next 10 months but in the next 20 years to ensure that the veterans we honor on this

floor today will still be honored 20 years hence. We need to ensure that, not just with an annual parade and flag waving, but with the care, the support, the assistance to the VA and the Department of Defense as well as in their communities, not just these individuals but their families.

I hope years from now, and I will pray, that others will stand up and say they paid the price and we have kept our promise to them.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor and I note the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UDALL of Colorado). In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Colorado, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Colorado, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:49 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 4:22 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BINGAMAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW B. WILLISON

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary work of Andrew B. ''Drew'' Willison who has served with great distinction since 2007 as U.S. Senate Deputy Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Willison, who is leaving his position to pursue new adventures in the private sector, has lead a distinguished career in the U.S. Senate that elevated him to the highest levels of decisionmaking. His work greatly enhanced the safety and security of the U.S. Senate, staff, and visitors.

Mr. Willison was born in Mount Vernon, OH, and was raised in Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, Connecticut, and Virginia. He earned a B.A. with Honors in government from the College of William and Mary in 1988. He also holds a masters' degree in public administration from the Ohio State University, 1990, and a law degree from the George Washington University, 2001.

Mr. Willison started his government career as a presidential management intern at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, and later worked for the Environmental Protection Agency's acid rain division.

In 1997 he joined my staff to work on the Environment and Public Works Committee, including the $200 billion 1998 highway bill. In 1999, I selected Mr. Willison to become his Appropriations Committee staff director for the Energy and Water Subcommittee. In this capacity, Drew represented the minority leader and the other Senate Democratic member interests on the $35 billion per year bill that funds the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and other smaller agencies.

In 2007, Mr. Willison was appointed Deputy Senate Sergeant at Arms where he served as the chief operating officer of the Senate's largest organization, with over 850 employees and an annual budget exceeding $200 million. Mr. Willison directly supervised senior managers responsible for all operations, including the chief information officer, the chief financial officer, security and emergency preparedness, police operations, general counsel, human resources, the media and public galleries, the Employee Assistance Program, the Protocol Office, the Doorkeepers, the Page Program, printing, the photo studio, the Senate Post Office, parking, and education and training.

Around the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Willison was best known not just for his accomplished and distinguished work in the Senate but for his love of animals, music, the latest technology and his extensive Amazon on-line gift list.

Congratulations! We wish Mr. Willison all the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MEREDITH EVANS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the work of my friend, Dr. Meredith Evans. A native of Little Clear Creek in Bell County, Ky., Meredith knew what career path he wanted to follow at a very young age. Influenced by his family members who were in the medical field, he decided by age six that he wanted to be a doctor.

Through diligence and perseverance he graduated high school early and went on to earn degrees from the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville Medical School. After 6 years in surgical residency, he became a certified general surgeon, and throughout his career he has heavily valued the doctor-patient relationship.

Not only was my good friend a great doctor, but he also gave back to his community and our Commonwealth through his involvement in the Chamber of Commerce and in ROHO, a charitable organization aimed to further the success of young people, which he founded. His compassion worked toward building new schools, immunizing citizens against polio, and raising money to give Christmas presents to underprivileged children. His community and our Commonwealth have benefited greatly because of his work. The Middlesboro Daily News recently published a story about Dr. Evans and his involvement in the community. I ask unanimous consent that the full article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

LOCAL FOLKS: DR. MEREDITH EVANS

MIDDLESBORO.—''I decided I was going to be a doctor when I was six years old,'' recalled longtime Middlesboro doctor Meredith Evans.

One of his brothers, 18 years his senior, went to medical school, inspiring Meredith to do the same. His first cousin also owned Evans Hospital in Middlesboro and his uncle was a physician in Pineville and Straight Creek.

Evans was born and raised in the Bell County community of Little Clear Creek with his parents, Rose-Ota Fuson Evans and father Marion F. Evans, a hillside farmer, and his three sisters and two brothers.

The family lived off of the land, growing and hunting all their own food. Evans remembers hunting and eating game like squirrels and rabbits.

All six children went to college; the three girls became school teachers and the boys went into the medical field.

Walking was the primary means of transportation in Little Clear Creek at the time, and was supplemented by horses and mules.

''My dad never owned a car,'' he said.

Meredith walked to elementary school, where he was taught mostly by his school-teaching sister, and later, by his brother who was putting himself through dental school.

He walked four and a half miles to a bus stop to go to Bell County High School, from which he graduated at the age of 16.

''I doubled-up on a couple of subjects when I was under my sister,'' he explained.

Meredith went to the University of Kentucky to get his Bachelor's degree and the University of Louisville Medical School. Going from Little Clear Creek to the city required some adjustment.

''It was quite a change. But I adapted rather quickly,'' Evans said. ''I was spending most of my time going to school, going to classes.''

Evans was in college during World War II, and was set to head overseas when the war ended.

''I had already had my physical examination, and was ready to go in the war. And they dropped the atomic bomb and that ended the war,'' Meredith remembered.

Evans was told by his college roommate, Wendell Demarcus, that the war was nearly over. Demarcus, it turned out, had some inside information. The physics major had been working on the development of the atomic bomb.

''He kept telling me, he said Something will happen that's going to end the war,' but he never would tell me what and I didn't push him for it. But when they dropped the bomb, he said That's what I've been telling you about.'''

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, Evans joined the service, to avoid being drafted. He spent eight months in Fort Campbell learning about reconstructive plastic surgery.

''We did a lot of reconstructive surgeries on soldiers that were returning home. I learned a lot about plastic surgery there,'' Evans said.

After training at Fort Campbell, Evans and his three friends shipped out. Evans ended up in Europe, thanks to the luck of the draw.

''They put our names in a hat and they said the first one drawn out of the hat would go to Europe and the other two to Korea. So

my two friends went to Korea,'' Evans explained.

He was stationed in England, but was able to travel around Europe during his service. Italy, where he toured ancient churches and saw the Leaning Tower of Pisa, was his favorite destination.

''I enjoyed their food and enjoyed the people,'' he remarked.

After medical school, Evans spent six years in surgical residency at three locations—Florida, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. He emerged a certified general surgeon with the American Board of Surgery, with whom he later became a diplomat.

The first operation Evans completed was an appendectomy at a hospital in West Virginia, and he recalls the butterflies that filled his stomach that day.

''I was doing an appendectomy. The main reason I was nervous, was that my wife was in the operating room as a nurse,'' he recalled.

His wife, Helen, continued to work as a nurse, helping support the couple while Meredith completed his residency. After finishing his training, he set up shop in Middlesboro, and felt fortunate to be able to return home.

''I really enjoy being with country people. I think we have the cream of the crop in the mountains,'' Evans declared.

Helen worked as a nurse in the practice until the couple started a family. They had five children, Marilyn, Deborah, Carobeth, Michelle, and Meredith II. Evans enjoyed fatherhood.

''I had four cheerleaders and a football player,'' he said. ''I loved athletics. Of course, I was always interested in their scholastics. My children always did well in school, which made us happy.''

The couple now has ten grandchildren and the family is always together for the holidays.

During his medical career, Meredith Evans witnessed tremendous changes in medicine. Post-graduate education was a consistent part of his career as technology and diagnostics advanced.

Evans says that diagnostic advancements changed the face of medicine, and that the invention of ultrasound machines, and laparoscopic and endoscopic surgery made it possible for doctors to save more lives than ever before.

Acquiring the ability to control circulation during surgery, he says, may be the biggest advantage in medicine.

''You have machines that breathe and act as a heart, pumping blood through the system while you're working on it,'' said Evans. ''That's one of the biggest advances . . . ''

For Evans though, who has always had an intense interest in medical ethics, spending time with patients to offer full explanations of procedures and conditions was also a vital part of the occupation.

''The doctor-patient relationship is the most important part of medicine,'' he asserted.

In addition to working as a doctor, Evans took on many roles in Middlesboro. He is the director of Community Trust Bank, previously Commercial Bank, a post he has held since 1962.

Evans served as the president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and later the Senior Chamber of Commerce.

The Junior Chamber, under Evans, passed a bond issue to provide the funding to build new schools in Middlesboro.

''It was a very difficult thing to do,'' Evans said. ''People opposed the taxes that were necessary to do it.''

In the early 1960s, the group confronted other city issues, including immunizing the town against polio and defeating a resolution to eliminate the citizen-elected City Council in favor of an appointed commission.

Evans is a founding member of ROHO, an organization that worked toward improving the community, and is named after the song ''The Cockfight'' recorded by Archie Campbell in 1966.

The organization provides Christmas gifts for underprivileged children in Bell, Lee and Claiborne counties. Last year, the group spent around $30,000 on the program.

Additionally, Evans served for 12 years on the Middlesboro School Board, was a city councilman for 20 years and served as vice mayor.

Although Evans has retired from medicine, he continues to keep up with advancements in the field. He stays healthy and sharp with regular exercise and fresh produce from his garden.

He still hunts and fishes as he did as a child, but no longer brings home squirrel. He is enjoying retirement.

RECOGNIZING CENTRE COLLEGE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, in 1819, a group of citizens petitioned the Kentucky General Assembly for a charter to create a new liberal arts college. The result was Centre College—a remarkable institution named for its proximate location in the geographic center of the Commonwealth. So committed was the legislature to the success of this school that it placed some of the State's most important citizens in charge of its board of trustees. Kentucky's first Governor, Isaac Shelby, served as its chair, and Dr. Ephraim McDowell—a pioneer in abdominal surgical techniques whose statue is on permanent display here in the Capitol—also served on the board.

From this august beginning, Centre College matured into a nationally recognized educational institution that focuses its mission on the success of its students. As their motto indicates, every student can expect a personal education and extraordinary success. It is not surprising, then, that Centre alumni include two Vice Presidents, one Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 13 U.S. Senators, 43 U.S. Representatives, 11 Governors—as well as 3 alumni currently serving on my staff. Indeed, Centre College has been a proving ground for generations of men and women whom have gone on to become leaders in a variety of fields.

More recently, under the steady hand of its president, Dr. John Roush, Centre College broke onto the national stage in 2000 when it hosted the Vice-Presidential debate between Dick Cheney and our colleague JOE LIEBERMAN of Connecticut.

When you consider the fact that it also holds a national record in annual alumni contributions, it is little wonder that Forbes magazine recently named Centre College as the top college in the South for a second year in a row. As the article begins, ''If you're accepted to be a student at the best college in the South, you are guaranteed an internship, the opportunity to study abroad and graduation within four years—or the school will pay for an additional year of tuition-free study.''

So it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the students, faculty, staff, and alumni of Centre College in Danville, KY.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the relevant portion of the Forbes article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From Forbes Magazine, Nov. 12, 2010]

THE BEST COLLEGES IN THE SOUTH

(By Jacquelyn Smith)

If you're accepted to be a student at the best college in the South, you are guaranteed an internship, the opportunity to study abroad and graduation within four years—or the school will pay for an additional year of tuition-free study.

The benefits of attending the best college in the South don't even stop when you receive your diploma. Within 10 months of graduation, 98% of the college's students, on average, are employed or engaged in advanced study. Upon graduating you become part of the nation's most loyal and generous group of alumni.

Located in the heart of Kentucky, Centre College has 1,197 undergraduate students and more than 100 faculty members, 98% of whom hold the highest degrees in their fields.

''My time at Centre has been highlighted by the professors and mentors who have guided me and the unique experiences I've taken part in,'' says Paul Adams, a 21-year-old senior from Chicago.

In the last decade alone, Centre produced 17 Fulbright scholars, five Goldwater scholars, two Rhodes scholars and a Truman scholar. Its alumni include two U.S. vice presidents, a chief justice of the United States, 13 U.S. senators and 43 U.S. representatives.

''The education is intense and challenging, but also supportive,'' says the college's communications director, Mike Norris. ''We have students saying, 'I've found myself doing things at Centre that I would have never even aspired to do.' Our students achieve beyond what they ever thought possible.''

More than 85 percent of Centre's students study abroad, and to emphasize its commitment to global citizenship, the college recently implemented a program that provides a free passport to all first-year students who don't already have one.

''Even though we're just a small college in Kentucky, Centre students are doing great things—studying abroad in Mexico, China, England, France, Spain, Vietnam, Israel, Africa, the Bahamas and many more places worldwide, taking on the challenges of society in our classrooms and across campus, and generally making a difference,'' says Elizabeth Trollinger, a 21-year-old senior from Kentucky. ''Centre is a place where we are given countless chances to become active members of our society and community, and we know we'll be able to effectively use the knowledge and skills we acquire in our four years here, no matter what comes after Centre.''

Over the last 25 years, Centre alumni have led the nation in loyalty, in terms of the percentage of graduates who make financial donations each year. ''The entire Centre community seems to be knit together by two strands,'' Adams says, ''a firm commitment to a meaningful education and an unwavering passion for Centre herself. And for the

past three years, I've found myself happily woven into her fabric.''

Centre is also the 24th best college in America overall, according to Forbes and the Center for College Affordability and Productivity's ranking of America's Best Colleges, which was published in August. The list ranks U.S. undergraduate institutions by the quality of the education they provide, the experiences of their students, the amount of debt students graduate with and how much they achieve. To determine the best schools in the South, we narrowed that list according to the regional divisions used by the U.S. Census Bureau; that means schools in the South are located in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

REMEMBERING MRS. JAN CRASE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mrs. Jan Crase, who passed away on September 28, 2010, in Lexington, KY. As a resident of Somerset, KY, Jan was a prime example of a woman who gave back to her community. She valued education, faith and family, and was one of the hardest workers I have ever had the privilege of knowing. She attended Berea College for 3 years, and then transferred to the University of Louisville where she graduated with a degree in home economics. Even after leaving Berea College, she stayed connected to the college community throughout the years, serving on the Berea College Board of Trustees and the College President's Club. Jan was a caring friend who wanted college students to have the same positive experience she did in higher education. She helped raise millions of dollars for student scholarships, study-abroad programs, and computer funding at Berea College. As a member of Somerset's First Presbyterian Church, she saw a need to educate children not yet old enough to attend grade school, so she helped start the first preschool in Pulaski County in 1970. Since then, many families have benefited not only from the preschool but also from the youth groups and 4–H programs that Jan helped establish.

Starting youth programs and bringing the community together to raise money for a great cause were not the only things Jan excelled in; she was a determined entrepreneur and businesswoman. She had her hand in a variety of different careers, as a real-estate broker, an insurance agency owner, a home agent for Kentucky 4–H programs, as well as a dietician at Baptist Hospital in Louisville. Jan inspired everyone she came into contact with because of her positive outlook and determination in everything that she did. She was truly an upstanding woman, who spent much of her life giving her time and talents to better her community and our Commonwealth. There is no doubt the Commonwealth is poorer for her loss. My thoughts go out to her husband, James; her son, Karl' her two daughters Kim and Katherine; and her four grandchildren. The Commonwealth Journal recently published an article about Jan and the legacy she left behind. I ask unanimous consent that the full article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

SOMERSET.—Jan Crase, 72, of Somerset, Ky., passed away Tuesday, Sept. 28, 2010 in Lexington, Ky.

She was born in Summer Shade, Ky., on July 11, 1938, daughter of the late Seymore and Ruby Smith Hunley. She was a member of Somerset First Presbyterian Church. She attended Berea College and graduated from University of Louisville with a degree in Home Economics with emphasis in Dietetics.

Jan was the first female in Kentucky to pass Series I examination for the Member of Appraisal Institute designation. She became a licensed Real Estate Broker in Kentucky where she did appraisals and feasibility studies in 15 Kentucky counties. She owned and operated a Somerset insurance agency successfully for ten years.

She was a home agent with the University of Kentucky Extension Service where she worked in Louisville and Jefferson County with both 4–H and homemaker programs. She developed the first 4–H clubs in inner city schools in the nation. She was a chief therapeutic dietitian at Baptist Hospital in Louisville and instructor of dietetics and nutrition at Louisville Baptist School of Nursing.

She was previously a member with Berea College Board of Trustees, Berea College President's Club, Founder's Club, Kentucky Medical Association Education Committee as a non-physician member, former president of Kentucky Medical Association Alliance Board of Directors, chairman of Kentucky Music Hall of Fame and Museum Advisory Board member, where she helped establish the museum, 5th District Steering Committee and also a member of local UNITE organization, lifetime member and former president of Lake Cumberland Performing Arts Advisory Board, former president of Pulaski County Medical Alliance, first president of Pulaski County Lincoln Club and ember of Pulaski Republican Women's club.

Her prior civic activities include chairman of Berea College President's Council, Berea College Alumni Co-chairman for Alumni fundraising, Kentucky Medical Association Legislative Committee as a non-physician member, Kentucky GED Foundation chairman, Kentucky Foundation for Adult Education chairman, Southern Medical Association Auxiliary Medical Heritage Councilor for Kentucky, Master Musician Festival Board of Directors member, Pulaski County Extension Service Advisory Council member, Somerset/Pulaski County Economic Development Board member, Somerset/Pulaski County Convention and Visitor's Bureau Board chairman, Somerset Community College Development Board member, started the first preschool in Pulaski County at St. Patrick's Episcopal Church in 1970, Somerset Cooperative Preschool Board of Directors member for many years, Sunday School teacher at Somerset First Presbyterian Church for 12 years, Co-director of Somerset first Presbyterian Church youth group for many years, Somerset First Presbyterian Church Elder, United Way Board of Directors and Appropriations Committee chairman and PTA board member.

Special award Jan received were Kentucky Medical Association 2010 Layperson of the Year, 2005 Special Appreciation Award from Kentucky Medical Association, Kentucky Commission of Women, an award for endeavors to promote, educate and advise women of the Commonwealth and Somerset Business and Profession Women's Club, ''Woman of Achievement in Business.''

She is survived by her husband, James D. Crase, M.D. of Somerset; one son, Karl (and Melissa) Crase of Richmond, Ky.; two daughters, Kim (and Joe) Claytor of Berea, Ky., and Katherine Crase of Tampa, Fla.; one brother, Jerry Hunley of Louisville, Ky.; and four grandchildren, Laura and Neil Claytor and Jonathon and Amelia Crase.

Visitation will be after 8 a.m. today at Somerset First Presbyterian Church.

A funeral service will be held at 1 p.m. today, Oct. 1, at Somerset First Presbyterian Church with Rev. Allen Brimer officiating.

Burial will be in Lakeside Memorial Gardens.

Expressions of sympathy may be made to the Somerset First Presbyterian Church Capital Fund or Berea College.

Pulaski Funeral Home is in charge of the arrangements.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST DALE J. KRIDLO

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life and heroic service of Specialist Dale J. Kridlo. Specialist Kridlo, assigned to the 27th Engineer Battalion, based in Fort Bragg, NC, died on November 7, 2010, of injuries sustained when his dismounted patrol encountered small arms fire. Specialist Kridlo was serving in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Kunar Province, Afghanistan. He was 33 years old.

A native of Pittston, PA, Specialist Kridlo graduated from Pittston Area High School. After managing his own painting business for several years, Specialist Kridlo enlisted in the Army and served a tour of duty in Afghanistan with decoration. He followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, both of whom served in the Armed Forces.

During almost 2 years of service, Specialist Kridlo distinguished himself through his courage, dedication to duty, and the high standards to which he held his fellow soldiers. Family members recall his overwhelming pride when he used to describe the accomplishments of his combat unit in Afghanistan. Commanders recognized Specialist Kridlo's extraordinary bravery and talent, promoting him one week before his passing.

Specialist Kridlo worked on the front lines of battle, serving in the most dangerous areas of Afghanistan. He is remembered by those who knew him as a consummate professional with an unending commitment to excellence. His family remembers him as a dedicated son, husband, and loving father to two young daughters. In his free time, Specialist Kridlo enjoyed fishing. He was also an avid Philadelphia sports fan.

Mark Twain once said, ''The fear of death follows from the fear of life. A man who lives fully is prepared to die at any time.'' Specialist Kridlo's service was in keeping with this sentiment—by selflessly putting country

first, he lived life to the fullest. He lived with a sense of the highest honorable purpose.

At substantial personal risk, he braved the chaos of combat zones throughout Afghanistan. And though his fate on the battlefield was uncertain, he pushed forward, protecting America's citizens, her safety, and the freedoms we hold dear. For his service and the lives he touched, Specialist Kridlo will forever be remembered as one of our country's bravest.

To Specialist Kridlo's entire family—I cannot imagine the sorrow you must be feeling. I hope that, in time, the pain of your loss will be eased by your pride in Dale's service and by your knowledge that his country will never forget him. We are humbled by his service and his sacrifice.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT M. KELLY

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, today I recognize Second Lieutenant Robert M. Kelly of Tallahassee, FL, who was killed November 9, 2010, from an improvised explosive device while on a foot patrol in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. Lieutenant Kelly is survived by his wife Heather, his sister Kathleen, and his brother John Kelly, who is also a marine. LT Robert Kelly was the son of Lieutenant General Kelly and Mrs. John Kelly. Lieutenant General Kelly is the commander of the Marine Forces Reserve in New Orleans.

Lieutenant Kelly was engaged in his third combat deployment and was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division out of Camp Pendleton, CA. Following in his father's footsteps, Lieutenant Robert Kelly rose through the ranks during his service. He was commissioned as an officer in the Marine Corps on December 12, 2008, where he continued to honorably serve with distinction.

A decorated marine, LT Robert Kelly's bravery is a testament to true American heroism. Having received multiple awards that include the Purple Heart, Combat Action Ribbon, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, and Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Lt. Kelly deserves to be recognized. He also received the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon.

There is no doubt that this tragic loss will not only be felt within the Kelly family but also the Marine Corps and this Nation. Our thoughts and prayers will continue to be with his family and friends. Today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and remembering 2LT Robert M. Kelly, who made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in the aftermath of the November election returns, there was talk on all sides about working together. We can do so right now, without further delay, and in the interests of the American people. As of today there are more than 100 vacancies on the Federal courts around the country, 50 of them for vacancies deemed judicial emergencies by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Senate has ready for consideration and confirmation 23 judicial nominees of the President, all of whom have had hearings before the Judiciary Committee and have been reported favorably to the Senate by a majority of that committee. Sixteen of these judicial nominees were reported unanimously. The Senate can confirm those 16 nominees today, and we can then schedule such debate as needed on the remaining seven. Our working together to do so would send the right message to the American people. Let's work together and approve these nominations without additional delay. Let's end the gridlock. Let's move forward.

As the Senate recessed for the elections, we were not allowed to consider and confirm any of the 23 judicial nominations pending on the Senate Executive Calendar—this despite the judicial vacancies crisis in our Federal courts. As of today there are 108 current judicial vacancies. We already know of 20 future vacancies. In addition, the Senate has not acted on the request by the Judicial Conference of the United States to authorize 56 additional judges, which will allow the Federal judiciary to do its work. Accordingly, the Federal judiciary is currently more than 180 judges short of those needed.

At the end of September, the President of the United States sent a letter to Senate leaders expressing his justifiable concern with the pace of judicial confirmations. The President wrote that the American people and the Federal judiciary suffer from this inaction and that a minority of Senators has, in his words ''systematically and irresponsibly used procedural maneuvers to block or delay confirmation votes on judicial nominees—including nominees that have strong bipartisan support and the most distinguished records.''

All of these nominees have the backing of their home State Senators. Indeed, President Obama has worked hard with home State Senators regardless of party affiliation, and by so doing has done his part to restore comity to the process.

Sixteen judicial nominees have been delayed despite the fact that they were reported without a single vote in opposition from the Senate Judiciary Committee. Regrettably, despite the President's efforts and his selection of outstanding nominees the Senate has not reciprocated by promptly considering his consensus nominees. To the contrary, as the President has pointed out, nominees are being stalled who, if allowed to be considered, would receive unanimous or near unanimous support, be confirmed, and be serving in the administration of justice throughout the country. This is counterproductive.

Like the President, I welcome debate and a vote on those few nominees that some Republican Senators would oppose. Nominees like Benita Pearson of Ohio, William Martinez of Colorado, Louis Butler of Wisconsin, Edward Chen of California, John McConnell of Rhode Island, Goodwin Liu of California and Robert Chatigny of Connecticut. I have reviewed their records and considered their character, background and qualifications. I have heard the criticisms of the Republican Senators on the Judiciary Committee as they have voted against this handful of nominees. I disagree, and believe the Senate would vote, as I have, to confirm them. That they will not be conservative activist judges should not disqualify them from serving.

But that is not what is happening. We are not debating the merits of those nominations, as Democratic Senators did when we opposed the most extreme handful of nominees of President Bush. What is happening is that judicial confirmations are being stalled virtually across the board. What is new and particularly damaging is that 16 judicial nominees who were all reported unanimously by the Senate Judiciary Committee, without Republican opposition, are still being delayed. These nominees include Albert Diaz and Catherine Eagles of North Carolina. They are both supported by Senator HAGAN and Senator BURR. Sadly, Senator BURR's support has not freed them from the across the board Republican hold on all judicial nominees. Judge Diaz was reported unanimously in January, almost 11 months ago, and still waits for agreement from the minority in order for the Senate to consider his nomination so that he may be confirmed.

Also being delayed for no good reason from joining the bench of the most overloaded Federal district in the country in the Eastern District of California is Kimberly Mueller, whose nomination was reported last May, more than 6 months ago, without any opposition. Her nomination is one of four circuit and district nominations to positions in the Ninth Circuit currently on the Executive Calendar that Republicans are blocking from Senate consideration. In addition to the Liu and Chen nominations, the nomination of Mary Murguia from Arizona to the Ninth Circuit has been stalled since August despite the strong support of Senator KYL, the assistant Republican leader.

I want to put into the RECORD a letter we received this week from Ninth Circuit Chief Judge Alex Kozinski, a President Reagan appointee, and the other members of the Judicial Council of the Ninth Circuit writing ''to emphasize our desperate need for judges'' in the Nation's largest Federal circuit. They write that ''[c]ourts cannot do their work if authorized judicial positions remain vacant'' and urge ''that the Senate act on judicial nominees

without delay.'' This letter echoes the serious warning I have previously spoken about issued by Justice Anthony Kennedy at the Ninth Circuit Conference about skyrocketing judicial vacancies in California and throughout the country. He said: ''It's important for the public to understand that the excellence of the federal judiciary is at risk.'' He noted that ''if judicial excellence is cast upon a sea of congressional indifference, the rule of law is imperiled.''

The District of Columbia suffers from four vacancies on its Federal District Court. Two nominees could help that court, but they are now being delayed from final consideration. Beryl Howell was reported by the committee unanimously. She is well known to many of us from her 10 years of service as a counsel on the Senate Judiciary Committee. She is a decorated former Federal prosecutor and the child of a military family. Robert Wilkins was also reported without opposition. The distinguished Chief Judge of the District Court, Chief Judge Royce Lamberth sent a recent letter to Senate leaders urging prompt action on these nominations.

John Gibney of Virginia, James Bredar and Ellen Hollander of Maryland, Susan Nelson of Minnesota, Edmond Chang of Illinois, Leslie Kobayashi of Hawaii, and Denise Casper of Massachusetts are the other district court nominees reported unanimously from the Judiciary Committee and could have been confirmed as consensus nominees long ago.

Another district court nominee is Carlton Reeves of Mississippi, who is supported by Senator COCHRAN and is a former president of the Magnolia Bar Association. Only Senator COBURN asked to be recorded as opposing his nomination. I believe Mr. Reeves would receive a strong bipartisan majority vote for confirmation.

Counting Judge Diaz, there are five consensus nominees to the circuit courts who are being stalled. Judge Ray Lohier of New York would fill one of the four current vacancies on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. He is another former prosecutor with support from both sides of the aisle. His confirmation has been stalled for no good reason for more than 6 months, as well. Scott Matheson is a Utah nominee with the support of Senator HATCH who was reported without opposition. Mary Murgaia is from Arizona and is supported by Senator KYL and was reported without opposition. Finally, Judge Kathleen O'Malley of Ohio, nominated to the Federal circuit, was reported without opposition.

Many of these nominees could have been considered and confirmed before the August recess. All of them could have been considered and confirmed before the October recess. They were not. They were not because of Republican objections that, I suspect, have nothing to do with the qualifications or quality of these nominees. These are not judicial nominations whose judicial philosophy Republicans question.

The President noted in his September letter to Senate leaders that the ''real harm of this political game-playing falls on the American people, who turn to the courts for justice'' and that the unnecessary delay in considering these noncontroversial nominations ''is undermining the ability of our courts to deliver justice to those in need . . . from working mothers seeking timely compensation for their employment discrimination claims to communities hoping for swift punishment for perpetrators of crimes to small business owners seeking protection from unfair and anticompetitive practices.''

President Obama has reached out to Republican home State Senators regarding his judicial nominations. They should reciprocate. As the President said in his inaugural address calling for a new era of responsibility, he called for ''an end to the petty grievances . . . recriminations and worn-out dogmas that for far too long have strangled our politics.'' The President recalled the words of Scripture as he urged ''the time has come to set aside childish things.'' Let the Senate end this across the board blockade against confirming noncontroversial judicial nominees. Democrats did not engage in such a practice with President Bush and Republicans should not continue their practice any longer. With more than 100 vacancies plaguing the Federal courts, we do not have the luxury of indulging in such games.

The Senate is well behind the pace set by a Democratic majority in the Senate considering President Bush's nominations during his first 2 years in office. By this date in President Bush's second year in office, the Senate, with a Democratic majority, had confirmed 100 of his Federal circuit and district court nominations. They were all considered and confirmed during the 17 months I chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee. Not a single nominee reported by the Judiciary Committee remained pending on the Senate's Executive Calendar at the end of the Congress.

In sharp contrast, during President Obama's first 2 years in office, the minority has allowed only 41 Federal circuit and district court nominees to be considered by the Senate. In 2002, we proceeded in the lame duck session after the election to confirm 20 of President Bush's judicial nominees. This year there are 23 judicial nominations ready for Senate consideration and another 11 noncontroversial nominations on the committee's business agenda that could have been reported out yesterday. Those 11 nominations were needlessly held over another two weeks by Republican Senators but could be reported to the Senate at our next business meeting. That is more than 30 additional confirmations that could be easily achieved with a little cooperation from the minority. That would increase the confirmations from the historically low level of 41, where it currently stands, to between 70 and 75. That would be in the range of judicial confirmations during President George H.W. Bush's first 2 years, 70, while resting far below President Reagan's first 2 years, 87, and pale in comparison to the 100 confirmed in the first 2 years of the George W. Bush administration or those confirmed during President Clinton's first 2 years, 127.

I come before the Senate today to make a proposal to end this impasse. This is a proposal the American people will understand and, I believe, support. It, too, has scriptural roots. I ask the Republican leadership to follow the Golden Rule with respect to these judicial nominations. This is not complicated. It is something we teach our children from a young age. It is a basic rule of good behavior. Do unto these nominations as you would have done to the nominations of a Republican President. Following this basic precept would lead to the confirmation without further delay of the nominations reported without opposition. They can be confirmed today. If someone wishes to ask for rollcall votes on these nominations, tell the majority leader so that he can schedule that vote without further delay. End this across the board stall on judicial nominations by allowing the many noncontroversial nominations to proceed without further objection, obstruction or delay.

The new tactic of objecting to consideration of noncontroversial nominations is an escalation of the so-called ''judge wars.'' The attempted justification as some kind of tit-for-tat is wrong. But my proposal does not depend on whether you agree with me or side with partisans from across the aisle. While seeking to justify ''an eye for an eye'' would require a look back and a factual accounting, the Golden Rule is a rule of current and prospective behavior. I hope those on the other side will remember our shared values and adopt the Golden Rule going forward from this day. That would be a step toward returning to our Senate traditions and allow the Senate better to fulfill its responsibilities to the American people and the Federal judiciary.

During these 17 months I chaired the Judiciary Committee during President Bush's first 2 years, I scheduled 26 hearings for the judicial nominees of a Republican President and the Judiciary Committee worked diligently to consider them. During the 2 years of the Obama administration, I have tried to maintain that same approach. The committee held its 25th hearing for President Obama's Federal circuit and district court nominees this week. I have not altered my approach and neither have Senate Democrats.

One thing that has changed is that we now receive the paperwork on the nominations, the nominee's completed questionnaire, the confidential background investigation and the American

Bar Association, ABA, peer review almost immediately after a nomination is made, allowing us to proceed to hearings more quickly. During 2001 and 2002, President Bush abandoned the procedure that President Eisenhower had adopted and that had been used by President George H.W. Bush, President Reagan and all Presidents for more than 50 years. Instead, President George W. Bush delayed the start of the ABA peer review process until after the nomination was sent to the Senate. That added weeks and months to the timeline in which hearings were able to be scheduled on nominations.

When I became chairman of the Judiciary Committee midway through President Bush's first tumultuous year in office, I worked very hard to make sure Senate Democrats did not perpetuate the ''judge wars'' as tit-for-tat. Despite the fact that Senate Republicans pocket filibustered more than 60 of President Clinton's judicial nominations and refused to proceed on them while judicial vacancies skyrocketed during the Clinton administration, in 2001 and 2002, during the 17 months I chaired the committee during President Bush's first two years in office, the Senate proceeded to confirm 100 of his judicial nominees.

By refusing to proceed on President Clinton's nominations while judicial vacancies skyrocketed during the 6 years they controlled the pace of nominations, Senate Republicans allowed vacancies to rise to more than 110 by the end of the Clinton administration. As a result of their strategy, Federal circuit court vacancies doubled. When Democrats regained the Senate majority halfway into President Bush's first year in office, we turned away from these bad practices. As a result, overall judicial vacancies were reduced during the Bush years from more than 10 percent to less than four percent. During the Bush years, the Federal court vacancies were reduced from 110 to 34 and Federal circuit court vacancies were reduced from a high of 32 down to single digits.

This progress has not continued with a Democratic President back in office. Instead, Senate Republicans have returned to the strategy they used during the Clinton administration of blocking the nominations of a Democratic President, again leading to skyrocketing vacancies. Last year the Senate confirmed only 12 Federal circuit and district court judges, the lowest total in 50 years. This year we have yet to confirm 30 Federal circuit and district judges. We are not even keeping up with retirements and attrition. As a result, judicial vacancies are, again, over 100 and, again, more than 10 percent.

Regrettably, the Senate is not being allowed to consider the consensus, mainstream judicial nominees favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. It has taken nearly five times as long to consider President Obama's judicial nominations as it did to consider President Bush's during his first 2 years in office. During the first 2 years of the Bush administration, the 100 judges confirmed were considered by the Senate an average of 25 days from being reported by the Judiciary Committee. The average time for confirmed circuit court nominees was 26 days. By contrast, the average time for the 41 Federal circuit and district and circuit court judges confirmed since President Obama took office is 90 days and the average time for circuit nominees is 148 days—and that disparity is increasing.

This vacancies crisis alarms the President of the United States. It alarms Supreme Court Justices. It alarms the Federal Bar Association. It alarms the American Bar Association. I ask unanimous consent that the President's September 30 letter, Chief Judge Lamberth's November 4 letter, and statements by the Federal Bar Association and American Bar Association be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. LEAHY. There is no good reason to hold up consideration for weeks and months of nominees reported without opposition from the Judiciary Committee. I have been urging since last year that these consensus nominees be considered promptly and confirmed. If Senators would follow the Golden Rule, that would happen without further delay.

I ask unanimous consent that the Judicial Council letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection the material was orderd to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOVEMBER 15, 2010.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. JEFF SESSIONS,
Ranking Member, Senate Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

GENTLEMEN: We write on behalf of the courts of the Ninth Circuit. As you know, the Ninth Circuit is by far the largest federal circuit in the country, encompassing the 9 western states, plus the territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Approximately one fifth of the population of the United States lives within the borders of the Ninth Circuit. Our caseload reflects the diversity of our territory and the people that inhabit it and is heavily impacted by increased immigration enforcement, drug interdiction activities, prison litigation, bankruptcy and environmental cases—to name just a few of the most active areas.

In order to do our work, and serve the public as Congress expects us to serve it, we need the resources to carry out our mission. While there are many areas of serious need, we write today to emphasize our desperate need for judges. Our need in that regard has been amply documented (See attached March 2009 Judicial Conference Recommendations for Additional Judgeships). Courts cannot do their work if authorized judicial positions remain vacant.

While we could certainly use more judges, and hope that Congress will soon approve the additional judgeships requested by the Judicial Conference, we would be greatly assisted if our judicial vacancies—some of which have been open for several years and declared ''judicial emergencies''—were to be filled promptly. We respectfully request that the Senate act on judicial nominees without delay.

Sincerely,

Alex Kozinski, Chief Judge, Ninth Circuit;
Sidney R. Thomas, Circuit Judge, Ninth Circuit;
Ronald M. Gould, Circuit Judge, Ninth Circuit;
Audrey B. Collins, Chief Judge, Central District of California;
Vaughn R. Walker, Chief Judge, Northern District of California;
Procter Hug, Jr., Senior Judge, Ninth Circuit;
Raymond C. Fisher, Circuit Judge, Ninth Circuit;
Johnnie B. Rawlinson, Circuit Judge, Ninth Circuit;
Roger L. Hunt, Chief Judge, District of Nevada;
Robert H. Whaley, Senior Judge, Eastern District of Washington.

CHIEF JUDGES, U.S. DISTRICT COURTS OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Ralph R. Beistline, Chief Judge, District of Alaska;
Irma E. Gonzalez, Chief Judge, Southern District of California;
Susan Oki Mollway, Chief Judge, District of Hawaii;
Richard F. Cebull, Chief Judge, District of Montana;
Lonny R. Suko, Chief Judge, Eastern District of Washington;
Anthony W. Ishii, Chief Judge, Eastern District of California;
Frances Marie Tydingco-Gatewood, Chief Judge, District of Guam;
B. Lynn Winmill, Chief Judge, District of Idaho;
Ann L. Aiken, Chief Judge, District of Oregon;
Robert S. Lasnik, Chief Judge, Western District of Washington.

EXHIBIT 1

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2010.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Republican Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. JEFF SESSIONS,
Ranking Member, Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR REID, SENATOR MCCONNELL, SENATOR LEAHY, AND SENATOR SESSIONS: I write to express my concern with the pace of judicial confirmations in the United States Senate. Yesterday, the Senate recessed without confirming a single one of the 23 Federal judicial nominations pending on the Executive Calendar. The Federal judiciary and the American people it serves suffer the most from this unprecedented obstruction. One in eight seats on the Federal bench sits empty, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has declared that many of those vacancies constitute judicial emergencies. Despite the urgent and pressing need to fill

these important posts, a minority of Senators has systematically and irresponsibly used procedural maneuvers to block or delay confirmation votes on judicial nominees—including nominees that have strong bipartisan support and the most distinguished records. The minority has even been blocking non-controversial nominees—a dramatic shift from past practice that could cause a crisis in the judiciary.

The Judiciary Committee has promptly considered my judicial nominees. Nonetheless, judicial confirmation rates in this Congress have reached an all-time low. At this point in the prior Administration (107th Congress), the Senate had confirmed 61% of the President's judicial nominations. By contrast, the Senate has confirmed less than half of the judicial nominees it has received in my Administration. Nominees in the 107th Congress waited less than a month on the floor of the Senate before a vote on their confirmation. The men and women whom I have nominated who have been confirmed to the Courts of Appeals waited five times longer and those confirmed to the District Courts waited three times longer for final votes.

Right now, 23 judicial nominees await simple up-or-down votes. All of these nominees have the strongest backing from their home-state Senators—a fact that usually counsels in favor of swift confirmation, rather than delay. Sixteen of those men and women received unanimous support in the Judiciary Committee. Nearly half of the nominees on the floor were selected for seats that have gone without judges for anywhere between 200 and 1,600 days. But despite these compelling circumstances, and the distinguished careers led by these candidates, these nominations have been blocked.

Judge Albert Diaz, the well-respected state court judge I nominated to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, has waited 245 days for an up-or-down vote—more than 8 months. Before becoming a judge, Diaz served for over 10 years in the United States Marine Corps as an attorney and military judge. If confirmed, he would be the first Hispanic to sit on the Fourth Circuit. The seat to which he was nominated has been declared a judicial emergency. Judge Diaz has the strong support of both of North Carolina's Senators. Senator Burr has publicly advocated for Judge Diaz to get a final vote by the Senate. And just before the August recess, Senator Hagan went to the floor of the Senate to ask for an up-or-down vote for Judge Diaz. Her request was denied.

We are seeing in this case what we have seen in all too many others: resistance to highly qualified candidates who, if put to a vote, would be unanimously confirmed, or confirmed with virtually no opposition. For example, Judge Beverly Martin waited 132 days for a floor vote—despite being strongly backed by both of Georgia's Republican Senators. When the Senate finally held a vote, she was confirmed to the Eleventh Circuit unanimously. Jane Stanch was recently confirmed by an overwhelming majority of the Senate, after waiting almost 300 days for a final vote. Even District Court nominees have waited 3 or more months for confirmation votes—only to be confirmed unanimously.

Proceeding this way will put our judiciary on a dangerous course, as the Department of Justice projects that fully half of the Federal judiciary will be vacant by 2020 if we continue on the current pace of judicial confirmations. The real harm of this political game-playing falls on the American people, who turn to the courts for justice. By denying these nominees a simple up-or-down vote, the Republican leadership is undermining the ability of our courts to deliver justice to those in need. All Americans depend on having well-qualified men and women on the bench to resolve important legal matters—from working mothers seeking timely compensation for their employment discrimination claims to communities hoping for swift punishment for perpetrators of crimes to small business owners seeking protection from unfair and anticompetitive practices.

As a former Senator, I have the greatest respect for the Senate's role in providing advice and consent on judicial nominations. If there is a genuine concern about the qualifications of judicial nominees, that is a debate I welcome. But the consistent refusal to move promptly to have that debate, or to confirm even those nominees with broad, bipartisan support, does a disservice to the greatest traditions of this body and the American people it serves. In the 107th Congress, the Judiciary Committee reported 100 judicial nominees, and all of them were confirmed by the Senate before the end of that Congress. I urge the Senate to similarly consider and confirm my judicial nominees.

Sincerely,

BARACK OBAMA.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, November 4, 2010.

Re: Judicial Vacancies—United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR REID AND SENATOR MCCONNELL: On behalf of the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, I request that the Senate act soon to fill the vacancies that exist at our Court.

Of our 15 authorized judgeships, we currently have four vacancies. One has been vacant since January 2007. With the additional vacancy that will result from Judge Ricardo M. Urbina's assumption of senior status, effective January 31, 2011, this Court faces the prospect of having only 10 of its 15 authorized judgeships filled. The severe impact of this situation already is being felt and will only increase over time. The challenging caseload that our Court regularly handles includes many involving national security issues, as well as other issues of national significance. A large number of these complex, high-profile cases demand significant time and attention from each of our judges.

Without a complement of new judges, it is difficult to foresee how our remaining active judges will be able to keep up with the heavy volume of cases that faces us. A 33 percent vacancy ratio is quite extraordinary.

Two nominees (Beryl Howell and Robert Wilkins) have been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee and await floor votes; two nominees (James Boasberg and Amy Jackson) have had their hearings and hopefully will soon be reported out of Committee.

We hope the Senate will act quickly to fill this Court's vacancies so the citizens of the District of Columbia and the Federal Government and other litigants who appear before us continue to enjoy the high quality of justice they deserve.

Sincerely,

ROYCE C. LAMBERTH,
Chief Judge.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, IL, August 5, 2010.

Hon. BARACK OBAMA,
President of the United States of America,
The White House, Washington, DC.
Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. JEFF SESSIONS,
Ranking Member, Senate Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT OBAMA, MAJORITY LEADER REID, MINORITY LEADER MCCONNELL, CHAIRMAN LEAHY, AND SENATOR SESSIONS: Now that the Senate has concluded another historic debate and vote on a nominee to the U.S. Supreme Court and is about to recess for its summer break, I am writing to express the American Bar Association's mounting concern over the persistently high number of judicial vacancies on our federal district courts and courts of appeals. I urge you, upon your return to Washington in September, to make the filling of judicial vacancies a priority for the Administration and for the Senate. As lawyers who represent our clients in federal courts across this nation, members of the American Bar Association know first hand that longstanding vacancies and protracted delays in the nomination and confirmation process do great harm to the federal judiciary and to public life.

Despite the confirmation of 37 Article III judges during the 111th Congress, the vacancy rate has not dropped below 10 percent since last August. For the past six months, the vacancy rate has remained at over 11 percent, and the number of vacancies has hovered around the 100 mark. The lack of progress in reducing the vacancy rate this session is especially worrisome in light of the number of judges who have reached, or are fast approaching, retirement age: eighteen judges have announced their intention to retire in the next year, and several additional vacancies will no doubt arise as a result of judicial elevations, deaths and resignations. If the nomination and confirmation process does not speed up significantly, confirmations will not even keep pace with the rate of attrition. The high number of vacancies, combined with the low number of confirmations, has created a problem that is fast approaching crisis proportions.

Vacancies have different effects on different courts. Those courts with relatively normal caseloads per judgeship and a sufficient number of active judges may be able to absorb the extra workload and operate normally if vacancies are filled within a reasonable time. In contrast, courts that already are operating with staggering caseloads and too few authorized judgeships are strained beyond capacity by unfilled vacancies and are unable to keep up with the workload.

In these jurisdictions, persistent vacancies make it impossible for the remaining judges on the court to give each case the time it deserves; community and business life suffers because shorthanded courts have no choice but to delay civil trial dockets due to the Speedy Trial Act; and courts are forced to adopt time-saving procedures, some of which may serve efficiency at the price of altering the delivery and quality of justice over time in ways not intended. The harm caused by persistent vacancies on these courts may reach into the future, too: if no abatement of these conditions is in sight, the specter of this kind of work environment is likely to result in additional judicial retirements and resignations and deter excellent attorneys from seeking positions on the federal bench.

Lawyers who practice regularly in the federal courts and their clients who expect timely judicial resolution of their disputes are deeply concerned that the partisanship that has long characterized the process and the persistently high number of vacancies are creating strains that will inevitably reduce the quality of our justice system and erode public confidence in the independence and impartiality of our federal courts. This is a result we, as a nation, can ill-afford: all three branches must be robust and strong to advance the important work of government.

We urge you to take immediate action to avert a potential crisis and preserve the quality and vitality of the federal judiciary, and we offer the following suggestions:

1. The President and the Senate should make the prompt filling of federal judicial vacancies a priority. Each party to the process should commit sufficient time and resources to the endeavor, and resolve to work cooperatively and across the political aisle to reduce the vacancy rate as quickly as possible. A commitment should be made to cultivate a process that is dominated by common purpose and a spirit of mutual respect and bipartisan cooperation.

Politics and bipartisanship are not mutually exclusive. Even though the judicial nomination and confirmation process is political by design and gives each branch an opportunity to exercise a check on the quality of the federal bench, it should not serve as a battleground for other political disputes. A renewed spirit of bipartisanship is essential to reducing the backlog of vacancies and improving the process.

2. The Administration should make a concerted effort to shorten the time between vacancy and nomination and to submit a nomination to the Senate for every outstanding Article III judicial vacancy. The Administration should make a special effort to act with due diligence to nominate individuals to the vacant judicial seats that the Administrative Office of the United States Courts has classified as ''judicial emergencies'' (42 now exist), based on a combination of the length of time the seat has been vacant and the number of weighted or adjusted case filings for that seat.

We commend the Administration for its commitment to engage in meaningful prenomination consultation with home-state senators, a concept that the ABA endorsed in 2007 as a means to reduce partisanship. As a result, many nominations have had the backing of both home-state senators, regardless of party affiliation. Unfortunately, even though prenomination consultation has increased bipartisan accord during the initial phases of the process, it has not insulated nominees from partisan politics on the Senate floor: senators have blocked or delayed the consideration of numerous nominees who have the support of their home-state senators as well as the overwhelming support of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

3. The Senate should give every nominee an up-or-down vote within a reasonable time after the nomination is reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Dilatory tactics have been used repeatedly to stall Senate floor consideration of judicial nominees, starting with the first nomination to reach the floor for a vote. Even though the Senate has confirmed 25 nominees this session, the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported out nominees far faster than the Senate has scheduled votes. As a result, the backlog of nominees awaiting floor action has steadily increased over the course of the session.

Twelve of the 21 nominees currently awaiting floor consideration were approved by unanimous consent, unanimous vote, or voice vote of the committee; two were approved with little dissent, and only seven received significant opposition. That almost two-thirds of them had no or little opposition in committee, combined with the fact that many prior nominees subjected to delayed floor consideration ultimately were confirmed by unanimous or almost unanimous vote, strongly suggests that the failure to schedule timely floor votes on many pending nominees has little or nothing to do with their qualifications.

Tactics to delay votes on nominees that are launched for reasons not associated with their qualifications blatantly inject politics into the process. Such tactics waste the time of the Senate and increase the time a nominee is in limbo. Worst of all, they needlessly deprive the federal courts of the judges they sorely need.

Senate leaders should seek to avoid scheduling delays over nominees who have bipartisan support and should discourage and dissuade their colleagues from using the judicial confirmation process to advance or defeat other legislative objectives. If legitimate concerns are raised over a nominee's qualifications for a lifetime appointment to the federal bench, sufficient time should be scheduled to permit the Senate to engage in full debate. The objective should not be to rush consideration of nominees whose qualifications are questioned, but to assure timely consideration of every judicial nominee whose nomination has been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and forwarded to the Senate for a confirmation vote.

We urge all members of the Senate to remain cognizant of the central importance of a fully staffed federal judiciary and to make an effort to reach across the aisle to try to find constructive ways to support the judiciary and protect it from excessive political zeal. We believe that a true respect for the importance of the federal courts will best inform each senator's decision with regard to action on pending judicial nominations.

Our judicial system is predicated on the principles that each case deserves to be evaluated on its merits, that justice will be dispensed even-handedly, and that justice delayed is justice denied. There may be disagreements with individual decisions rendered by the federal courts, but few would dispute their essential role in our system of government and their impact on daily life. Congress should take action to support, not undermine, the vital work of the federal courts.

We urge the President and the Senate to take all necessary steps to fill existing vacancies promptly and to restore bipartisan accord to the nomination and confirmation process so that the federal courts will not be deprived of the judges they need to do their important work.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN B. LAMM,
President.

[From the Washington Watch, Oct. 2010]

OCTOBER 201: VACANCY SIGNS AT THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

(By Bruce Moyer)

The federal judicial confirmation process is at one of its most dysfunctional junctures in American history, and its failure to move nominees has brought about a vacancy crisis in our federal courts. This is not a partisan issue with shades of black and white; the breakdown in the Senate owes itself as much to one party as the other. This is a national issue that speaks to the country's declining appreciation for its courts, the increasing corrosiveness of our politics, and the rising abuse in the Senate of its procedures.

As the Senate departed Washington on Sept. 30 for a six-week election recess, 103 federal Article III judgeships stood vacant, equaling nearly one out of every eight federal judgeships. The Judicial Conference says that 48 of these vacant judgeships constitute ''judicial emergencies,'' meaning they have been vacant for at least 18 months and are in districts or circuits dealing with pressing caseloads.

Judicial vacancies are harmful. They prevent the courts from operating at their full capacity in dispensing fair, prompt justice. Vacancies mean larger dockets, longer delay, and greater pressure and expense for lawyers and litigants. As Slate legal columnists Dahlia Lithwick and Carl Tobias recently commented, ''Crowded dockets mean longer waits for cases to be heard promptly. This affects thousands of ordinary Americans—plaintiffs and defendants—whose liberty, safety, or job may be at stake and for whom justice may arrive too late, if at all.'' Justice Anthony Kennedy said it best, in comments to the Los Angeles Times: ''It's important for the public to understand that the excellence of the federal judiciary is at risk. If judicial excellence is cast upon a sea of congressional indifference, the rule of law is imperiled.''

Under the Constitution, the U.S. Senate is the sole entity charged with the responsibility to ''advise and consent'' upon the President's appointment of judges. Despite the Founders' straightforward wishes, the judicial confirmation process has grown distorted before our very eyes. Over the past 30 years, the Senate has increasingly stonewalled or rejected the President's judicial nominees, regardless of party. Confirmation rates at 18 months into a presidency have fallen from the high-water mark set in 1982 by President Reagan (93 percent) to 47 percent today (the percentage of President Obama's nominees who have won Senate confirmation). These numbers—along with opaque, obstructionist ''secret holds'' on nominations and unprecedented use of the filibuster—reflect a process more like ''Advice & Dissent,'' the apt title of Sarah Binder and Forrest Maltzman's recent work on the struggle to shape the federal judiciary.

Finger pointing by the two main U.S. political parties is in overdrive over how the process has devolved and who is at fault. If the confirmation wars expand and increase, regardless of which party takes control of the Senate, the implications for the future are even more troubling. In August, Assistant Attorney General Christopher H. Schroeder warned an audience of Ninth Circuit judges and lawyers that if the current rate of replacing retired, resigned, and deceased judges continues, nearly half of the 875 federal judgeships could be vacant by the end of the decade.

When the Senate left Washington for its election recess, it abandoned its responsibility to provide an up-or-down vote on 16 federal judicial nominees—all of whom were favorably approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee with strong bipartisan support. One nominee, Albert Diaz, who would be the first Hispanic judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, has waited the longest: the Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reported his nomination to the Senate back in January.

The Federal Bar Association's mission is to promote the effective crafting and administration of justice and jurisprudence in our federal courts. That cannot happen if judgeships remain vacant at current levels. Over the past year, the FBA has called upon Senate leaders of both parties to hasten their work on judicial confirmations to assure that nominees who have been favorably reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee are assured of a prompt up-or-down vote in the Senate. The association also has

encouraged the President to promptly nominate qualified nominees with dispatch. FBA chapters in districts and circuits with pending judicial nominees have contacted their home-state senators to urge a prompt vote on their nominees. This advocacy must continue.

Will the FBA help to make a difference? If the FBA doesn't raise its voice, who will?

CONVICTION OF BAHA'I LEADERS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I wish to express my concern about the detention of seven leading members of the Baha'i community in Iran: Mahvash Sabet, Fariba Kamalabadi, Jamaloddin Khanjani, Afif Naeimi, Saeid Rezaie, Behrouz Tavakkoli, and Vahid Tizfahm.

The seven leaders were arrested in 2008 and accused of espionage and propaganda against the state. In June, the Iranian Government sentenced them to 20 years in prison, a sentence which was subsequently reduced to 10 years.

The State Department, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and leading human rights organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have all expressed concern about the harsh sentence and the lack of due process in these cases.

The seven Baha'i leaders were held for 2 years without formal charges and access to legal representation and they were convicted behind closed doors.

The Senate added its voice to this case by passing a resolution introduced by Senator WYDEN, S. Res. 71, calling on the Government of Iran to release the seven leaders and respect the freedom of religion of the Baha'i community.

These convictions are yet another example of the abuses suffered by the Baha'i community, the largest religious minority in Iran with more than 300,000 members.

The Baha'i are denied official recognition of their faith by the state and are barred from establishing places of worship and schools. According to the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, Baha'is cannot serve in the military and are barred from government jobs and benefits.

In condemning the sentences as a violation of Iran's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated: ''Freedom of religion is the birthright of people of all faiths.'' I could not agree more.

As a U.S. Senator representing approximately 30,000 Baha'i Americans in California, I urge the Iranian Government to release these seven leaders and allow the Baha'i community in Iran to practice their religion freely and without fear of persecution.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, the development of natural gas in the U.S. is vital to our energy security, environment, and economy. As we continue to craft policies affecting the development of natural gas, we must ensure participants in policy crafting are above reproach.

U.S. natural gas supplies are abundant and will increase our Nation's energy security. There is an estimated 2,000 trillion cubic feet of U.S. natural gas reserves found in shale gas plays across the U.S. As countries around the world move aggressively to secure oil resources, U.S. natural gas reserves can play an important role in enhancing our energy security.

The significant U.S. reserves of natural gas provide the opportunity to reshape our energy future. A recent study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT, states that natural gas will provide an increasing share of America's energy needs over the next several decades, doubling its share of the energy market from 20 percent today to 40 percent.

The increase in our natural gas reserves is creating economic opportunities for American workers and communities around the country. In 2008, natural gas companies directly employed roughly 622,000 Americans and indirectly sustained almost 2.2 million additional jobs. The industry contributed $385 billion to our Nation's economy in 2008 alone. Representing Oklahoma, I recognize the benefits of the natural gas industry all too well. One in seven jobs in Oklahoma is directly or indirectly supported by the energy industry. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oklahoma ranks third in the country in natural gas production.

One of the key techniques for natural gas production is hydraulic fracturing. I have spoken on this floor many times over the past 2 years about the value of this production method. Hydraulic fracturing, coupled with horizontal drilling, has not only aided in the production of both oil and natural gas from more than a million wells over the past 60 years, production from thousands of wells is dependent on hydraulic fracturing. First used in 1947, hydraulic fracturing allows previously inaccessible reserves of natural gas to be recovered with a relatively small footprint. A mixture of pressurized water, sand and additives—less than 1 percent of the overall mixture—is used to create small fissures in the shale rock which releases the natural gas, allowing it to flow up the wellbore to be collected.

As natural gas development assumes a more prominent role in our Nation's energy supply, some Members of Congress and the administration are looking at ways to have the federal government regulate the natural gas industry. Natural gas drilling and hydraulic fracturing is regulated effectively at the State level. Legislation has been introduced in Congress, the Fracturing Responsibility and Awareness of Chemicals Act of 2009, FRAC Act, to impose new Federal regulations on hydraulic fracturing which would only add unnecessary regulations on this vital industry.

The Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, is considering how to construct its study of fracking, which was ordered last year by Congress after the agency's 2004 study, that declared the technology safe, was criticized by some groups as being as flawed. The EPA's Science Advisory Board recently released a list of candidates for its panel to assist with the review of its Hydraulic Fracturing Study Plan. This panel is to provide technical and scientific advice to the EPA as it crafts the study plan.

This is a great practice by the EPA to seek advice from knowledgeable experts and sound science to develop policy. These panel members must be above reproach. Sadly, several of these candidates have a troubled history, including questions about expert scientific credentials, error-laden research on the issue of hydraulic fracturing, and questions of objectivity based on previous research and statements regarding fracking.

One nominee is an environmental activist who also happens to be a scientist. A chemist by trade, she consults and advocates against various industries, including the petrochemical and natural gas industries. Her activist roots color her professional judgments. In fact, her expert testimony was once excluded from trial. If her so-called expert judgment was inadequate for a court of law, how can it be adequate for our nation's top environmental agency?

Another nominee issued a draft report concluding that natural gas production specifically using hydraulic fracturing negates the clean burning attributes of natural gas. However, the report contained so many errors that the author was forced to withdraw it shortly after it was released.

It is clear that these nominees are simply opposed to natural gas development and have already rendered a judgment regarding hydraulic fracturing, which raises serious questions about their ability to objectively assess scientific data on this issue and remain impartial. Clearly, they are not impartial.

But more troubling are the questions raised about their scientific credentials and quality of their academic research. Having testimony thrown out by a court of law and being forced to withdraw research on this subject because of errors should disqualify an individual from serving on the Agency's panel of advisors.

EPA record for accepting comments on the nominees to assist the Science Advisory Board will soon close. I know that the EPA has received a wide variety of comments, and I urge the EPA Administrator and the Science Advisory Board to carefully consider these comments so that this study may be above reproach and not be affected by anti-natural gas political agendas.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING ALLAN PURDY

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, on behalf of my fellow Missourians, I wish to remember the life and achievements of Mr. Allan Purdy, a native of Missouri and the founding president of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, NASFAA, who died at age 96 this past October. Mr. Purdy dedicated his life to removing financial barriers to higher education and the awards and scholarships that are named after him are a testament to his hard work and dedication to this purpose.

Mr. Purdy's passion for financial aid and serving students was sparked by his extraordinary life experiences. He graduated from high school without a nickel in 1932—the middle of the Great Depression. He managed to attend college through the National Youth Administration, a newly created national work program for students. Although he only earned $15 a month at 25 cents an hour through the program, it was enough to attend the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri, where he ultimately earned a graduate degree.

After graduating, Allan taught at Rutgers University and then joined the U.S. Navy where he served as a PT boat captain during World War II. After the war, he returned to the University of Missouri, MU, to work as an extension horticulturist—driving across the State to help farmers resolve problems with their fruit and vegetable crops. As he toured the State, he met many qualified students who lacked the financial resources to attend college. He advocated grant and work aid for these students to allow them to attend college. Allan was so diligent at recruiting these students that he was promoted to assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture. In this position, he recruited students, arranged scholarships and part-time jobs for students, and helped graduates find jobs.

At this time, catching the attention of the MU president, Allan was asked to start a department in the President's Office to coordinate all scholarships, jobs, and loans for all students on campus. Under the direction of the MU president, Allan began meeting with other aid administrators in the Midwest, which led to the formation of the Midwest Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators in 1962. The group eventually grew to become NASFAA in 1969 and was incorporated in 1973 as a nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia and emphasized, above all else, the needs of students.

Shortly after Allan's retirement in 1979, as then-Governor of Missouri, it was my pleasure to appoint him to the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority, MOHELA, in 1981 where he served more than 20 years. During that time he worked to implement borrower benefit programs including loan forgiveness and low interest rates. The Purdy Scholarship Fund to benefit students demonstrating the greatest financial need was also established to honor his legacy.

At the 2006 NASFAA National Conference in Seattle, Mr. Purdy told his financial aid colleagues, ''It has been a wonderful 40 years of service to students.''

''It is, I'm sure, a wonderful experience to each of you when you see students that have long-since graduated and now are gray-haired, and they thank you for what you have done for them over the years,'' Allan added. ''That is your overtime pay. Certainly we are not in the highest paid profession, but I think that we have the highest rewards for the work that we have done.''

Allan is survived by his wife Vivian and their four children, Robert, George, Ray and Christina, and their families.

It is my distinct honor to remember Allan Purdy's life today. His legacy of opening the doors of college to Missourians will be remembered by the countless lives he touched.●

CALIFORNIA MEDAL WINNERS

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the recipients of the National Medal of Science and National Medal of Technology and Innovation from my State of California.

I am so proud of the National Medal of Science Recipients from California: Yahir Aharonov from Chapman University, Marye Anne Fox from the University of California San Diego, Stanley B. Prusiner from the University of California San Francisco, and Amnon Yariv, from the California Institute of Technology.

I am also very proud of the National Medal of Technology and Innovation Recipients: Marcian Hoff, Stanley Mazor, and Federico Faggin, from the Intel Corporation.

Since its creation by Congress in 1959, the National Medal of Science has honored individuals for their outstanding contributions to knowledge in the physical, biological, mathematical, engineering, chemistry, and social sciences.

The National Medal of Technology and Innovation is presented to individuals, teams, and companies for achievement in the innovation, development, commercialization, and management of technology.

It is a great honor to receive these medals which represent the highest honor for achievements in science and technology that are bestowed by the President of the United States.

This week, we recognized those who have invested so much in the advancement of knowledge and who inspire the next generation to follow in their footsteps. In order for our country to remain a strong leader in science and innovation, we must continue to promote and invest in the sciences and honor those who have accomplished so much in the name of discovery.

I offer my heartfelt congratulations to these accomplished recipients from my State and wish them the best in their continued pursuits of science and technology research and innovation.●

REMEMBERING CHRISTOPHER A. WILSON

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I am honored to commemorate San Diego Police Officer Christopher A. Wilson, who tragically died in the line of duty on October 28, 2010 in San Diego. He was 50.

Throughout his 17-year career with the San Diego Police Department, Officer Wilson placed duty ahead of his personal safety while protecting the community in southeast San Diego.

Christopher Wilson was an extraordinary police officer. He trained more than 50 police officers, many of whom have stated that they are better officers because of him. A past trainee declared, ''Chris was always interested in making me the best officer he could.'' In addition to training officers, for more than 2 years Officer Wilson helped a fellow officer recuperate from an on-duty shooting by monitoring his physical and mental health. San Diego Police Chief William Lansdowne said that Officer Wilson was ''the kind of person you want in your department, your City.''

In a moving tribute to a committed and caring man, more than 700 people attended a candlelight vigil in the Skyline neighborhood to honor Officer Wilson, demonstrating the community's admiration for this brave and honorable man. More than 2,000 police officers, dignitaries, and community members paid tribute to Officer Wilson at his memorial service on November 4, 2010.

Officer Wilson is survived by his mother Anne Myers, son Conner, and daughter Kaylee. My thoughts and prayers are with them during this tragic time. I also send my deepest condolences to Officer Wilson's colleagues in the San Diego Police Department who serve our community and protect our people every day.●

WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST

● Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, 75 years ago this November, Ohio's first national forest was established. On November 12, 1935, 43 acres in the Appalachian foothills of Lawrence County became the Wayne National Forest. Today, more than 240,000 acres of reclaimed and reforested land spanning 12 counties makeup the ''Wayne.''

For 75 years, rangers, foresters, and dedicated volunteers have worked to restore landscapes that had been abandoned or stripped bare by mining and logging. The early years of the Wayne corresponded with President Franklin

Roosevelt's New Deal program, the Civilian Conservation Corps, CCC. The CCC gave young people across the country work—and a hot meal—improving our Nation's infrastructure and preserving our natural resources. The legacy of the CCC lives on in the Wayne's Shawnee and Snake Ridge Lookout Towers, constructed in 1939, and the Vesuvius Dam, completed in 1941 and now home to wildlife and recreational activities on the lake.

With the help of President Obama's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Wayne National Forest is once again preparing for the future; restoring ecosystems, improving roads, and installing more than 250 solar panels on its headquarters in Nelsonville.

Home to more than 300 miles of trails, the Wayne receives thousands of visitors and families each year who go hiking, biking, hunting, horseback riding, and camping along the scenic hills and hollows of the forest.

The Wayne has also played an important role in preserving the storied history of the Adena and Hopewell Cultures in Ohio. Because the archaeological ruins of these mound-building cultures have been maintained, a new generation of visitors will learn about the history of Native Americans in Ohio.

Our public lands, and in particular the Wayne, are part of Ohio's heritage and history. John F. Seiberling, a former Congressman from Akron and longtime conservationist said, ''We will never see the land as our ancestors did. But we can understand what made it beautiful and why they lived and died to preserve it. And in preserving it for future generations, we will preserve something of ourselves. If we all have an interest in this land, then we all have a stake in its preservation. There is no more worthwhile cause.''

The Wayne has strengthened the region's economy and encouraged responsible stewardship of southeast Ohio's varied ecosystems and habitats.

I congratulate and thank the rangers, staff, and supporters who for 75 years have served as stewards of Wayne National Forest. When Thomas Jefferson granted Ohio's statehood 207 years ago, southeastern Ohio was the gateway to our nation's westward expansion—and Marietta the first official town of the newly established Northwest Territory. Wayne National Forest plays a vital role in our frontier history and will continue to serve as a getaway for the tens of thousands of Ohioans who enjoy its beauty and embrace its role as one of Ohio's natural crown jewels.●

REMEMBERING JANE OPPENHEIMER

● Mr. CRAPO: Mr. President, today I honor the life of Jane Falk Oppenheimer. I join with her family, including her 4 children, 12 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild, and her many friends in mourning her passing. Jane will be remembered warmly for her kindness, meaningful interest, sense of humor, wisdom, spirit and commitment to her family and the betterment of Idaho.

She leaves behind a legacy of support for Idaho's arts and significant Boise institutions and organizations. Jane helped establish and supported the Idaho Botanical Garden and the Idaho Community Foundation. She also supported the Boise Philharmonic, Idaho Public Television, Idaho Shakespeare Festival, Head Start, Boise Junior League, Family Advocate Program, College of Idaho, Boise Opera Guild, Boise Art Museum and the Young Tennis Foundation. She was also a member of the Boise Garden Club, Women's Investment Club, Hillcrest Country Club and Arid Club. She advocated for art programs throughout Idaho through her service on the Idaho Commission on the Arts, and her support of the arts was recognized through a Governor's Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Arts. Her patronage of the arts also extended to her consistent attendance at plays, concerts, art openings and other community events. Jane received many other awards and recognitions, including Idaho Statesman Distinguished Citizen, Girl Scout Women Leaders of Today and Tomorrow and the Boise Area Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Citizen of the Year Award for her outstanding service.

Born in Boise, Jane graduated from St. Teresa's Academy, attended Stanford University and Finch School, and worked for the Navy. Jane then served in the Red Cross during World War II in Washington, DC, London and Walhampton, England. After returning from the war, Jane married Arthur Oppenheimer in 1945. They traveled the world together during their wonderful more than 55-year marriage.

Leo J. and Helen Falk, Jane's parents, were also dedicated supporters of Idaho institutions. Her father assisted with the construction of the Egyptian Theater, the Boise Depot and the Owyhee Plaza Hotel. Helen assisted with the establishment of the Boise Art Gallery, known today as the Boise Art Museum.

Jane Oppenheimer's dedication, benevolence and generous spirit will be greatly missed but not forgotten. Her legacy of loving and devoted support will continue to serve as an enduring example. Through her leadership and advocacy, more Idahoans are able to benefit from the arts. I extend deep gratitude for her many years of great service to our State and Idahoans.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE ON NOVEMBER 18

At 9:59 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5758. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2 Government Center in Fall River, Massachusetts, as the ''Sergeant Robert Barrett Post Office Building''.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 259. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 500th anniversary of the birth of Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

H. Con. Res. 327. Concurrent resolution recognizing and supporting the efforts of the USA Bid Committee to bring the 2022 Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup competition to the United States.

At 4:29 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 329. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 35th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 3774. An act to extend the deadline for Social Services Block Grant expenditures of supplemental funds appropriated following disasters occurring in 2008.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1722) to require the head of each executive agency to establish and implement a policy under which employees shall be authorized to telework, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9355(a), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Speaker appoints the following member to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy: Mr. Alfredo A. Sandoval of Indian Wells, California.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1238(b)(3) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), as amended, and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Speaker reappoints the following member on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, effective January 1, 2011: Mr. Michael Wessell of Falls Church, Virginia.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 1:45 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 1376. An act to restore immunization and sibling age exemptions for children adopted by United States citizens under the Hague convention on Intercountry Adoption to allow their admission into the United States.

S. 3567. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Broadway in Lynbrook, New York, as the ''Navy Corpsman Jeffrey L. Wiener Post Office Building''.

S.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress.

The enrolled bills and joint resolution were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUYE).

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 3:49 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 3774. An act to extend the deadline for Social Services Block Grant expenditures of supplemental funds appropriated following disasters occurring in 2008.

H.R. 1722. An act to require the head of each executive agency to establish and implement a policy under which employees shall be authorized to telework, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. REID).

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on November 19, 2010, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 1376. An act to restore immunization and sibling age exemptions for children adopted by United States citizens under the Hague convention on Intercountry Adoption to allow their admission into the United States.

S. 3567. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Broadway in Lynbrook, New York, as the ''Navy Corpsman Jeffrey L. Wiener Post Office Building''.

S. 3774. An act to extend the deadline for Social Services Block Grant expenditures of supplemental funds appropriated following disasters occurring in 2008.

S.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 3975. A bill to permanently extend the 2001 and 2003 tax relief provisions, and to permanently repeal the estate tax, and to provide permanent alternative minimum tax relief, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–8030. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A Model PIAGGIO P–180 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0736)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8031. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A Model PIAGGIO P–180 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0734)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8032. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A Model PIAGGIO P–180 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0737)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8033. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB–500 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0754)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8034. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Corporation Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, DC–10–30, DC–10–30F (KDC–10), DC–10–40, and DC–10–40F Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0672)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8035. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France (Eurocopter) Model AS350B, BA, B1, B2, B3 , D, AS355E, F, F1, F2, and N Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0969)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8036. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Corporation Model MD–90–30 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0554)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8037. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France (ECF) Model AS35B3 and EC130 B4 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0779)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8038. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Inc. Model 45 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0676)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8039. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–1229)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8040. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0479)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8041. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (OPERATIONS) LIMITED Model BAe 146 and Avro 146–RJ Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0642)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 29, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8042. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Model CL 600 2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, and 702) Airplanes, Model CL 600 2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) Airplanes, and Model CL 600 2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0438)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8043. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747–100, 747–100B, 747–100B SUD, 747–200B, 747–200C, 747–200F, 747–300, 747–400, 747–400D, 747–400F, and 747SR Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–1069)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8044. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eclipse Aerospace, Inc. Model EA500 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0691)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8045. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. (Agusta) Model A109E Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0449)) received during adjournment of

the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8046. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0680)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8047. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, and –243 Airplanes, and Model A330–300 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0697)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8048. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Model MBB–BK 117 C–2 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0780)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8049. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Acequinocyl; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 8851–7) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–8050. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Georgia; Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review Rules'' (FRL No. 9229–5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8051. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; State of North Dakota; Interstate Transport of Pollution for the 1997 PM2.5 and 8–hour Ozone NAAQS: 'Interface with Maintenance' Requirement'' (FRL No. 9229–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8052. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Interstate Transport of Pollution Revisions for the 1997 8–hour Ozone NAAQS: 'Interference with Maintenance' Requirement'' (FRL No. 9229–2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8053. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality and Nonattainment New Source Review'' (FRL No. 9212–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8054. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cobalt Lithium Manganese Nickel Oxide; Withdrawal of Significant New Use Rule'' (FRL No. 8853–2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8055. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Deadline for Action on the Second Section 126 Petition From New Jersey'' (FRL No. 9227–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8056. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Water Quality Standards for the State of Florida's Lakes and Flowing Waters'' (FRL No. 9228–7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8057. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases: Additional Sources of Fluorinated GHGs'' (FRL No. 9226–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8058. A communication from the Chairperson of the National Commission on Children and Disasters, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 2010 report; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–8059. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, ''Review of D.C. Taxicab Commission's Assessment/Commission Fund for Fiscal Years 2005 Through 2009, As of June 30, 2009''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8060. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, ''Review of the D.C. Taxicab Commission's Fingerprinting Fund''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8061. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, ''Comparative Analysis of Actual Cash Collections to the Revised Revenue Estimate Through the 3rd Quarter of Fiscal Year 2009''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8062. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2011''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8063. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Participants' Choices of TSP Funds'' (5 CFR Part 1601) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8064. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Flumioxazin; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 8850–3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–8065. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Flubendiamide; Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Correction'' (FRL No. 8849–2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–8066. A communication from the Administrator of the Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Haas Avocado Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Section 610 Review'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–10–0007) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 3, 2010; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–8067. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Defense Cargo Riding Gang Members'' (DFARS Case 2007–D002) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 21, 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–8068. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Award–Fee Reductions for Health and Safety Issues'' (DFARS Case 2009–D039) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–8069. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Prohibition on Interrogation of Detainees by Contractor Personnel'' (DFARS Case 2010–D027) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–8070. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six–month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8071. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that was declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended, is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond November 14, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8072. A communication from the General Counsel of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Display of Official Sign; Permanent Increase in Standard Maximum Share Insurance Amount'' (RIN3133–AD78) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8073. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''HUD Programs: Violence Against Women Act Confirming Amendments'' (RIN2577–AC65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8074. A communication from the Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Compliance Date for Amendments to Rule 201 and 200(g) of Regulation SHO—Short Sale-Related Circuit Breaker that Imposes a Short Sale Price Test Restriction'' (RIN3235–AK35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8075. A communication from the Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Risk Management Controls for Brokers or Dealers with Market Access'' (RIN3235–AK53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8076. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Debt Collection Interim Final Rule'' (RIN2590–AA15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8077. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9221–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8078. A communication from the Chief, Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Designation of Critical Habitat for Bull Trout in the Coterminous United States'' (RIN1018–AW88) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8079. A communication from the Chief, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Marine Mammal; Polar Bear Deterrence Guidlines'' (RIN1018–AW94) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8080. A communication from the Chief, Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Georgia Pigtoe Mussel, Interrupted Rocksnail, and Rough Hornsnail and Designation of Critical Habitat'' (RIN1018–AU88) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8081. A communication from the Chief, Branch of Foreign Species, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the African Penguin; Final Rule'' (RIN1018–AV60) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8082. A communication from the Chief, Branch of Recovery and Delisting, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reinstatement of Protections for the Gray Wolf in the Northern Rocky Mountains in Compliance with a Court Order'' (RIN1018–AX37) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8083. A communication from the Chief, Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Critical Habitat for Navarretia fossalis (Spreading Navarretia)'' (RIN1018–AW22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–8084. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''User Fees Relating to Enrollment and Preparer Tax Identification Numbers'' (RIN1545–BI71) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8085. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fringe Benefits Aircraft Valuation Formula'' (Revenue Ruling 2010–22) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8086. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the export to the People's Republic of China of items not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–8087. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the status of the Government of Cuba's compliance with the United States-Cuba September 1994 ''Joint Communique'' and on the treatment of persons returned to Cuba in accordance with the United States-Cuba May 1995 ''Joint Statement''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–8088. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Security-Related Assistance Provided by the United States to the Countries of Central Asia''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–8089. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report to Congress on the Impact and Effectiveness of Administration for Native Americans (ANA) Projects: Fiscal Year 2009''; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–8090. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, ''Comparative Analysis of Actual Cash Collections to the Revised Revenue Estimate Through the 4th Quarter of Fiscal Year 2009''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8091. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Additions to Listing of Exempt Chemical Mixtures'' (RIN1117–AB29) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–8092. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''2009 Annual Report of the National Institute of Justice''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–8093. A communication from the Acting Director of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Offshore Component in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XZ79) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 7, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8094. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; PILATUS Aircraft Ltd. Model PC–7 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0849)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8095. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0516)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8096. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Corporation Model MD–90–30 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0645)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8097. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation,

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls Royce Deutschland Ltd. and Co. KG, (RRD) Models Tay 650–15 and Tay 651–54 Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2007–0037)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8098. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McCauley Propeller Systems Five–Blade Propeller Assemblies'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2005–22690)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8099. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL 600 2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–1037)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8100. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company (Cessna) Models 336, 337, 337A (USAF 02B), 337B, M337B (USAF 02A), T337B, 337C, T337C, 337D, T337D, 337E, T337E, 337F, T337F, 337G, T337G, 337H, P337H, T337H, T337H–SP, F337E, FT337E, F337F, FT337F, F337G, FT337GP, F337H, and FT337HP Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–1013)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8101. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 767–200, –300, and –300F Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–1036)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 10, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8102. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747–400, 747–400D, and 747–400F Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0035)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 6, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8103. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B4–600, B4–600R, and F4–600R Series Airplanes, and Model A300 C4–605R Variant F Airplanes (Collectively Called A300–600 Series Airplanes); and Model A300 and A310 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0478)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 6, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8104. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 and 440) Airplanes; Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, and 702) Airplanes; Model CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) Airplanes; and Model CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2010–0550)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 6 , 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8105. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas in Arizona, California, and Texas'' (Docket No. APHIS–2009–0079) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–8106. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Update of Noxious Weed Regulations'' (Docket No. APHIS–2007–0146) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–8107. A communication from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a request of the United States Government by the Government of Spain to contribute to a clean–up of plutonium contamination in Spain; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–8108. A communication from the President of the Federal Financing Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bank's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8109. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Fiscal Service, Bureau of Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations Governing Securities Held in Treasury Direct'' (31 CFR Part 363) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8110. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Fiscal Service, Bureau of Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations Governing Securities Held in Treasury Direct'' (31 CFR Part 363) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8111. A communication from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Bonneville Power Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Annual Report for fiscal year 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–8112. A communication from the Acting Chief Human Capital Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, (16) sixteen reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Energy; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–8113. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2010 Section 43 Inflation Adjustment'' (Notice 2010–72) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8114. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2010 Marginal Production Rates'' (Notice 2010–73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8115. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''ARRA Battery Grants'' (Rev. Proc. 2010–45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8116. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''ARRA High–Speed Rail Grants'' (Rev. Proc. 2010–46) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8117. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Section 263A Safe Harbor Methods for Motor Vehicle Dealerships'' (Rev. Proc. 2010–44) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8118. A communication from the Program Manager, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare and Medicaid Programs: Changes to the Hospital and Critical Access Hospital Conditions of Participation to Ensure Visitation Rights for All Patients'' (RIN0938–AQ06) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8119. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Child Welfare Outcomes 2004–2007: Report to Congress''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8120. A communication from the Deputy Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Devices; Radiology Devices; Reclassification of Full–Field Digital Mammography System'' (Docket No. FDA–2008–N–0273) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–8121. A communication from Acting General Counsel, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''AmeriCorps National Service Program'' (RIN3045–AA51) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2010; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–8122. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Labor's fiscal year 2010 financial report; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–8123. A communication from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Fiscal Year 2010

Annual Financial Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8124. A communication from the Inspector General, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Commission's Commercial and Inherently Governmental Activities for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8125. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Veterans Affairs Fiscal Year 2010 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8126. A communication from the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8127. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8128. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8129. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semi-Annual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8130. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting, a report relative to the management of individual Indian trust accounts; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–8131. A communication from the Deputy Director of Regulations Management, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Responding to Disruptive Patients'' (RIN2900–AN45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 16, 2010; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–146. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California urging Congress to pass House Resolution 5879, which would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to inter in national cemeteries individuals who served in combat support of the Armed Services of the United States in the Kingdom of Laos from 1961 to 1975; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 33

Whereas, from 1961 to 1975, during the Vietnam War, the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) ran a covert counterinsurgency operation in Laos that became known as the Secret War; and

Whereas, the CIA recruited Hmong individuals from Laos to help fight the communists; and

Whereas, the Hmong soldiers fought shoulder-to-shoulder with American soldiers; and

Whereas, the Hmong were recruited initially to shield Laos from communist takeover, and were later instructed to interdict convoys of supplies on the Ho Chi Minh Trail; and

Whereas, these young Hmong earned a reputation as capable, loyal, and brave fighters, and their service in combat proved to match the best guerrilla fighters in the world; and

Whereas, many Hmong soldiers paid the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country, and our nation owes a debt of gratitude to them; and

Whereas, these Hmong soldiers played an important and unique role in United States military history; and

Whereas, about 130,000 ethnic Hmong moved to the United States after the 1975 communist takeover as political refugees; and

Whereas, it is fitting that the service of Hmong veterans be honored with burial benefits in our national cemeteries; and

Whereas, House Resolution 5879 would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to inter in national cemeteries individuals who served in combat support of the Armed Services of the United States in the Kingdom of Laos from 1961 to 1975: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly of the State of California respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to pass, and the President to sign, House Resolution 5879, which would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to inter in national cemeteries individuals who served in combat support of the Armed Services of the United States in the Kingdom of Laos from 1961 to 1975; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro Tempore of the United States Senate, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. KERRY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 3665. A bill to promote the strengthening of the private sector in Pakistan (Rept. No. 111–353).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3976. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 3977. A bill for the relief of Shing Ma ''Steve'' Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 3978. A bill to ensure that home health agencies can assign the most appropriate skilled service to make the initial assessment visit for home health services for Medicare beneficiaries requiring rehabilitation therapy under a home health plan of care, based upon physician referral; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. Res. 686. A resolution designating December 11, 2010, as ''Wreaths Across America Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 687. A resolution honoring the life and career of Dave Niehaus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. Res. 688. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

S. Res. 689. A resolution recognizing National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month and celebrating the heritage and culture of American Indians and Alaska Natives and the contributions of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 470

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 470, a bill to combat organized crime involving the illegal acquisition of retail goods for the purpose of selling those illegally obtained goods through physical and online retail marketplaces.

S. 3739

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3739, a bill to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to include bullying and harassment prevention programs.

S. 3906

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3906, a bill to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy—related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity.

S. CON. RES. 76

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 76, a concurrent resolution to recognize and honor the commitment and sacrifices of military families of the United States.

S. RES. 664

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 664, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in opposition to privatizing Social Security, raising the retirement age, or other similar cuts to benefits under title II of the Social Security Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 4713

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4713 intended to be proposed to S. 510, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.

AMENDMENT NO. 4715

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4715 proposed to S. 510, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 3977. A bill for the relief of Shing Ma ''Steve'' Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a private relief bill on behalf of Shing Ma ''Steve'' Li. Steve Li is a Peruvian national who, until his recent detention, lived in San Francisco, California. He was brought to the United States as a child and is now a student at City College of San Francisco hoping to become a nurse.

I decided to introduce a private bill on Steve's behalf because I believe his removal would be unjust before the Senate gets a chance to vote on the DREAM Act. It is my sincere hope that Congress will consider and pass the DREAM Act before the end of this year. This important legislation would allow youngsters such as Steve Li to continue making a contribution to the United States, the country that they grew up in and call home.

Beginning with the new session in January, all of my bills are reviewed and evaluated for reintroduction.

Each year, approximately 65,000 undocumented youth graduate from American high schools. Most of these undocumented youth did not make a choice to come to the United States; they were brought by their parents. Many of these young people grew up in the United States and have little or no memory of the countries they came from. They are hard working young people dedicated to their education or serving in the Nation's military. They have stayed out of trouble. Some are valedictorians and honor roll students. Some are community leaders and have an unwavering commitment to serving the United States.

Steve Li is one such student.

Steve was only 12 years old when his parents brought him to the United States. Like many other DREAM Act eligible youngsters, Steve didn't have a choice to come to the United States, he came with his parents.

Steve's parents are Chinese nationals who fled China to Peru to escape economic oppression and the Chinese government's policies on reproductive rights. From China, Steve's parents went to Peru, where he was born. The family then sought asylum in the United States, which was denied.

Steve was ordered removed along with his parents; however, according to his mother and himself, he was never told about the denial or his illegal status.

So, Steve didn't know he was in the United States illegally or that his family had been ordered to leave. He went through all of his teenage years in the United States believing he was here legally.

This past September, Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents arrived at his home early one morning in September and took him into custody for removal to Peru. That is apparently when he learned about his illegal status. He has remained in detention in Arizona since October 8th. Steve's parents have been ordered to leave the United States and return to China. They cannot accompany their son to Peru.

Steve attended George Washington High School in San Francisco. While there, he was enrolled in the Honor's Program. Steve was an athlete on the cross country and track team. He worked for the school newspaper as a reporter, editor, and cameraman.

Steve also served his high school community by providing presentations to other students on the risks of drinking and driving and sexually transmitted diseases at the wellness center at George Washington High School. Steve graduated high school in 2008 and enrolled at City College of San Francisco to pursue a career in nursing.

City College of San Francisco awarded Steve the Goldman Scholarship, which covers the cost of his tuition. Steve has continued his active involvement in his community, joining the Asian American Student Success Center and the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Program, which is a two-year outreach and educational support program.

This past summer, Steve attended the San Francisco State University Summer Science Institute, which provided a year-long internship to prepare him for a career in health care upon his graduation from college.

My staff has talked with his parents and with Steve in the detention facility. It appears to me that the only positive future for Steve is that he be able to finish his education and remain in this country—at least until the DREAM Act is considered by the Congress. There is no future elsewhere.

With this in mind, I introduce this bill. It is an act of compassion for one young person whose only hope is America. He knows no one, or has he any roots, elsewhere.

Educators working with Steve have highlighted his potential for giving back to the United States, while his friends and other community members contacted me about the impact his compassion and helpfulness has had on his community. Enactment of the legislation I am introducing on behalf of Steve Li will enable him to continue to remain in the United States for the time being.

Steve Li's case demonstrates why we need to pass the DREAM Act now and I am pleased that Leader REID has announced that it will be brought to the floor in December. I will reevaluate this case in January.

I ask my colleagues to support this private bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3977

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

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR SHING MA "STEVE" LI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any order, for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), Shing Ma ''Steve'' Li shall be—

(1) deemed to have been lawfully admitted to, and remained in, the United States; and

(2) eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status under section 245 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1255).

(b) APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsection (a) shall apply only if the applications for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status are filed, with appropriate fees, not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBERS.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa to Shing Ma ''Steve'' Li, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by 1, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the birth of Shing Ma ''Steve'' Li under—

(1) section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a); or

(2) section 202(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(e)), if applicable.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 686—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 11, 2010, AS ''WREATHS ACROSS AMERCA DAY''

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 686

Whereas 19 years ago, the Wreaths Across America project began an annual tradition, during the month of December, of donating, transporting, and placing Maine balsam fir holiday wreaths on the graves of the fallen heroes buried at Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas since that tradition began, through the hard work and generosity of the individuals involved in the Wreaths Across America project, hundreds of thousands of wreaths have been sent to national cemeteries and veterans memorials in every State and to locations overseas;

Whereas in 2009, wreaths were sent to over 400 locations across the United States, 100 more locations than the previous year, and 24 sites overseas;

Whereas in December 2010, the Patriot Guard Riders, a motorcycle and motor vehicle group that is dedicated to patriotic events and includes more than 200,000 members nationwide, will continue their tradition of escorting a tractor-trailer filled with donated wreaths from Harrington, Maine to Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas thousands of individuals volunteer each December to escort and lay the wreaths;

Whereas December 12, 2009, was previously designated by the Senate as ''Wreaths Across America Day''; and

Whereas the Wreaths Across America project will continue its proud legacy on December 11, 2010, bringing 15,000 wreaths to Arlington National Cemetery on that day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 11, 2010, as ''Wreaths Across America Day'';

(2) honors the Wreaths Across America project, the Patriot Guard Riders, and all of the volunteers and donors involved in this worthy tradition; and

(3) recognizes the sacrifices our veterans, members of the Armed Forces, and their families have made, and continue to make, for our great Nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 687—HONORING THE LIFE AND CAREER OF DAVE NIEHAUS

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 687

Whereas Dave Niehaus was the voice of the Seattle Mariners and led the play-by-play announcing for the Seattle Mariners from 1977, the inaugural season of the franchise, until his passing in 2010 at the age of 75;

Whereas Dave Niehaus leaves behind a loving wife, Marilyn, 3 children, Andy, Matt, and Greta, and 6 grandchildren;

Whereas Dave Niehaus is largely considered one of the preeminent broadcasters in baseball history;

Whereas in 2008, Dave Niehaus was awarded the Ford C. Frick Award, the highest honor for baseball broadcasters, by the National Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Dave Niehaus influenced multiple generations of baseball fans in the Pacific Northwest;

Whereas Dave Niehaus called nearly every Seattle Mariners game in the history of the franchise, calling 5,284 of the 5,385 Seattle Mariners games played during his illustrious career;

Whereas Dave Niehaus broadcast the amazing moments of players such as Ken Griffey Jr., Edgar Martinez, Dan Wilson, Randy Johnson, Alvin Davis, Jay Buhner, Ichiro Suzuki, and Felix Hernandez;

Whereas Dave Niehaus provided the play-by-play for a game between the Seattle Mariners and the New York Yankees in September 1995, the first Major League Baseball game to ever be broadcast over the Internet;

Whereas Dave Niehaus threw out the ceremonial first pitch at Safeco Field on July 15, 1999;

Whereas Dave Niehaus voiced such notable catchphrases as ''My, Oh, My'', ''Fly Away'', and ''Get out the rye bread and mustard, Grandma, it is grand salami time!'';

Whereas Dave Niehaus was given an award by the Washington State Society for the Blind for the compelling ways he used words to illustrate Seattle Mariners games;

Whereas in 2000, Dave Niehaus was the second person to be inducted into the Seattle Mariners Hall of Fame;

Whereas Dave Niehaus began his career with the Armed Forces Network and continued working in broadcasting for nearly half a century;

Whereas Dave Niehaus was the voice of the Seattle Mariners during the first 14 losing seasons of the franchise as well as the historic 2001 season in which the Seattle Mariners tied the Major League Baseball record with 116 wins;

Whereas baseball commissioner Bud Selig recently stated that Dave Niehaus ''was one of the great broadcast voices of our generation, a true gentleman, and a credit to baseball'';

Whereas Dave Niehaus, at the time of his passing, was the only Seattle Mariners staff member remaining from the original staff of 1977;

Whereas the soothing voice of Dave Niehaus reassured fans during the earthquake that shook the King Dome and caused tiles to fall from the ceiling of the King Dome in May 1996; and

Whereas Safeco Field, which might not have been possible without Dave Niehaus, was open on Saturday, November 13, 2010 so that fans could come and pay their respects to Dave Niehaus: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the long and industrious career of Dave Niehaus as the voice of the Seattle Mariners;

(2) recognizes the achievements of Dave Niehaus as a preeminent baseball broadcaster and as a fan and booster of baseball in Seattle, Washington; and

(3) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution for appropriate display to Marilyn Niehaus and to the Seattle Mariners organization.

SENATE RESOLUTION 688—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CASEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 688

Whereas more than 43,000 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer this year in the United States;

Whereas pancreatic cancer is the fourth most common cause of cancer death in the United States and the tenth most commonly diagnosed cancer;

Whereas 76 percent of pancreatic cancer patients die within the first year of their diagnosis and only 5 percent survive more than 5 years, making pancreatic cancer the deadliest form of any major cancer;

Whereas the number of new pancreatic cancer cases is projected to increase by 12 percent this year and by 55 percent by 2030;

Whereas there has been no significant improvement in survival rates for pancreatic cancer during the last 30 years;

Whereas there are no early detection methods and minimal treatment options for pancreatic cancer;

Whereas the symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of individuals diagnosed with metastatic pancreatic cancer is only 3 to 6 months;

Whereas the incidence rate of pancreatic cancer is 50 percent higher for African-Americans than for other ethnic groups; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to observe November 2010 as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month to educate communities across the United States about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and treatment programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 689—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE AND CULTURE OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 689

Whereas from November 1, 2010, through November 30, 2010, the United States celebrates National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the United States Bureau of the Census estimated in 2009 that there were almost 5,000,000 individuals in the United States of American Indian or Alaska Native descent;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives maintain vibrant cultures and traditions, and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives speak and preserve indigenous languages, which have contributed to the English language by being used as names of individuals and locations throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress has recently reaffirmed its support of tribal self-governance and its commitment to improving the lives of all Native Americans by enhancing health care services, increasing law enforcement resources, and approving settlements of litigation involving Indian tribes and the United States;

Whereas Congress is committed to improving the housing conditions and socioeconomic status of American Indians and Alaska Natives;

Whereas the United States is committed to strengthening the government-to-government relationship that it has maintained with the various Indian Tribes;

Whereas Congress has recognized the contributions of the Iroquois Confederacy, and its influence on the Founding Fathers in the drafting of the Constitution of the United States with the concepts of freedom of speech, the separation of governmental powers, and the system of checks and balances between the branches of government;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with honor and distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States, and continue to serve in the Armed Forces in greater numbers per capita than any other group in the United States;

Whereas the United States has recognized the contribution of the Native American code talkers in World War I and World War II, who used indigenous languages as an unbreakable military code, saving countless Americans; and

Whereas the people of the United States have reason to honor the great achievements and contributions of American Indians and Alaska Natives and their ancestors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of November 2010 as National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month;

(2) celebrates the heritage and culture of American Indians and Alaska Natives and honors the contributions of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4716. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4717. Mr. REID (for Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3650, to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service.

SA 4718. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6198, to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make technical corrections; and for related purposes.

SA 4719. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4783, may be cited as ''The Claims Resettlement Act of 2010''.

SA 4720. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. DORGAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4783, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4716. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Pharmaceutical Market Access and Drug Safety Act of 2010''.

SEC. 502. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Americans unjustly pay up to 5 times more to fill their prescriptions than consumers in other countries;

(2) the United States is the largest market for pharmaceuticals in the world, yet American consumers pay the highest prices for brand pharmaceuticals in the world;

(3) a prescription drug is neither safe nor effective to an individual who cannot afford it;

(4) allowing and structuring the importation of prescription drugs to ensure access to safe and affordable drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration will provide a level of safety to American consumers that they do not currently enjoy;

(5) American spend more than $200,000,000,000 on prescription drugs every year;

(6) the Congressional Budget Office has found that the cost of prescription drugs are between 35 to 55 percent less in other highly-developed countries than in the United States; and

(7) promoting competitive market pricing would both contribute to health care savings and allow greater access to therapy, improving health and saving lives.

SEC. 503. REPEAL OF CERTAIN SECTION REGARDING IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

Chapter VIII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381 et seq.) is amended by striking section 804.

SEC. 504. IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS; WAIVER OF CERTAIN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter VIII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381 et seq.), as amended by section 503, is further amended by inserting after section 803 the following:

''SEC. 804. COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

''(a) IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of qualifying drugs imported or offered for import into the United States from registered exporters or by registered importers—

''(A) the limitation on importation that is established in section 801(d)(1) is waived; and

''(B) the standards referred to in section 801(a) regarding admission of the drugs are subject to subsection (g) of this section (including with respect to qualifying drugs to which section 801(d)(1) does not apply).

''(2) IMPORTERS.—A qualifying drug may not be imported under paragraph (1) unless—

''(A) the drug is imported by a pharmacy, group of pharmacies, or a wholesaler that is a registered importer; or

''(B) the drug is imported by an individual for personal use or for the use of a family member of the individual (not for resale) from a registered exporter.

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall apply only with respect to a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States—

''(A) by a registered importer; or

''(B) from a registered exporter to an individual.

''(4) DEFINITIONS.—

''(A) REGISTERED EXPORTER; REGISTERED IMPORTER.—For purposes of this section:

''(i) The term 'registered exporter' means an exporter for which a registration under subsection (b) has been approved and is in effect.

''(ii) The term 'registered importer' means a pharmacy, group of pharmacies, or a wholesaler for which a registration under subsection (b) has been approved and is in effect.

''(iii) The term 'registration condition' means a condition that must exist for a registration under subsection (b) to be approved.

''(B) QUALIFYING DRUG.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualifying drug' means a drug for which there is a corresponding U.S. label drug.

''(C) U.S. LABEL DRUG.—For purposes of this section, the term 'U.S. label drug' means a prescription drug that—

''(i) with respect to a qualifying drug, has the same active ingredient or ingredients, route of administration, dosage form, and strength as the qualifying drug;

''(ii) with respect to the qualifying drug, is manufactured by or for the person that manufactures the qualifying drug;

''(iii) is approved under section 505(c); and

''(iv) is not—

''(I) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802);

''(II) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262), including—

''(aa) a therapeutic DNA plasmid product;

''(bb) a therapeutic synthetic peptide product;

''(cc) a monoclonal antibody product for in vivo use; and

''(dd) a therapeutic recombinant DNA-derived product;

''(III) an infused drug, including a peritoneal dialysis solution;

''(IV) an injected drug;

''(V) a drug that is inhaled during surgery;

''(VI) a drug that is the listed drug referred to in 2 or more abbreviated new drug applications under which the drug is commercially marketed; or

''(VII) a sterile opthlamic drug intended for topical use on or in the eye.

''(D) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

''(i)(I) The term 'exporter' means a person that is in the business of exporting a drug to individuals in the United States from Canada or from a permitted country designated by the Secretary under subclause (II), or that, pursuant to submitting a registration under subsection (b), seeks to be in such business.

''(II) The Secretary shall designate a permitted country under subparagraph (E) (other than Canada) as a country from which an exporter may export a drug to individuals in the United States if the Secretary determines that—

''(aa) the country has statutory or regulatory standards that are equivalent to the standards in the United States and Canada with respect to—

''(AA) the training of pharmacists;

''(BB) the practice of pharmacy; and

''(CC) the protection of the privacy of personal medical information; and

''(bb) the importation of drugs to individuals in the United States from the country will not adversely affect public health.

''(ii) The term 'importer' means a pharmacy, a group of pharmacies, or a wholesaler that is in the business of importing a drug into the United States or that, pursuant to submitting a registration under subsection (b), seeks to be in such business.

''(iii) The term 'pharmacist' means a person licensed by a State to practice pharmacy, including the dispensing and selling of prescription drugs.

''(iv) The term 'pharmacy' means a person that—

''(I) is licensed by a State to engage in the business of selling prescription drugs at retail; and

''(II) employs 1 or more pharmacists.

''(v) The term 'prescription drug' means a drug that is described in section 503(b)(1).

''(vi) The term 'wholesaler'—

''(I) means a person licensed as a wholesaler or distributor of prescription drugs in the United States under section 503(e)(2)(A); and

''(II) does not include a person authorized to import drugs under section 801(d)(1).

''(E) PERMITTED COUNTRY.—The term 'permitted country' means—

''(i) Australia;

''(ii) Canada;

''(iii) a member country of the European Union, but does not include a member country with respect to which—

''(I) the country's Annex to the Treaty of Accession to the European Union 2003 includes a transitional measure for the regulation of human pharmaceutical products that has not expired; or

''(II) the Secretary determines that the requirements described in subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (vii) will not be met by the date on which such transitional measure for the regulation of human pharmaceutical products expires;

''(iv) Japan;

''(v) New Zealand;

''(vi) Switzerland; and

''(vii) a country in which the Secretary determines the following requirements are met:

''(I) The country has statutory or regulatory requirements—

''(aa) that require the review of drugs for safety and effectiveness by an entity of the government of the country;

''(bb) that authorize the approval of only those drugs that have been determined to be safe and effective by experts employed by or acting on behalf of such entity and qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of drugs on the basis of adequate and well-controlled investigations, including clinical investigations, conducted by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of drugs;

''(cc) that require the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for the manufacture, processing, and packing of drugs in the country to be adequate to preserve their identity, quality, purity, and strength;

''(dd) for the reporting of adverse reactions to drugs and procedures to withdraw approval and remove drugs found not to be safe or effective; and

''(ee) that require the labeling and promotion of drugs to be in accordance with the approval of the drug.

''(II) The valid marketing authorization system in the country is equivalent to the systems in the countries described in clauses (i) through (vi).

''(III) The importation of drugs to the United States from the country will not adversely affect public health.

''(b) REGISTRATION OF IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.—

''(1) REGISTRATION OF IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.—A registration condition is that the importer or exporter involved (referred to in this subsection as a 'registrant') submits to the Secretary a registration containing the following:

''(A)(i) In the case of an exporter, the name of the exporter and an identification of all places of business of the exporter that relate to qualifying drugs, including each warehouse or other facility owned or controlled by, or operated for, the exporter.

''(ii) In the case of an importer, the name of the importer and an identification of the places of business of the importer at which the importer initially receives a qualifying drug after importation (which shall not exceed 3 places of business except by permission of the Secretary).

''(B) Such information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to demonstrate that the registrant is in compliance with registration conditions under—

''(i) in the case of an importer, subsections (c), (d), (e), (g), and (j) (relating to the sources of imported qualifying drugs; the inspection of facilities of the importer; the payment of fees; compliance with the standards referred to in section 801(a); and maintenance of records and samples); or

''(ii) in the case of an exporter, subsections (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) (relating to the sources of exported qualifying drugs; the inspection of facilities of the exporter and the marking of compliant shipments; the payment of fees; and compliance with the standards referred to in section 801(a); being licensed as a pharmacist; conditions for individual importation; and maintenance of records and samples).

''(C) An agreement by the registrant that the registrant will not under subsection (a) import or export any drug that is not a qualifying drug.

''(D) An agreement by the registrant to—

''(i) notify the Secretary of a recall or withdrawal of a qualifying drug distributed in a permitted country that the registrant has exported or imported, or intends to export or import, to the United States under subsection (a);

''(ii) provide for the return to the registrant of such drug; and

''(iii) cease, or not begin, the exportation or importation of such drug unless the Secretary has notified the registrant that exportation or importation of such drug may proceed.

''(E) An agreement by the registrant to ensure and monitor compliance with each registration condition, to promptly correct any noncompliance with such a condition, and to promptly report to the Secretary any such noncompliance.

''(F) A plan describing the manner in which the registrant will comply with the agreement under subparagraph (E).

''(G) An agreement by the registrant to enforce a contract under subsection (c)(3)(B) against a party in the chain of custody of a qualifying drug with respect to the authority of the Secretary under clauses (ii) and (iii) of that subsection.

''(H) An agreement by the registrant to notify the Secretary not more than 30 days before the registrant intends to make the change, of—

''(i) any change that the registrant intends to make regarding information provided under subparagraph (A) or (B); and

''(ii) any change that the registrant intends to make in the compliance plan under subparagraph (F).

''(I) In the case of an exporter:

''(i) An agreement by the exporter that a qualifying drug will not under subsection (a) be exported to any individual not authorized pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B) to be an importer of such drug.

''(ii) An agreement to post a bond, payable to the Treasury of the United States that is equal in value to the lesser of—

''(I) the value of drugs exported by the exporter to the United States in a typical 4-week period over the course of a year under this section; or

''(II) $1,000,000.

''(iii) An agreement by the exporter to comply with applicable provisions of Canadian law, or the law of the permitted country designated under subsection (a)(4)(D)(i)(II) in which the exporter is located, that protect the privacy of personal information with respect to each individual importing a prescription drug from the exporter under subsection (a)(2)(B).

''(iv) An agreement by the exporter to report to the Secretary—

''(I) not later than August 1 of each fiscal year, the total price and the total volume of drugs exported to the United States by the exporter during the 6-month period from January 1 through June 30 of that year; and

''(II) not later than January 1 of each fiscal year, the total price and the total volume of drugs exported to the United States by the exporter during the previous fiscal year.

''(J) In the case of an importer, an agreement by the importer to report to the Secretary—

''(i) not later than August 1 of each fiscal year, the total price and the total volume of drugs imported to the United States by the importer during the 6-month period from January 1 through June 30 of that fiscal year; and

''(ii) not later than January 1 of each fiscal year, the total price and the total volume of drugs imported to the United States by the importer during the previous fiscal year.

''(K) Such other provisions as the Secretary may require by regulation to protect the public health while permitting—

''(i) the importation by pharmacies, groups of pharmacies, and wholesalers as registered importers of qualifying drugs under subsection (a); and

''(ii) importation by individuals of qualifying drugs under subsection (a).

''(2) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF REGISTRATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a registrant submits to the Secretary a registration under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the registrant whether the registration is approved or is disapproved. The Secretary shall disapprove a registration if there is reason to believe that the registrant is not in compliance with one or more registration conditions, and shall notify the registrant of such reason. In the case of a disapproved registration, the Secretary shall subsequently notify the registrant that the registration is approved if the Secretary determines that the registrant is in compliance with such conditions.

''(B) CHANGES IN REGISTRATION INFORMATION.—Not later than 30 days after receiving a notice under paragraph (1)(H) from a registrant, the Secretary shall determine whether the change involved affects the approval of the registration of the registrant under paragraph (1), and shall inform the registrant of the determination.

''(3) PUBLICATION OF CONTACT INFORMATION FOR REGISTERED EXPORTERS.—Through the Internet website of the Food and Drug Administration and a toll-free telephone number, the Secretary shall make readily available to the public a list of registered exporters, including contact information for the exporters. Promptly after the approval of a registration submitted under paragraph (1),

the Secretary shall update the Internet website and the information provided through the toll-free telephone number accordingly.

''(4) SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION.—

''(A) SUSPENSION.—With respect to the effectiveness of a registration submitted under paragraph (1):

''(i) Subject to clause (ii), the Secretary may suspend the registration if the Secretary determines, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that the registrant has failed to maintain substantial compliance with a registration condition.

''(ii) If the Secretary determines that, under color of the registration, the exporter has exported a drug or the importer has imported a drug that is not a qualifying drug, or a drug that does not comply with subsection (g)(2)(A) or (g)(4), or has exported a qualifying drug to an individual in violation of subsection (i), the Secretary shall immediately suspend the registration. A suspension under the preceding sentence is not subject to the provision by the Secretary of prior notice, and the Secretary shall provide to the registrant an opportunity for a hearing not later than 10 days after the date on which the registration is suspended.

''(iii) The Secretary may reinstate the registration, whether suspended under clause (i) or (ii), if the Secretary determines that the registrant has demonstrated that further violations of registration conditions will not occur.

''(B) TERMINATION.—The Secretary, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, may terminate the registration under paragraph (1) of a registrant if the Secretary determines that the registrant has engaged in a pattern or practice of violating 1 or more registration conditions, or if on 1 or more occasions the Secretary has under subparagraph (A)(ii) suspended the registration of the registrant. The Secretary may make the termination permanent, or for a fixed period of not less than 1 year. During the period in which the registration is terminated, any registration submitted under paragraph (1) by the registrant, or a person that is a partner in the export or import enterprise, or a principal officer in such enterprise, and any registration prepared with the assistance of the registrant or such a person, has no legal effect under this section.

''(5) DEFAULT OF BOND.—A bond required to be posted by an exporter under paragraph (1)(I)(ii) shall be defaulted and paid to the Treasury of the United States if, after opportunity for an informal hearing, the Secretary determines that the exporter has—

''(A) exported a drug to the United States that is not a qualifying drug or that is not in compliance with subsection (g)(2)(A), (g)(4), or (i); or

''(B) failed to permit the Secretary to conduct an inspection described under subsection (d).

''(c) SOURCES OF QUALIFYING DRUGS.—A registration condition is that the exporter or importer involved agrees that a qualifying drug will under subsection (a) be exported or imported into the United States only if there is compliance with the following:

''(1) The drug was manufactured in an establishment—

''(A) required to register under subsection (h) or (i) of section 510; and

''(B)(i) inspected by the Secretary; or

''(ii) for which the Secretary has elected to rely on a satisfactory report of a good manufacturing practice inspection of the establishment from a permitted country whose regulatory system the Secretary recognizes as equivalent under a mutual recognition agreement, as provided for under section 510(i)(3), section 803, or part 26 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding successor rule or regulation).

''(2) The establishment is located in any country, and the establishment manufactured the drug for distribution in the United States or for distribution in 1 or more of the permitted countries (without regard to whether in addition the drug is manufactured for distribution in a foreign country that is not a permitted country).

''(3) The exporter or importer obtained the drug—

''(A) directly from the establishment; or

''(B) directly from an entity that, by contract with the exporter or importer—

''(i) provides to the exporter or importer a statement (in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require) that, for the chain of custody from the establishment, identifies each prior sale, purchase, or trade of the drug (including the date of the transaction and the names and addresses of all parties to the transaction);

''(ii) agrees to permit the Secretary to inspect such statements and related records to determine their accuracy;

''(iii) agrees, with respect to the qualifying drugs involved, to permit the Secretary to inspect warehouses and other facilities, including records, of the entity for purposes of determining whether the facilities are in compliance with any standards under this Act that are applicable to facilities of that type in the United States; and

''(iv) has ensured, through such contractual relationships as may be necessary, that the Secretary has the same authority regarding other parties in the chain of custody from the establishment that the Secretary has under clauses (ii) and (iii) regarding such entity.

''(4)(A) The foreign country from which the importer will import the drug is a permitted country; or

''(B) The foreign country from which the exporter will export the drug is the permitted country in which the exporter is located.

''(5) During any period in which the drug was not in the control of the manufacturer of the drug, the drug did not enter any country that is not a permitted country.

''(6) The exporter or importer retains a sample of each lot of the drug for testing by the Secretary.

''(d) INSPECTION OF FACILITIES; MARKING OF SHIPMENTS.—

''(1) INSPECTION OF FACILITIES.—A registration condition is that, for the purpose of assisting the Secretary in determining whether the exporter involved is in compliance with all other registration conditions—

''(A) the exporter agrees to permit the Secretary—

''(i) to conduct onsite inspections, including monitoring on a day-to-day basis, of places of business of the exporter that relate to qualifying drugs, including each warehouse or other facility owned or controlled by, or operated for, the exporter;

''(ii) to have access, including on a day-to-day basis, to—

''(I) records of the exporter that relate to the export of such drugs, including financial records; and

''(II) samples of such drugs;

''(iii) to carry out the duties described in paragraph (3); and

''(iv) to carry out any other functions determined by the Secretary to be necessary regarding the compliance of the exporter; and

''(B) the Secretary has assigned 1 or more employees of the Secretary to carry out the functions described in this subsection for the Secretary randomly, but not less than 12 times annually, on the premises of places of businesses referred to in subparagraph (A)(i), and such an assignment remains in effect on a continuous basis.

''(2) MARKING OF COMPLIANT SHIPMENTS.—A registration condition is that the exporter involved agrees to affix to each shipping container of qualifying drugs exported under subsection (a) such markings as the Secretary determines to be necessary to identify the shipment as being in compliance with all registration conditions. Markings under the preceding sentence shall—

''(A) be designed to prevent affixation of the markings to any shipping container that is not authorized to bear the markings; and

''(B) include anticounterfeiting or track-and-trace technologies, taking into account the economic and technical feasibility of those technologies.

''(3) CERTAIN DUTIES RELATING TO EXPORTERS.—Duties of the Secretary with respect to an exporter include the following:

''(A) Inspecting, randomly, but not less than 12 times annually, the places of business of the exporter at which qualifying drugs are stored and from which qualifying drugs are shipped.

''(B) During the inspections under subparagraph (A), verifying the chain of custody of a statistically significant sample of qualifying drugs from the establishment in which the drug was manufactured to the exporter, which shall be accomplished or supplemented by the use of anticounterfeiting or track-and-trace technologies, taking into account the economic and technical feasibility of those technologies, except that a drug that lacks such technologies from the point of manufacture shall not for that reason be excluded from importation by an exporter.

''(C) Randomly reviewing records of exports to individuals for the purpose of determining whether the drugs are being imported by the individuals in accordance with the conditions under subsection (i). Such reviews shall be conducted in a manner that will result in a statistically significant determination of compliance with all such conditions.

''(D) Monitoring the affixing of markings under paragraph (2).

''(E) Inspecting as the Secretary determines is necessary the warehouses and other facilities, including records, of other parties in the chain of custody of qualifying drugs.

''(F) Determining whether the exporter is in compliance with all other registration conditions.

''(4) PRIOR NOTICE OF SHIPMENTS.—A registration condition is that, not less than 8 hours and not more than 5 days in advance of the time of the importation of a shipment of qualifying drugs, the importer involved agrees to submit to the Secretary a notice with respect to the shipment of drugs to be imported or offered for import into the United States under subsection (a). A notice under the preceding sentence shall include—

''(A) the name and complete contact information of the person submitting the notice;

''(B) the name and complete contact information of the importer involved;

''(C) the identity of the drug, including the established name of the drug, the quantity of the drug, and the lot number assigned by the manufacturer;

''(D) the identity of the manufacturer of the drug, including the identity of the establishment at which the drug was manufactured;

''(E) the country from which the drug is shipped;

''(F) the name and complete contact information for the shipper of the drug;

''(G) anticipated arrival information, including the port of arrival and crossing location within that port, and the date and time;

''(H) a summary of the chain of custody of the drug from the establishment in which the drug was manufactured to the importer;

''(I) a declaration as to whether the Secretary has ordered that importation of the drug from the permitted country cease under subsection (g)(2)(C) or (D); and

''(J) such other information as the Secretary may require by regulation.

''(5) MARKING OF COMPLIANT SHIPMENTS.—A registration condition is that the importer involved agrees, before wholesale distribution (as defined in section 503(e)) of a qualifying drug that has been imported under subsection (a), to affix to each container of such drug such markings or other technology as the Secretary determines necessary to identify the shipment as being in compliance with all registration conditions, except that the markings or other technology shall not be required on a drug that bears comparable, compatible markings or technology from the manufacturer of the drug. Markings or other technology under the preceding sentence shall—

''(A) be designed to prevent affixation of the markings or other technology to any container that is not authorized to bear the markings; and

''(B) shall include anticounterfeiting or track-and-trace technologies, taking into account the economic and technical feasibility of such technologies.

''(6) CERTAIN DUTIES RELATING TO IMPORTERS.—Duties of the Secretary with respect to an importer include the following:

''(A) Inspecting, randomly, but not less than 12 times annually, the places of business of the importer at which a qualifying drug is initially received after importation.

''(B) During the inspections under subparagraph (A), verifying the chain of custody of a statistically significant sample of qualifying drugs from the establishment in which the drug was manufactured to the importer, which shall be accomplished or supplemented by the use of anticounterfeiting or track-and-trace technologies, taking into account the economic and technical feasibility of those technologies, except that a drug that lacks such technologies from the point of manufacture shall not for that reason be excluded from importation by an importer.

''(C) Reviewing notices under paragraph (4).

''(D) Inspecting as the Secretary determines is necessary the warehouses and other facilities, including records of other parties in the chain of custody of qualifying drugs.

''(E) Determining whether the importer is in compliance with all other registration conditions.

''(e) IMPORTER FEES.—

''(1) REGISTRATION FEE.—A registration condition is that the importer involved pays to the Secretary a fee of $10,000 due on the date on which the importer first submits the registration to the Secretary under subsection (b).

''(2) INSPECTION FEE.—A registration condition is that the importer involved pays a fee to the Secretary in accordance with this subsection. Such fee shall be paid not later than October 1 and April 1 of each fiscal year in the amount provided for under paragraph (3).

''(3) AMOUNT OF INSPECTION FEE.—

''(A) AGGREGATE TOTAL OF FEES.—Not later than 30 days before the start of each fiscal year, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish an aggregate total of fees to be collected under paragraph (2) for importers for that fiscal year that is sufficient, and not more than necessary, to pay the costs for that fiscal year of administering this section with respect to registered importers, including the costs associated with—

''(i) inspecting the facilities of registered importers, and of other entities in the chain of custody of a qualifying drug as necessary, under subsection (d)(6);

''(ii) developing, implementing, and operating under such subsection an electronic system for submission and review of the notices required under subsection (d)(4) with respect to shipments of qualifying drugs under subsection (a) to assess compliance with all registration conditions when such shipments are offered for import into the United States; and

''(iii) inspecting such shipments as necessary, when offered for import into the United States to determine if such a shipment should be refused admission under subsection (g)(5).

''(B) LIMITATION.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the aggregate total of fees collected under paragraph (2) for a fiscal year shall not exceed 2.5 percent of the total price of qualifying drugs imported during that fiscal year into the United States by registered importers under subsection (a).

''(C) TOTAL PRICE OF DRUGS.—

''(i) ESTIMATE.—For the purposes of complying with the limitation described in subparagraph (B) when establishing under subparagraph (A) the aggregate total of fees to be collected under paragraph (2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall estimate the total price of qualifying drugs imported into the United States by registered importers during that fiscal year by adding the total price of qualifying drugs imported by each registered importer during the 6-month period from January 1 through June 30 of the previous fiscal year, as reported to the Secretary by each registered importer under subsection (b)(1)(J).

''(ii) CALCULATION.—Not later than March 1 of the fiscal year that follows the fiscal year for which the estimate under clause (i) is made, the Secretary shall calculate the total price of qualifying drugs imported into the United States by registered importers during that fiscal year by adding the total price of qualifying drugs imported by each registered importer during that fiscal year, as reported to the Secretary by each registered importer under subsection (b)(1)(J).

''(iii) ADJUSTMENT.—If the total price of qualifying drugs imported into the United States by registered importers during a fiscal year as calculated under clause (ii) is less than the aggregate total of fees collected under paragraph (2) for that fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide for a pro-rata reduction in the fee due from each registered importer on April 1 of the subsequent fiscal year so that the limitation described in subparagraph (B) is observed.

''(D) INDIVIDUAL IMPORTER FEE.—Subject to the limitation described in subparagraph (B), the fee under paragraph (2) to be paid on October 1 and April 1 by an importer shall be an amount that is proportional to a reasonable estimate by the Secretary of the semiannual share of the importer of the volume of qualifying drugs imported by importers under subsection (a).

''(4) USE OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Fees collected by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be credited to the appropriation account for salaries and expenses of the Food and Drug Administration until expended (without fiscal year limitation), and the Secretary may, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Treasury, transfer some proportion of such fees to the appropriation account for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection until expended (without fiscal year limitation).

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available to the Food and Drug Administration.

''(C) SOLE PURPOSE.—Fees collected by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2) are only available to the Secretary and, if transferred, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and are for the sole purpose of paying the costs referred to in paragraph (3)(A).

''(5) COLLECTION OF FEES.—In any case where the Secretary does not receive payment of a fee assessed under paragraph (1) or (2) within 30 days after it is due, such fee shall be treated as a claim of the United States Government subject to subchapter II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

''(f) EXPORTER FEES.—

''(1) REGISTRATION FEE.—A registration condition is that the exporter involved pays to the Secretary a fee of $10,000 due on the date on which the exporter first submits that registration to the Secretary under subsection (b).

''(2) INSPECTION FEE.—A registration condition is that the exporter involved pays a fee to the Secretary in accordance with this subsection. Such fee shall be paid not later than October 1 and April 1 of each fiscal year in the amount provided for under paragraph (3).

''(3) AMOUNT OF INSPECTION FEE.—

''(A) AGGREGATE TOTAL OF FEES.—Not later than 30 days before the start of each fiscal year, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish an aggregate total of fees to be collected under paragraph (2) for exporters for that fiscal year that is sufficient, and not more than necessary, to pay the costs for that fiscal year of administering this section with respect to registered exporters, including the costs associated with—

''(i) inspecting the facilities of registered exporters, and of other entities in the chain of custody of a qualifying drug as necessary, under subsection (d)(3);

''(ii) developing, implementing, and operating under such subsection a system to screen marks on shipments of qualifying drugs under subsection (a) that indicate compliance with all registration conditions, when such shipments are offered for import into the United States; and

''(iii) screening such markings, and inspecting such shipments as necessary, when offered for import into the United States to determine if such a shipment should be refused admission under subsection (g)(5).

''(B) LIMITATION.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the aggregate total of fees collected under paragraph (2) for a fiscal year shall not exceed 2.5 percent of the total price of qualifying drugs imported during that fiscal year into the United States by registered exporters under subsection (a).

''(C) TOTAL PRICE OF DRUGS.—

''(i) ESTIMATE.—For the purposes of complying with the limitation described in subparagraph (B) when establishing under subparagraph (A) the aggregate total of fees to be collected under paragraph (2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall estimate the total price of qualifying drugs imported into the United States by registered exporters during that fiscal year by adding the total price of qualifying drugs exported by each registered exporter during the 6-month period from January 1 through June 30 of the previous fiscal year, as reported to the Secretary by each registered exporter under subsection (b)(1)(I)(iv).

''(ii) CALCULATION.—Not later than March 1 of the fiscal year that follows the fiscal year for which the estimate under clause (i) is made, the Secretary shall calculate the total price of qualifying drugs imported into the United States by registered exporters during that fiscal year by adding the total price of qualifying drugs exported by each registered exporter during that fiscal year, as reported

to the Secretary by each registered exporter under subsection (b)(1)(I)(iv).

''(iii) ADJUSTMENT.—If the total price of qualifying drugs imported into the United States by registered exporters during a fiscal year as calculated under clause (ii) is less than the aggregate total of fees collected under paragraph (2) for that fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide for a pro-rata reduction in the fee due from each registered exporter on April 1 of the subsequent fiscal year so that the limitation described in subparagraph (B) is observed.

''(D) INDIVIDUAL EXPORTER FEE.—Subject to the limitation described in subparagraph (B), the fee under paragraph (2) to be paid on October 1 and April 1 by an exporter shall be an amount that is proportional to a reasonable estimate by the Secretary of the semiannual share of the exporter of the volume of qualifying drugs exported by exporters under subsection (a).

''(4) USE OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Fees collected by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be credited to the appropriation account for salaries and expenses of the Food and Drug Administration until expended (without fiscal year limitation), and the Secretary may, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Treasury, transfer some proportion of such fees to the appropriation account for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection until expended (without fiscal year limitation).

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available to the Food and Drug Administration.

''(C) SOLE PURPOSE.—Fees collected by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2) are only available to the Secretary and, if transferred, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and are for the sole purpose of paying the costs referred to in paragraph (3)(A).

''(5) COLLECTION OF FEES.—In any case where the Secretary does not receive payment of a fee assessed under paragraph (1) or (2) within 30 days after it is due, such fee shall be treated as a claim of the United States Government subject to subchapter II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

''(g) COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 801(a).—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A registration condition is that each qualifying drug exported under subsection (a) by the registered exporter involved or imported under subsection (a) by the registered importer involved is in compliance with the standards referred to in section 801(a) regarding admission of the drug into the United States, subject to paragraphs (2), (3), and (4).

''(2) SECTION 505; APPROVAL STATUS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A qualifying drug that is imported or offered for import under subsection (a) shall comply with the conditions established in the approved application under section 505(b) for the U.S. label drug as described under this subsection.

''(B) NOTICE BY MANUFACTURER; GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The person that manufactures a qualifying drug that is, or will be, introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country shall in accordance with this paragraph submit to the Secretary a notice that—

''(I) includes each difference in the qualifying drug from a condition established in the approved application for the U.S. label drug beyond—

''(aa) the variations provided for in the application; and

''(bb) any difference in labeling (except ingredient labeling); or

''(II) states that there is no difference in the qualifying drug from a condition established in the approved application for the U.S. label drug beyond—

''(aa) the variations provided for in the application; and

''(bb) any difference in labeling (except ingredient labeling).

''(ii) INFORMATION IN NOTICE.—A notice under clause (i)(I) shall include the information that the Secretary may require under section 506A, any additional information the Secretary may require (which may include data on bioequivalence if such data are not required under section 506A), and, with respect to the permitted country that approved the qualifying drug for commercial distribution, or with respect to which such approval is sought, include the following:

''(I) The date on which the qualifying drug with such difference was, or will be, introduced for commercial distribution in the permitted country.

''(II) Information demonstrating that the person submitting the notice has also notified the government of the permitted country in writing that the person is submitting to the Secretary a notice under clause (i)(I), which notice describes the difference in the qualifying drug from a condition established in the approved application for the U.S. label drug.

''(III) The information that the person submitted or will submit to the government of the permitted country for purposes of obtaining approval for commercial distribution of the drug in the country which, if in a language other than English, shall be accompanied by an English translation verified to be complete and accurate, with the name, address, and a brief statement of the qualifications of the person that made the translation.

''(iii) CERTIFICATIONS.—The chief executive officer and the chief medical officer of the manufacturer involved shall each certify in the notice under clause (i) that—

''(I) the information provided in the notice is complete and true; and

''(II) a copy of the notice has been provided to the Federal Trade Commission and to the State attorneys general.

''(iv) FEE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—If a notice submitted under clause (i) includes a difference that would, under section 506A, require the submission of a supplemental application if made as a change to the U.S. label drug, the person that submits the notice shall pay to the Secretary a fee in the same amount as would apply if the person were paying a fee pursuant to section 736(a)(1)(A)(ii). Fees collected by the Secretary under the preceding sentence are available only to the Secretary and are for the sole purpose of paying the costs of reviewing notices submitted under clause (i).

''(II) FEE AMOUNT FOR CERTAIN YEARS.—If no fee amount is in effect under section 736(a)(1)(A)(ii) for a fiscal year, then the amount paid by a person under subclause (I) shall—

''(aa) for the first fiscal year in which no fee amount under such section in effect, be equal to the fee amount under section 736(a)(1)(A)(ii) for the most recent fiscal year for which such section was in effect, adjusted in accordance with section 736(c); and

''(bb) for each subsequent fiscal year in which no fee amount under such section is effect, be equal to the applicable fee amount for the previous fiscal year, adjusted in accordance with section 736(c).

''(v) TIMING OF SUBMISSION OF NOTICES.—

''(I) PRIOR APPROVAL NOTICES.—A notice under clause (i) to which subparagraph (C) applies shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than 120 days before the qualifying drug with the difference is introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country, unless the country requires that distribution of the qualifying drug with the difference begin less than 120 days after the country requires the difference.

''(II) OTHER APPROVAL NOTICES.—A notice under clause (i) to which subparagraph (D) applies shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than the day on which the qualifying drug with the difference is introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country.

''(III) OTHER NOTICES.—A notice under clause (i) to which subparagraph (E) applies shall be submitted to the Secretary on the date that the qualifying drug is first introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country and annually thereafter.

''(vi) REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the difference in a qualifying drug that is submitted in a notice under clause (i) from the U.S. label drug shall be treated by the Secretary as if it were a manufacturing change to the U.S. label drug under section 506A.

''(II) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—Except as provided in subclause (III), the Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove the difference in a notice submitted under clause (i), if required under section 506A, using the safe and effective standard for approving or disapproving a manufacturing change under section 506A.

''(III) BIOEQUIVALENCE.—If the Secretary would approve the difference in a notice submitted under clause (i) using the safe and effective standard under section 506A and if the Secretary determines that the qualifying drug is not bioequivalent to the U.S. label drug, the Secretary shall—

''(aa) include in the labeling provided under paragraph (3) a prominent advisory that the qualifying drug is safe and effective but is not bioequivalent to the U.S. label drug if the Secretary determines that such an advisory is necessary for health care practitioners and patients to use the qualifying drug safely and effectively; or

''(bb) decline to approve the difference if the Secretary determines that the availability of both the qualifying drug and the U.S. label drug would pose a threat to the public health.

''(IV) REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove the difference in a notice submitted under clause (i), if required under section 506A, not later than 120 days after the date on which the notice is submitted.

''(V) ESTABLISHMENT INSPECTION.—If review of such difference would require an inspection of the establishment in which the qualifying drug is manufactured—

''(aa) such inspection by the Secretary shall be authorized; and

''(bb) the Secretary may rely on a satisfactory report of a good manufacturing practice inspection of the establishment from a permitted country whose regulatory system the Secretary recognizes as equivalent under a mutual recognition agreement, as provided under section 510(i)(3), section 803, or part 26 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding successor rule or regulation).

''(vii) PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ON NOTICES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Through the Internet website of the Food and Drug Administration and a toll-free telephone number, the Secretary shall readily make available to the public a list of notices submitted under clause (i).

''(II) CONTENTS.—The list under subclause (I) shall include the date on which a notice is submitted and whether—

''(aa) a notice is under review;

''(bb) the Secretary has ordered that importation of the qualifying drug from a permitted country cease; or

''(cc) the importation of the drug is permitted under subsection (a).

''(III) UPDATE.—The Secretary shall promptly update the Internet website with any changes to the list.

''(C) NOTICE; DRUG DIFFERENCE REQUIRING PRIOR APPROVAL.—In the case of a notice under subparagraph (B)(i) that includes a difference that would, under subsection (c) or (d)(3)(B)(i) of section 506A, require the approval of a supplemental application before the difference could be made to the U.S. label drug the following shall occur:

''(i) Promptly after the notice is submitted, the Secretary shall notify registered exporters, registered importers, the Federal Trade Commission, and the State attorneys general that the notice has been submitted with respect to the qualifying drug involved.

''(ii) If the Secretary has not made a determination whether such a supplemental application regarding the U.S. label drug would be approved or disapproved by the date on which the qualifying drug involved is to be introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country, the Secretary shall—

''(I) order that the importation of the qualifying drug involved from the permitted country not begin until the Secretary completes review of the notice; and

''(II) promptly notify registered exporters, registered importers, the Federal Trade Commission, and the State attorneys general of the order.

''(iii) If the Secretary determines that such a supplemental application regarding the U.S. label drug would not be approved, the Secretary shall—

''(I) order that the importation of the qualifying drug involved from the permitted country cease, or provide that an order under clause (ii), if any, remains in effect;

''(II) notify the permitted country that approved the qualifying drug for commercial distribution of the determination; and

''(III) promptly notify registered exporters, registered importers, the Federal Trade Commission, and the State attorneys general of the determination.

''(iv) If the Secretary determines that such a supplemental application regarding the U.S. label drug would be approved, the Secretary shall—

''(I) vacate the order under clause (ii), if any;

''(II) consider the difference to be a variation provided for in the approved application for the U.S. label drug;

''(III) permit importation of the qualifying drug under subsection (a); and

''(IV) promptly notify registered exporters, registered importers, the Federal Trade Commission, and the State attorneys general of the determination.

''(D) NOTICE; DRUG DIFFERENCE NOT REQUIRING PRIOR APPROVAL.—In the case of a notice under subparagraph (B)(i) that includes a difference that would, under section 506A(d)(3)(B)(ii), not require the approval of a supplemental application before the difference could be made to the U.S. label drug the following shall occur:

''(i) During the period in which the notice is being reviewed by the Secretary, the authority under this subsection to import the qualifying drug involved continues in effect.

''(ii) If the Secretary determines that such a supplemental application regarding the U.S. label drug would not be approved, the Secretary shall—

''(I) order that the importation of the qualifying drug involved from the permitted country cease;

''(II) notify the permitted country that approved the qualifying drug for commercial distribution of the determination; and

''(III) promptly notify registered exporters, registered importers, the Federal Trade Commission, and the State attorneys general of the determination.

''(iii) If the Secretary determines that such a supplemental application regarding the U.S. label drug would be approved, the difference shall be considered to be a variation provided for in the approved application for the U.S. label drug.

''(E) NOTICE; DRUG DIFFERENCE NOT REQUIRING APPROVAL; NO DIFFERENCE.—In the case of a notice under subparagraph (B)(i) that includes a difference for which, under section 506A(d)(1)(A), a supplemental application would not be required for the difference to be made to the U.S. label drug, or that states that there is no difference, the Secretary—

''(i) shall consider such difference to be a variation provided for in the approved application for the U.S. label drug;

''(ii) may not order that the importation of the qualifying drug involved cease; and

''(iii) shall promptly notify registered exporters and registered importers.

''(F) DIFFERENCES IN ACTIVE INGREDIENT, ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION, DOSAGE FORM, OR STRENGTH.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A person who manufactures a drug approved under section 505(b) shall submit an application under section 505(b) for approval of another drug that is manufactured for distribution in a permitted country by or for the person that manufactures the drug approved under section 505(b) if—

''(I) there is no qualifying drug in commercial distribution in permitted countries whose combined population represents at least 50 percent of the total population of all permitted countries with the same active ingredient or ingredients, route of administration, dosage form, and strength as the drug approved under section 505(b); and

''(II) each active ingredient of the other drug is related to an active ingredient of the drug approved under section 505(b), as defined in clause (v).

''(ii) APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 505(b).—The application under section 505(b) required under clause (i) shall—

''(I) request approval of the other drug for the indication or indications for which the drug approved under section 505(b) is labeled;

''(II) include the information that the person submitted to the government of the permitted country for purposes of obtaining approval for commercial distribution of the other drug in that country, which if in a language other than English, shall be accompanied by an English translation verified to be complete and accurate, with the name, address, and a brief statement of the qualifications of the person that made the translation;

''(III) include a right of reference to the application for the drug approved under section 505(b); and

''(IV) include such additional information as the Secretary may require.

''(iii) TIMING OF SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION.—An application under section 505(b) required under clause (i) shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than the day on which the information referred to in clause (ii)(II) is submitted to the government of the permitted country.

''(iv) NOTICE OF DECISION ON APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall promptly notify registered exporters, registered importers, the Federal Trade Commission, and the State attorneys general of a determination to approve or to disapprove an application under section 505(b) required under clause (i).

''(v) RELATED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS.—For purposes of clause (i)(II), 2 active ingredients are related if they are—

''(I) the same; or

''(II) different salts, esters, or complexes of the same moiety.

''(3) SECTION 502; LABELING.—

''(A) IMPORTATION BY REGISTERED IMPORTER.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualifying drug that is imported or offered for import by a registered importer, such drug shall be considered to be in compliance with section 502 and the labeling requirements under the approved application for the U.S. label drug if the qualifying drug bears—

''(I) a copy of the labeling approved for the U.S. label drug under section 505, without regard to whether the copy bears any trademark involved;

''(II) the name of the manufacturer and location of the manufacturer;

''(III) the lot number assigned by the manufacturer;

''(IV) the name, location, and registration number of the importer; and

''(V) the National Drug Code number assigned to the qualifying drug by the Secretary.

''(ii) REQUEST FOR COPY OF THE LABELING.—The Secretary shall provide such copy to the registered importer involved, upon request of the importer.

''(iii) REQUESTED LABELING.—The labeling provided by the Secretary under clause (ii) shall—

''(I) include the established name, as defined in section 502(e)(3), for each active ingredient in the qualifying drug;

''(II) not include the proprietary name of the U.S. label drug or any active ingredient thereof;

''(III) if required under paragraph (2)(B)(vi)(III), a prominent advisory that the qualifying drug is safe and effective but not bioequivalent to the U.S. label drug; and

''(IV) if the inactive ingredients of the qualifying drug are different from the inactive ingredients for the U.S. label drug, include—

''(aa) a prominent notice that the ingredients of the qualifying drug differ from the ingredients of the U.S. label drug and that the qualifying drug must be dispensed with an advisory to people with allergies about this difference and a list of ingredients; and

''(bb) a list of the ingredients of the qualifying drug as would be required under section 502(e).

''(B) IMPORTATION BY INDIVIDUAL.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualifying drug that is imported or offered for import by a registered exporter to an individual, such drug shall be considered to be in compliance with section 502 and the labeling requirements under the approved application for the U.S. label drug if the packaging and labeling of the qualifying drug complies with all applicable regulations promulgated under sections 3 and 4 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) and the labeling of the qualifying drug includes—

''(I) directions for use by the consumer;

''(II) the lot number assigned by the manufacturer;

''(III) the name and registration number of the exporter;

''(IV) if required under paragraph (2)(B)(vi)(III), a prominent advisory that the drug is safe and effective but not bioequivalent to the U.S. label drug;

''(V) if the inactive ingredients of the drug are different from the inactive ingredients for the U.S. label drug—

''(aa) a prominent advisory that persons with an allergy should check the ingredient list of the drug because the ingredients of

the drug differ from the ingredients of the U.S. label drug; and

''(bb) a list of the ingredients of the drug as would be required under section 502(e); and

''(VI) a copy of any special labeling that would be required by the Secretary had the U.S. label drug been dispensed by a pharmacist in the United States, without regard to whether the special labeling bears any trademark involved.

''(ii) PACKAGING.—A qualifying drug offered for import to an individual by an exporter under this section that is packaged in a unit-of-use container (as those items are defined in the United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary) shall not be repackaged, provided that—

''(I) the packaging complies with all applicable regulations under sections 3 and 4 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.); or

''(II) the consumer consents to waive the requirements of such Act, after being informed that the packaging does not comply with such Act and that the exporter will provide the drug in packaging that is compliant at no additional cost.

''(iii) REQUEST FOR COPY OF SPECIAL LABELING AND INGREDIENT LIST.—The Secretary shall provide to the registered exporter involved a copy of the special labeling, the advisory, and the ingredient list described under clause (i), upon request of the exporter.

''(iv) REQUESTED LABELING AND INGREDIENT LIST.—The labeling and ingredient list provided by the Secretary under clause (iii) shall—

''(I) include the established name, as defined in section 502(e)(3), for each active ingredient in the drug; and

''(II) not include the proprietary name of the U.S. label drug or any active ingredient thereof.

''(4) SECTION 501; ADULTERATION.—A qualifying drug that is imported or offered for import under subsection (a) shall be considered to be in compliance with section 501 if the drug is in compliance with subsection (c).

''(5) STANDARDS FOR REFUSING ADMISSION.—A drug exported under subsection (a) from a registered exporter or imported by a registered importer may be refused admission into the United States if 1 or more of the following applies:

''(A) The drug is not a qualifying drug.

''(B) A notice for the drug required under paragraph (2)(B) has not been submitted to the Secretary.

''(C) The Secretary has ordered that importation of the drug from the permitted country cease under subparagraph (C) or (D) of paragraph (2).

''(D) The drug does not comply with paragraph (3) or (4).

''(E) The shipping container appears damaged in a way that may affect the strength, quality, or purity of the drug.

''(F) The Secretary becomes aware that—

''(i) the drug may be counterfeit;

''(ii) the drug may have been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions; or

''(iii) the methods used in, or the facilities or controls used for, the manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding of the drug do not conform to good manufacturing practice.

''(G) The Secretary has obtained an injunction under section 302 that prohibits the distribution of the drug in interstate commerce.

''(H) The Secretary has under section 505(e) withdrawn approval of the drug.

''(I) The manufacturer of the drug has instituted a recall of the drug.

''(J) If the drug is imported or offered for import by a registered importer without submission of a notice in accordance with subsection (d)(4).

''(K) If the drug is imported or offered for import from a registered exporter to an individual and 1 or more of the following applies:

''(i) The shipping container for such drug does not bear the markings required under subsection (d)(2).

''(ii) The markings on the shipping container appear to be counterfeit.

''(iii) The shipping container or markings appear to have been tampered with.

''(h) EXPORTER LICENSURE IN PERMITTED COUNTRY.—A registration condition is that the exporter involved agrees that a qualifying drug will be exported to an individual only if the Secretary has verified that—

''(1) the exporter is authorized under the law of the permitted country in which the exporter is located to dispense prescription drugs; and

''(2) the exporter employs persons that are licensed under the law of the permitted country in which the exporter is located to dispense prescription drugs in sufficient number to dispense safely the drugs exported by the exporter to individuals, and the exporter assigns to those persons responsibility for dispensing such drugs to individuals.

''(i) INDIVIDUALS; CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a)(2)(B), the importation of a qualifying drug by an individual is in accordance with this subsection if the following conditions are met:

''(A) The drug is accompanied by a copy of a prescription for the drug, which prescription—

''(i) is valid under applicable Federal and State laws; and

''(ii) was issued by a practitioner who, under the law of a State of which the individual is a resident, or in which the individual receives care from the practitioner who issues the prescription, is authorized to administer prescription drugs.

''(B) The drug is accompanied by a copy of the documentation that was required under the law or regulations of the permitted country in which the exporter is located, as a condition of dispensing the drug to the individual.

''(C) The copies referred to in subparagraphs (A)(i) and (B) are marked in a manner sufficient—

''(i) to indicate that the prescription, and the equivalent document in the permitted country in which the exporter is located, have been filled; and

''(ii) to prevent a duplicative filling by another pharmacist.

''(D) The individual has provided to the registered exporter a complete list of all drugs used by the individual for review by the individuals who dispense the drug.

''(E) The quantity of the drug does not exceed a 90-day supply.

''(F) The drug is not an ineligible subpart H drug. For purposes of this section, a prescription drug is an 'ineligible subpart H drug' if the drug was approved by the Secretary under subpart H of part 314 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to accelerated approval), with restrictions under section 520 of such part to assure safe use, and the Secretary has published in the Federal Register a notice that the Secretary has determined that good cause exists to prohibit the drug from being imported pursuant to this subsection.

''(2) NOTICE REGARDING DRUG REFUSED ADMISSION.—If a registered exporter ships a drug to an individual pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B) and the drug is refused admission to the United States, a written notice shall be sent to the individual and to the exporter that informs the individual and the exporter of such refusal and the reason for the refusal.

''(j) MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS AND SAMPLES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A registration condition is that the importer or exporter involved shall—

''(A) maintain records required under this section for not less than 2 years; and

''(B) maintain samples of each lot of a qualifying drug required under this section for not more than 2 years.

''(2) PLACE OF RECORD MAINTENANCE.—The records described under paragraph (1) shall be maintained—

''(A) in the case of an importer, at the place of business of the importer at which the importer initially receives the qualifying drug after importation; or

''(B) in the case of an exporter, at the facility from which the exporter ships the qualifying drug to the United States.

''(k) DRUG RECALLS.—

''(1) MANUFACTURERS.—A person that manufactures a qualifying drug imported from a permitted country under this section shall promptly inform the Secretary—

''(A) if the drug is recalled or withdrawn from the market in a permitted country;

''(B) how the drug may be identified, including lot number; and

''(C) the reason for the recall or withdrawal.

''(2) SECRETARY.—With respect to each permitted country, the Secretary shall—

''(A) enter into an agreement with the government of the country to receive information about recalls and withdrawals of qualifying drugs in the country; or

''(B) monitor recalls and withdrawals of qualifying drugs in the country using any information that is available to the public in any media.

''(3) NOTICE.—The Secretary may notify, as appropriate, registered exporters, registered importers, wholesalers, pharmacies, or the public of a recall or withdrawal of a qualifying drug in a permitted country.

''(l) DRUG LABELING AND PACKAGING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When a qualifying drug that is imported into the United States by an importer under subsection (a) is dispensed by a pharmacist to an individual, the pharmacist shall provide that the packaging and labeling of the drug complies with all applicable regulations promulgated under sections 3 and 4 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) and shall include with any other labeling provided to the individual the following:

''(A) The lot number assigned by the manufacturer.

''(B) The name and registration number of the importer.

''(C) If required under paragraph (2)(B)(vi)(III) of subsection (g), a prominent advisory that the drug is safe and effective but not bioequivalent to the U.S. label drug.

''(D) If the inactive ingredients of the drug are different from the inactive ingredients for the U.S. label drug—

''(i) a prominent advisory that persons with allergies should check the ingredient list of the drug because the ingredients of the drug differ from the ingredients of the U.S. label drug; and

''(ii) a list of the ingredients of the drug as would be required under section 502(e).

''(2) PACKAGING.—A qualifying drug that is packaged in a unit-of-use container (as those terms are defined in the United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary) shall not be repackaged, provided that—

''(A) the packaging complies with all applicable regulations under sections 3 and 4 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.); or

''(B) the consumer consents to waive the requirements of such Act, after being informed that the packaging does not comply with such Act and that the pharmacist will provide the drug in packaging that is compliant at no additional cost.

''(m) CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, this section does not authorize the importation into the United States of a qualifying drug donated or otherwise supplied for free or at nominal cost by the manufacturer of the drug to a charitable or humanitarian organization, including the United Nations and affiliates, or to a government of a foreign country.

''(n) UNFAIR AND DISCRIMINATORY ACTS AND PRACTICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for a manufacturer, directly or indirectly (including by being a party to a licensing agreement or other agreement), to—

''(A) discriminate by charging a higher price for a prescription drug sold to a registered exporter or other person in a permitted country that exports a qualifying drug to the United States under this section than the price that is charged, inclusive of rebates or other incentives to the permitted country or other person, to another person that is in the same country and that does not export a qualifying drug into the United States under this section;

''(B) discriminate by charging a higher price for a prescription drug sold to a registered importer or other person that distributes, sells, or uses a qualifying drug imported into the United States under this section than the price that is charged to another person in the United States that does not import a qualifying drug under this section, or that does not distribute, sell, or use such a drug;

''(C) discriminate by denying, restricting, or delaying supplies of a prescription drug to a registered exporter or other person in a permitted country that exports a qualifying drug to the United States under this section or to a registered importer or other person that distributes, sells, or uses a qualifying drug imported into the United States under this section;

''(D) discriminate by publicly, privately, or otherwise refusing to do business with a registered exporter or other person in a permitted country that exports a qualifying drug to the United States under this section or with a registered importer or other person that distributes, sells, or uses a qualifying drug imported into the United States under this section;

''(E) knowingly fail to submit a notice under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i), knowingly fail to submit such a notice on or before the date specified in subsection (g)(2)(B)(v) or as otherwise required under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 504(e) of the Pharmaceutical Market Access and Drug Safety Act of 2010, knowingly submit such a notice that makes a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement, or knowingly fail to provide promptly any information requested by the Secretary to review such a notice;

''(F) knowingly fail to submit an application required under subsection (g)(2)(F), knowingly fail to submit such an application on or before the date specified in subsection (g)(2)(F)(iii), knowingly submit such an application that makes a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement, or knowingly fail to provide promptly any information requested by the Secretary to review such an application;

''(G) cause there to be a difference (including a difference in active ingredient, route of administration, dosage form, strength, formulation, manufacturing establishment, manufacturing process, or person that manufactures the drug) between a prescription drug for distribution in the United States and the drug for distribution in a permitted country;

''(H) refuse to allow an inspection authorized under this section of an establishment that manufactures a qualifying drug that is, or will be, introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country;

''(I) fail to conform to the methods used in, or the facilities used for, the manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding of a qualifying drug that is, or will be, introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country to good manufacturing practice under this Act;

''(J) become a party to a licensing agreement or other agreement related to a qualifying drug that fails to provide for compliance with all requirements of this section with respect to such drug;

''(K) enter into a contract that restricts, prohibits, or delays the importation of a qualifying drug under this section;

''(L) engage in any other action to restrict, prohibit, or delay the importation of a qualifying drug under this section; or

''(M) engage in any other action that the Federal Trade Commission determines to discriminate against a person that engages or attempts to engage in the importation of a qualifying drug under this section.

''(2) REFERRAL OF POTENTIAL VIOLATIONS.—The Secretary shall promptly refer to the Federal Trade Commission each potential violation of subparagraph (E), (F), (G), (H), or (I) of paragraph (1) that becomes known to the Secretary.

''(3) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—

''(A) DISCRIMINATION.—It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge that a manufacturer has discriminated under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (M) of paragraph (1) that the higher price charged for a prescription drug sold to a person, the denial, restriction, or delay of supplies of a prescription drug to a person, the refusal to do business with a person, or other discriminatory activity against a person, is not based, in whole or in part, on—

''(i) the person exporting or importing a qualifying drug into the United States under this section; or

''(ii) the person distributing, selling, or using a qualifying drug imported into the United States under this section.

''(B) DRUG DIFFERENCES.—It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge that a manufacturer has caused there to be a difference described in subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) that—

''(i) the difference was required by the country in which the drug is distributed;

''(ii) the Secretary has determined that the difference was necessary to improve the safety or effectiveness of the drug;

''(iii) the person manufacturing the drug for distribution in the United States has given notice to the Secretary under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) that the drug for distribution in the United States is not different from a drug for distribution in permitted countries whose combined population represents at least 50 percent of the total population of all permitted countries; or

''(iv) the difference was not caused, in whole or in part, for the purpose of restricting importation of the drug into the United States under this section.

''(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—

''(A) SALES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—This subsection applies only to the sale or distribution of a prescription drug in a country if the manufacturer of the drug chooses to sell or distribute the drug in the country. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to compel the manufacturer of a drug to distribute or sell the drug in a country.

''(B) DISCOUNTS TO INSURERS, HEALTH PLANS, PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS, AND COVERED ENTITIES.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

''(i) prevent or restrict a manufacturer of a prescription drug from providing discounts to an insurer, health plan, pharmacy benefit manager in the United States, or covered entity in the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256b) in return for inclusion of the drug on a formulary;

''(ii) require that such discounts be made available to other purchasers of the prescription drug; or

''(iii) prevent or restrict any other measures taken by an insurer, health plan, or pharmacy benefit manager to encourage consumption of such prescription drug.

''(C) CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

''(i) prevent a manufacturer from donating a prescription drug, or supplying a prescription drug at nominal cost, to a charitable or humanitarian organization, including the United Nations and affiliates, or to a government of a foreign country; or

''(ii) apply to such donations or supplying of a prescription drug.

''(5) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(A) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACT OR PRACTICE.—A violation of this subsection shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

''(B) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Federal Trade Commission—

''(i) shall enforce this subsection in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section; and

''(ii) may seek monetary relief threefold the damages sustained, in addition to any other remedy available to the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

''(6) ACTIONS BY STATES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—

''(i) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State have been adversely affected by any manufacturer that violates paragraph (1), the attorney general of a State may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State, and persons doing business in the State, in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction to—

''(I) enjoin that practice;

''(II) enforce compliance with this subsection;

''(III) obtain damages, restitution, or other compensation on behalf of residents of the State and persons doing business in the State, including threefold the damages; or

''(IV) obtain such other relief as the court may consider to be appropriate.

''(ii) NOTICE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Before filing an action under clause (i), the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Federal Trade Commission—

''(aa) written notice of that action; and

''(bb) a copy of the complaint for that action.

''(II) EXEMPTION.—Subclause (I) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this paragraph, if the attorney general determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in that subclause before filing of the action. In such case, the attorney general of a State shall provide notice and a copy of the complaint to the Federal Trade

Commission at the same time as the attorney general files the action.

''(B) INTERVENTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Federal Trade Commission shall have the right to intervene in the action that is the subject of the notice.

''(ii) EFFECT OF INTERVENTION.—If the Federal Trade Commission intervenes in an action under subparagraph (A), it shall have the right—

''(I) to be heard with respect to any matter that arises in that action; and

''(II) to file a petition for appeal.

''(C) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under subparagraph (A), nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

''(i) conduct investigations;

''(ii) administer oaths or affirmations; or

''(iii) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

''(D) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—In any case in which an action is instituted by or on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission for a violation of paragraph (1), a State may not, during the pendency of that action, institute an action under subparagraph (A) for the same violation against any defendant named in the complaint in that action.

''(E) VENUE.—Any action brought under subparagraph (A) may be brought in the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

''(F) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under subparagraph (A), process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

''(i) is an inhabitant; or

''(ii) may be found.

''(G) MEASUREMENT OF DAMAGES.—In any action under this paragraph to enforce a cause of action under this subsection in which there has been a determination that a defendant has violated a provision of this subsection, damages may be proved and assessed in the aggregate by statistical or sampling methods, by the computation of illegal overcharges or by such other reasonable system of estimating aggregate damages as the court in its discretion may permit without the necessity of separately proving the individual claim of, or amount of damage to, persons on whose behalf the suit was brought.

''(H) EXCLUSION ON DUPLICATIVE RELIEF.—The district court shall exclude from the amount of monetary relief awarded in an action under this paragraph brought by the attorney general of a State any amount of monetary relief which duplicates amounts which have been awarded for the same injury.

''(7) EFFECT ON ANTITRUST LAWS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede the operation of the antitrust laws. For the purpose of this subsection, the term 'antitrust laws' has the meaning given it in the first section of the Clayton Act, except that it includes section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act to the extent that such section 5 applies to unfair methods of competition.

''(8) MANUFACTURER.—In this subsection, the term 'manufacturer' means any entity, including any affiliate or licensee of that entity, that is engaged in—

''(A) the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of a prescription drug, either directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis; or

''(B) the packaging, repackaging, labeling, relabeling, or distribution of a prescription drug.''.

(b) PROHIBITED ACTS.—The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is amended—

(1) in section 301 (21 U.S.C. 331), by striking paragraph (aa) and inserting the following:

''(aa)(1) The sale or trade by a pharmacist, or by a business organization of which the pharmacist is a part, of a qualifying drug that under section 804(a)(2)(A) was imported by the pharmacist, other than—

''(A) a sale at retail made pursuant to dispensing the drug to a customer of the pharmacist or organization; or

''(B) a sale or trade of the drug to a pharmacy or a wholesaler registered to import drugs under section 804.

''(2) The sale or trade by an individual of a qualifying drug that under section 804(a)(2)(B) was imported by the individual.

''(3) The making of a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or a material omission, in a notice under clause (i) of section 804(g)(2)(B) or in an application required under section 804(g)(2)(F), or the failure to submit such a notice or application.

''(4) The importation of a drug in violation of a registration condition or other requirement under section 804, the falsification of any record required to be maintained, or provided to the Secretary, under such section, or the violation of any registration condition or other requirement under such section.''; and

(2) in section 303(a) (21 U.S.C. 333(a)), by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

''(6) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any person that knowingly violates section 301(i)(2) or (3) or section 301(aa)(4) shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, or fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or both.''.

(c) AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 801 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381) is amended by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

''(g) With respect to a prescription drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States by an individual who is not in the business of such importation, that is not shipped by a registered exporter under section 804, and that is refused admission under subsection (a), the Secretary shall notify the individual that—

''(1) the drug has been refused admission because the drug was not a lawful import under section 804;

''(2) the drug is not otherwise subject to a waiver of the requirements of subsection (a);

''(3) the individual may under section 804 lawfully import certain prescription drugs from exporters registered with the Secretary under section 804; and

''(4) the individual can find information about such importation, including a list of registered exporters, on the Internet website of the Food and Drug Administration or through a toll-free telephone number required under section 804.''.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT REGISTRATION.—Section 510(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360(i)) is amended in paragraph (1) by inserting after ''import into the United States'' the following: '', including a drug that is, or may be, imported or offered for import into the United States under section 804,''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) EXHAUSTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 271 of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as (i) and (j), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) It shall not be an act of infringement to use, offer to sell, or sell within the United States or to import into the United States any patented invention under section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that was first sold abroad by or under authority of the owner or licensee of such patent.''.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect the ability of a patent owner or licensee to enforce their patent, subject to such amendment.

(e) EFFECT OF SECTION 804.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by subsection (a), shall permit the importation of qualifying drugs (as defined in such section 804) into the United States without regard to the status of the issuance of implementing regulations—

(A) from exporters registered under such section 804 on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) from permitted countries, as defined in such section 804, by importers registered under such section 804 on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) REVIEW OF REGISTRATION BY CERTAIN EXPORTERS.—

(A) REVIEW PRIORITY.—In the review of registrations submitted under subsection (b) of such section 804, registrations submitted by entities in Canada that are significant exporters of prescription drugs to individuals in the United States as of the date of enactment of this Act will have priority during the 90 day period that begins on such date of enactment.

(B) PERIOD FOR REVIEW.—During such 90-day period, the reference in subsection (b)(2)(A) of such section 804 to 90 days (relating to approval or disapproval of registrations) is, as applied to such entities, deemed to be 30 days.

(C) LIMITATION.—That an exporter in Canada exports, or has exported, prescription drugs to individuals in the United States on or before the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act shall not serve as a basis, in whole or in part, for disapproving a registration under such section 804 from the exporter.

(D) FIRST YEAR LIMIT ON NUMBER OF EXPORTERS.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') may limit the number of registered exporters under such section 804 to not less than 50, so long as the Secretary gives priority to those exporters with demonstrated ability to process a high volume of shipments of drugs to individuals in the United States.

(E) SECOND YEAR LIMIT ON NUMBER OF EXPORTERS.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may limit the number of registered exporters under such section 804 to not less than 100, so long as the Secretary gives priority to those exporters with demonstrated ability to process a high volume of shipments of drugs to individuals in the United States.

(F) FURTHER LIMIT ON NUMBER OF EXPORTERS.—During any 1-year period beginning on a date that is 2 or more years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may limit the number of registered exporters under such section 804 to not less than 25

more than the number of such exporters during the previous 1-year period, so long as the Secretary gives priority to those exporters with demonstrated ability to process a high volume of shipments of drugs to individuals in the United States.

(3) LIMITS ON NUMBER OF IMPORTERS.—

(A) FIRST YEAR LIMIT ON NUMBER OF IMPORTERS.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may limit the number of registered importers under such section 804 to not less than 100 (of which at least a significant number shall be groups of pharmacies, to the extent feasible given the applications submitted by such groups), so long as the Secretary gives priority to those importers with demonstrated ability to process a high volume of shipments of drugs imported into the United States.

(B) SECOND YEAR LIMIT ON NUMBER OF IMPORTERS.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may limit the number of registered importers under such section 804 to not less than 200 (of which at least a significant number shall be groups of pharmacies, to the extent feasible given the applications submitted by such groups), so long as the Secretary gives priority to those importers with demonstrated ability to process a high volume of shipments of drugs into the United States.

(C) FURTHER LIMIT ON NUMBER OF IMPORTERS.—During any 1-year period beginning on a date that is 3 or more years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may limit the number of registered importers under such section 804 to not less than 50 more (of which at least a significant number shall be groups of pharmacies, to the extent feasible given the applications submitted by such groups) than the number of such importers during the previous 1-year period, so long as the Secretary gives priority to those importers with demonstrated ability to process a high volume of shipments of drugs to the United States.

(4) NOTICES FOR DRUGS FOR IMPORT FROM CANADA.—The notice with respect to a qualifying drug introduced for commercial distribution in Canada as of the date of enactment of this Act that is required under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) of such section 804 shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act if—

(A) the U.S. label drug (as defined in such section 804) for the qualifying drug is 1 of the 100 prescription drugs with the highest dollar volume of sales in the United States based on the 12 calendar month period most recently completed before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the notice is a notice under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i)(II) of such section 804.

(5) NOTICE FOR DRUGS FOR IMPORT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.—The notice with respect to a qualifying drug introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country other than Canada as of the date of enactment of this Act that is required under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) of such section 804 shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act if—

(A) the U.S. label drug for the qualifying drug is 1 of the 100 prescription drugs with the highest dollar volume of sales in the United States based on the 12 calendar month period that is first completed on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the notice is a notice under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i)(II) of such section 804.

(6) NOTICE FOR OTHER DRUGS FOR IMPORT.—

(A) GUIDANCE ON SUBMISSION DATES.—The Secretary shall by guidance establish a series of submission dates for the notices under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) of such section 804 with respect to qualifying drugs introduced for commercial distribution as of the date of enactment of this Act and that are not required to be submitted under paragraph (4) or (5).

(B) CONSISTENT AND EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES.—The Secretary shall establish the dates described under subparagraph (A) so that such notices described under subparagraph (A) are submitted and reviewed at a rate that allows consistent and efficient use of the resources and staff available to the Secretary for such reviews. The Secretary may condition the requirement to submit such a notice, and the review of such a notice, on the submission by a registered exporter or a registered importer to the Secretary of a notice that such exporter or importer intends to import such qualifying drug to the United States under such section 804.

(C) PRIORITY FOR DRUGS WITH HIGHER SALES.—The Secretary shall establish the dates described under subparagraph (A) so that the Secretary reviews the notices described under such subparagraph with respect to qualifying drugs with higher dollar volume of sales in the United States before the notices with respect to drugs with lower sales in the United States.

(7) NOTICES FOR DRUGS APPROVED AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE.—The notice required under subsection (g)(2)(B)(i) of such section 804 for a qualifying drug first introduced for commercial distribution in a permitted country (as defined in such section 804) after the date of enactment of this Act shall be submitted to and reviewed by the Secretary as provided under subsection (g)(2)(B) of such section 804, without regard to paragraph (4), (5), or (6).

(8) REPORT.—Beginning with the first full fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year during which the Secretary reviews a notice referred to in paragraph (4), (5), or (6), the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress concerning the progress of the Food and Drug Administration in reviewing the notices referred to in paragraphs (4), (5), and (6).

(9) USER FEES.—

(A) EXPORTERS.—When establishing an aggregate total of fees to be collected from exporters under subsection (f)(2) of such section 804, the Secretary shall, under subsection (f)(3)(C)(i) of such section 804, estimate the total price of drugs imported under subsection (a) of such section 804 into the United States by registered exporters during the first fiscal year in which this title takes effect to be an amount equal to the amount which bears the same ratio to $1,000,000,000 as the number of days in such fiscal year during which this title is effective bears to 365.

(B) IMPORTERS.—When establishing an aggregate total of fees to be collected from importers under subsection (e)(2) of such section 804, the Secretary shall, under subsection (e)(3)(C)(i) of such section 804, estimate the total price of drugs imported under subsection (a) of such section 804 into the United States by registered importers during—

(i) the first fiscal year in which this title takes effect to be an amount equal to the amount which bears the same ratio to $1,000,000,000 as the number of days in such fiscal year during which this title is effective bears to 365; and

(ii) the second fiscal year in which this title is in effect to be $3,000,000,000.

(C) SECOND YEAR ADJUSTMENT.—

(i) REPORTS.—Not later than February 20 of the second fiscal year in which this title is in effect, registered importers shall report to the Secretary the total price and the total volume of drugs imported to the United States by the importer during the 4-month period from October 1 through January 31 of such fiscal year.

(ii) REESTIMATE.—Notwithstanding subsection (e)(3)(C)(ii) of such section 804 or subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall reestimate the total price of qualifying drugs imported under subsection (a) of such section 804 into the United States by registered importers during the second fiscal year in which this title is in effect. Such reestimate shall be equal to—

(I) the total price of qualifying drugs imported by each importer as reported under clause (i); multiplied by

(II) 3.

(iii) ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall adjust the fee due on April 1 of the second fiscal year in which this title is in effect, from each importer so that the aggregate total of fees collected under subsection (e)(2) for such fiscal year does not exceed the total price of qualifying drugs imported under subsection (a) of such section 804 into the United States by registered importers during such fiscal year as reestimated under clause (ii).

(D) FAILURE TO PAY FEES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may prohibit a registered importer or exporter that is required to pay user fees under subsection (e) or (f) of such section 804 and that fails to pay such fees within 30 days after the date on which it is due, from importing or offering for importation a qualifying drug under such section 804 until such fee is paid.

(E) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(i) FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each fiscal year during which fees are collected under subsection (e), (f), or (g)(2)(B)(iv) of such section 804, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the implementation of the authority for such fees during such fiscal year and the use, by the Food and Drug Administration, of the fees collected for the fiscal year for which the report is made and credited to the Food and Drug Administration.

(ii) CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each fiscal year during which fees are collected under subsection (e) or (f) of such section 804, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prepare and submit to the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the use, by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, of the fees, if any, transferred by the Secretary to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection for the fiscal year for which the report is made.

(10) SPECIAL RULE REGARDING IMPORTATION BY INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of this title (or an amendment made by this title), the Secretary shall expedite the designation of any additional permitted countries from which an individual may import a qualifying drug into the United States under such section 804 if any action implemented by the Government of Canada has the effect of limiting or prohibiting the importation of qualifying drugs into the United States from Canada.

(B) TIMING AND CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall designate such additional permitted countries under subparagraph (A)—

(i) not later than 6 months after the date of the action by the Government of Canada described under such subparagraph; and

(ii) using the criteria described under subsection (a)(4)(D)(i)(II) of such section 804.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 804.—

(1) INTERIM RULE.—The Secretary may promulgate an interim rule for implementing section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) NO NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING.—The interim rule described under paragraph (1) may be developed and promulgated by the Secretary without providing general notice of proposed rulemaking.

(3) FINAL RULE.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary promulgates an interim rule under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, in accordance with procedures under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final rule for implementing such section 804, which may incorporate by reference provisions of the interim rule provided for under paragraph (1), to the extent that such provisions are not modified.

(g) CONSUMER EDUCATION.—The Secretary shall carry out activities that educate consumers—

(1) with regard to the availability of qualifying drugs for import for personal use from an exporter registered with and approved by the Food and Drug Administration under section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by this section, including information on how to verify whether an exporter is registered and approved by use of the Internet website of the Food and Drug Administration and the toll-free telephone number required by this title;

(2) that drugs that consumers attempt to import from an exporter that is not registered with and approved by the Food and Drug Administration can be seized by the United States Customs Service and destroyed, and that such drugs may be counterfeit, unapproved, unsafe, or ineffective;

(3) with regard to the suspension and termination of any registration of a registered importer or exporter under such section 804; and

(4) with regard to the availability at domestic retail pharmacies of qualifying drugs imported under such section 804 by domestic wholesalers and pharmacies registered with and approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

(h) EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION PRACTICES.—Notwithstanding any provision of this title (and the amendments made by this title), the practices and policies of the Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, in effect on January 1, 2004, with respect to the importation of prescription drugs into the United States by an individual, on the person of such individual, for personal use, shall remain in effect.

(i) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Federal Trade Commission shall, on an annual basis, submit to Congress a report that describes any action taken during the period for which the report is being prepared to enforce the provisions of section 804(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (as added by this title), including any pending investigations or civil actions under such section.

SEC. 505. DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN DRUGS DENIED ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter VIII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following section:

''SEC. 810. DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN DRUGS DENIED ADMISSION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall deliver to the Secretary a shipment of drugs that is imported or offered for import into the United States if—

''(1) the shipment has a declared value of less than $10,000; and

''(2)(A) the shipping container for such drugs does not bear the markings required under section 804(d)(2); or

''(B) the Secretary has requested delivery of such shipment of drugs.

''(b) NO BOND OR EXPORT.—Section 801(b) does not authorize the delivery to the owner or consignee of drugs delivered to the Secretary under subsection (a) pursuant to the execution of a bond, and such drugs may not be exported.

''(c) DESTRUCTION OF VIOLATIVE SHIPMENT.—The Secretary shall destroy a shipment of drugs delivered by the Secretary of Homeland Security to the Secretary under subsection (a) if—

''(1) in the case of drugs that are imported or offered for import from a registered exporter under section 804, the drugs are in violation of any standard described in section 804(g)(5); or

''(2) in the case of drugs that are not imported or offered for import from a registered exporter under section 804, the drugs are in violation of a standard referred to in section 801(a) or 801(d)(1).

''(d) CERTAIN PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The delivery and destruction of drugs under this section may be carried out without notice to the importer, owner, or consignee of the drugs except as required by section 801(g) or section 804(i)(2). The issuance of receipts for the drugs, and recordkeeping activities regarding the drugs, may be carried out on a summary basis.

''(2) OBJECTIVE OF PROCEDURES.—Procedures promulgated under paragraph (1) shall be designed toward the objective of ensuring that, with respect to efficiently utilizing Federal resources available for carrying out this section, a substantial majority of shipments of drugs subject to described in subsection (c) are identified and destroyed.

''(e) EVIDENCE EXCEPTION.—Drugs may not be destroyed under subsection (c) to the extent that the Attorney General of the United States determines that the drugs should be preserved as evidence or potential evidence with respect to an offense against the United States.

''(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section may not be construed as having any legal effect on applicable law with respect to a shipment of drugs that is imported or offered for import into the United States and has a declared value equal to or greater than $10,000.''.

(b) PROCEDURES.—Procedures for carrying out section 810 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by subsection (a), shall be established not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 506. WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS; STATEMENTS REGARDING PRIOR SALE, PURCHASE, OR TRADE.

(a) STRIKING OF EXEMPTIONS; APPLICABILITY TO REGISTERED EXPORTERS.—Section 503(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''and who is not the manufacturer or an authorized distributor of record of such drug'';

(B) by striking ''to an authorized distributor of record or''; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) The fact that a drug subject to subsection (b) is exported from the United States does not with respect to such drug exempt any person that is engaged in the business of the wholesale distribution of the drug from providing the statement described in subparagraph (A) to the person that receives the drug pursuant to the export of the drug.

''(C)(i) The Secretary shall by regulation establish requirements that supersede subparagraph (A) (referred to in this subparagraph as 'alternative requirements') to identify the chain of custody of a drug subject to subsection (b) from the manufacturer of the drug throughout the wholesale distribution of the drug to a pharmacist who intends to sell the drug at retail if the Secretary determines that the alternative requirements, which may include standardized anti-counterfeiting or track-and-trace technologies, will identify such chain of custody or the identity of the discrete package of the drug from which the drug is dispensed with equal or greater certainty to the requirements of subparagraph (A), and that the alternative requirements are economically and technically feasible.

''(ii) When the Secretary promulgates a final rule to establish such alternative requirements, the final rule in addition shall, with respect to the registration condition established in clause (i) of section 804(c)(3)(B), establish a condition equivalent to the alternative requirements, and such equivalent condition may be met in lieu of the registration condition established in such clause (i).'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by adding at the end the following: ''The preceding sentence may not be construed as having any applicability with respect to a registered exporter under section 804.''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and subsection (d)—'' in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and all that follows through ''the term 'wholesale distribution' means'' in subparagraph (B) and inserting the following: ''and subsection (d), the term 'wholesale distribution' means''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 503(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) Each manufacturer of a drug subject to subsection (b) shall maintain at its corporate offices a current list of the authorized distributors of record of such drug.

''(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'authorized distributors of record' means those distributors with whom a manufacturer has established an ongoing relationship to distribute such manufacturer's products.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) and by subsection (b) shall take effect on January 1, 2013.

(2) DRUGS IMPORTED BY REGISTERED IMPORTERS UNDER SECTION 804.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) and by subsection (b) shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act with respect to qualifying drugs imported under section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by section 504.

(3) EFFECT WITH RESPECT TO REGISTERED EXPORTERS.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) ALTERNATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations to establish the alternative requirements, referred to in the amendment made by subsection (a)(1), that take effect not later than January 1, 2013.

(5) INTERMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall by regulation require the use of standardized anti-counterfeiting or track-and-trace technologies on prescription drugs at the case and pallet level effective not

later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(6) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, require that the packaging of any prescription drug incorporates—

(i) a standardized numerical identifier unique to each package of such drug, applied at the point of manufacturing and repackaging (in which case the numerical identifier shall be linked to the numerical identifier applied at the point of manufacturing); and

(ii)(I) overt optically variable counterfeit-resistant technologies that—

(aa) are visible to the naked eye, providing for visual identification of product authenticity without the need for readers, microscopes, lighting devices, or scanners;

(bb) are similar to that used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to secure United States currency;

(cc) are manufactured and distributed in a highly secure, tightly controlled environment; and

(dd) incorporate additional layers of nonvisible convert security features up to and including forensic capability, as described in subparagraph (B); or

(II) technologies that have a function of security comparable to that described in subclause (I), as determined by the Secretary.

(B) STANDARDS FOR PACKAGING.—For the purpose of making it more difficult to counterfeit the packaging of drugs subject to this paragraph, the manufacturers of such drugs shall incorporate the technologies described in subparagraph (A) into at least 1 additional element of the physical packaging of the drugs, including blister packs, shrink wrap, package labels, package seals, bottles, and boxes.

SEC. 507. INTERNET SALES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 503B the following:

"SEC. 503C. INTERNET SALES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

''(a) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING INFORMATION ON INTERNET SITE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A person may not dispense a prescription drug pursuant to a sale of the drug by such person if—

''(A) the purchaser of the drug submitted the purchase order for the drug, or conducted any other part of the sales transaction for the drug, through an Internet site;

''(B) the person dispenses the drug to the purchaser by mailing or shipping the drug to the purchaser; and

''(C) such site, or any other Internet site used by such person for purposes of sales of a prescription drug, fails to meet each of the requirements specified in paragraph (2), other than a site or pages on a site that—

''(i) are not intended to be accessed by purchasers or prospective purchasers; or

''(ii) provide an Internet information location tool within the meaning of section 231(e)(5) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(5)).

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to an Internet site, the requirements referred to in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) for a person to whom such paragraph applies are as follows:

''(A) Each page of the site shall include either the following information or a link to a page that provides the following information:

''(i) The name of such person.

''(ii) Each State in which the person is authorized by law to dispense prescription drugs.

''(iii) The address and telephone number of each place of business of the person with respect to sales of prescription drugs through the Internet, other than a place of business that does not mail or ship prescription drugs to purchasers.

''(iv) The name of each individual who serves as a pharmacist for prescription drugs that are mailed or shipped pursuant to the site, and each State in which the individual is authorized by law to dispense prescription drugs.

''(v) If the person provides for medical consultations through the site for purposes of providing prescriptions, the name of each individual who provides such consultations; each State in which the individual is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to provide such consultations or practice medicine; and the type or types of health professions for which the individual holds such licenses or other authorizations.

''(B) A link to which paragraph (1) applies shall be displayed in a clear and prominent place and manner, and shall include in the caption for the link the words 'licensing and contact information'.

''(b) INTERNET SALES WITHOUT APPROPRIATE MEDICAL RELATIONSHIPS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person may not dispense a prescription drug, or sell such a drug, if—

''(A) for purposes of such dispensing or sale, the purchaser communicated with the person through the Internet;

''(B) the patient for whom the drug was dispensed or purchased did not, when such communications began, have a prescription for the drug that is valid in the United States;

''(C) pursuant to such communications, the person provided for the involvement of a practitioner, or an individual represented by the person as a practitioner, and the practitioner or such individual issued a prescription for the drug that was purchased;

''(D) the person knew, or had reason to know, that the practitioner or the individual referred to in subparagraph (C) did not, when issuing the prescription, have a qualifying medical relationship with the patient; and

''(E) the person received payment for the dispensing or sale of the drug.

For purposes of subparagraph (E), payment is received if money or other valuable consideration is received.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to—

''(A) the dispensing or selling of a prescription drug pursuant to telemedicine practices sponsored by—

''(i) a hospital that has in effect a provider agreement under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (relating to the Medicare program); or

''(ii) a group practice that has not fewer than 100 physicians who have in effect provider agreements under such title; or

''(B) the dispensing or selling of a prescription drug pursuant to practices that promote the public health, as determined by the Secretary by regulation.

''(3) QUALIFYING MEDICAL RELATIONSHIP.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to issuing a prescription for a drug for a patient, a practitioner has a qualifying medical relationship with the patient for purposes of this section if—

''(i) at least one in-person medical evaluation of the patient has been conducted by the practitioner; or

''(ii) the practitioner conducts a medical evaluation of the patient as a covering practitioner.

''(B) IN-PERSON MEDICAL EVALUATION.—A medical evaluation by a practitioner is an in-person medical evaluation for purposes of this section if the practitioner is in the physical presence of the patient as part of conducting the evaluation, without regard to whether portions of the evaluation are conducted by other health professionals.

''(C) COVERING PRACTITIONER.—With respect to a patient, a practitioner is a covering practitioner for purposes of this section if the practitioner conducts a medical evaluation of the patient at the request of a practitioner who has conducted at least one in-person medical evaluation of the patient and is temporarily unavailable to conduct the evaluation of the patient. A practitioner is a covering practitioner without regard to whether the practitioner has conducted any in-person medical evaluation of the patient involved.

''(4) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

''(A) INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED AS PRACTITIONERS.—A person who is not a practitioner (as defined in subsection (e)(1)) lacks legal capacity under this section to have a qualifying medical relationship with any patient.

''(B) STANDARD PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.—Paragraph (1) may not be construed as prohibiting any conduct that is a standard practice in the practice of pharmacy.

''(C) APPLICABILITY OF REQUIREMENTS.—Paragraph (3) may not be construed as having any applicability beyond this section, and does not affect any State law, or interpretation of State law, concerning the practice of medicine.

''(c) ACTIONS BY STATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever an attorney general of any State has reason to believe that the interests of the residents of that State have been or are being threatened or adversely affected because any person has engaged or is engaging in a pattern or practice that violates section 301(l), the State may bring a civil action on behalf of its residents in an appropriate district court of the United States to enjoin such practice, to enforce compliance with such section (including a nationwide injunction), to obtain damages, restitution, or other compensation on behalf of residents of such State, to obtain reasonable attorneys fees and costs if the State prevails in the civil action, or to obtain such further and other relief as the court may deem appropriate.

''(2) NOTICE.—The State shall serve prior written notice of any civil action under paragraph (1) or (5)(B) upon the Secretary and provide the Secretary with a copy of its complaint, except that if it is not feasible for the State to provide such prior notice, the State shall serve such notice immediately upon instituting such action. Upon receiving a notice respecting a civil action, the Secretary shall have the right—

''(A) to intervene in such action;

''(B) upon so intervening, to be heard on all matters arising therein; and

''(C) to file petitions for appeal.

''(3) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under paragraph (1), nothing in this chapter shall prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of such State to conduct investigations or to administer oaths or affirmations or to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

''(4) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—Any civil action brought under paragraph (1) in a district court of the United States may be brought in the district in which the defendant is found, is an inhabitant, or transacts business or wherever venue is proper under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code. Process in such an action may be served in any district in which the defendant is an inhabitant or in which the defendant may be found.

''(5) ACTIONS BY OTHER STATE OFFICIALS.—

''(A) Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit an authorized State official from proceeding in State court on the basis of an alleged violation of any civil or criminal statute of such State.

''(B) In addition to actions brought by an attorney general of a State under paragraph (1), such an action may be brought by officers of such State who are authorized by the State to bring actions in such State on behalf of its residents.

''(d) EFFECT OF SECTION.—This section shall not apply to a person that is a registered exporter under section 804.

''(e) GENERAL DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

''(1) The term 'practitioner' means a practitioner referred to in section 503(b)(1) with respect to issuing a written or oral prescription.

''(2) The term 'prescription drug' means a drug that is described in section 503(b)(1).

''(3) The term 'qualifying medical relationship', with respect to a practitioner and a patient, has the meaning indicated for such term in subsection (b).

''(f) INTERNET-RELATED DEFINITIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section:

''(A) The term 'Internet' means collectively the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected world-wide network of networks that employ the transmission control protocol/internet protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocols to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.

''(B) The term 'link', with respect to the Internet, means one or more letters, words, numbers, symbols, or graphic items that appear on a page of an Internet site for the purpose of serving, when activated, as a method for executing an electronic command—

''(i) to move from viewing one portion of a page on such site to another portion of the page;

''(ii) to move from viewing one page on such site to another page on such site; or

''(iii) to move from viewing a page on one Internet site to a page on another Internet site.

''(C) The term 'page', with respect to the Internet, means a document or other file accessed at an Internet site.

''(D)(i) The terms 'site' and 'address', with respect to the Internet, mean a specific location on the Internet that is determined by Internet Protocol numbers. Such term includes the domain name, if any.

''(ii) The term 'domain name' means a method of representing an Internet address without direct reference to the Internet Protocol numbers for the address, including methods that use designations such as '.com', '.edu', '.gov', '.net', or '.org'.

''(iii) The term 'Internet Protocol numbers' includes any successor protocol for determining a specific location on the Internet.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary may by regulation modify any definition under paragraph (1) to take into account changes in technology.

''(g) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE; ADVERTISING.—No provider of an interactive computer service, as defined in section 230(f)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(f)(2)), or of advertising services shall be liable under this section for dispensing or selling prescription drugs in violation of this section on account of another person's selling or dispensing such drugs, provided that the provider of the interactive computer service or of advertising services does not own or exercise corporate control over such person.

''(h) NO EFFECT ON OTHER REQUIREMENTS; COORDINATION.—The requirements of this section are in addition to, and do not supersede, any requirements under the Controlled Substances Act or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (or any regulation promulgated under either such Act) regarding Internet pharmacies and controlled substances. In promulgating regulations to carry out this section, the Secretary shall coordinate with the Attorney General to ensure that such regulations do not duplicate or conflict with the requirements described in the previous sentence, and that such regulations and requirements coordinate to the extent practicable.''.

(b) INCLUSION AS PROHIBITED ACT.—Section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended by inserting after paragraph (k) the following:

''(l) The dispensing or selling of a prescription drug in violation of section 503C.''.

(c) INTERNET SALES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS; CONSIDERATION BY SECRETARY OF PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES FOR CERTIFICATION OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESSES.—In carrying out section 503C of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (as added by subsection (a) of this section), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall take into consideration the practices and procedures of public or private entities that certify that businesses selling prescription drugs through Internet sites are legitimate businesses, including practices and procedures regarding disclosure formats and verification programs.

(d) REPORTS REGARDING INTERNET-RELATED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS ON DISPENSING OF DRUGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this subsection as the ''Secretary'') shall, pursuant to the submission of an application meeting the criteria of the Secretary, make an award of a grant or contract to the National Clearinghouse on Internet Prescribing (operated by the Federation of State Medical Boards) for the purpose of—

(A) identifying Internet sites that appear to be in violation of Federal or State laws concerning the dispensing of drugs;

(B) reporting such sites to State medical licensing boards and State pharmacy licensing boards, and to the Attorney General and the Secretary, for further investigation; and

(C) submitting, for each fiscal year for which the award under this subsection is made, a report to the Secretary describing investigations undertaken with respect to violations described in subparagraph (A).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated $100,000 for each of the first 3 fiscal years in which this section is in effect.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, without regard to whether a final rule to implement such amendments has been promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 701(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The preceding sentence may not be construed as affecting the authority of such Secretary to promulgate such a final rule.

SEC. 508. PROHIBITING PAYMENTS TO UNREGISTERED FOREIGN PHARMACIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) RESTRICTED TRANSACTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The introduction of restricted transactions into a payment system or the completion of restricted transactions using a payment system is prohibited.

''(2) PAYMENT SYSTEM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'payment system' means a system used by a person described in subparagraph (B) to effect a credit transaction, electronic fund transfer, or money transmitting service that may be used in connection with, or to facilitate, a restricted transaction, and includes—

''(i) a credit card system;

''(ii) an international, national, regional, or local network used to effect a credit transaction, an electronic fund transfer, or a money transmitting service; and

''(iii) any other system that is centrally managed and is primarily engaged in the transmission and settlement of credit transactions, electronic fund transfers, or money transmitting services.

''(B) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person referred to in subparagraph (A) is—

''(i) a creditor;

''(ii) a credit card issuer;

''(iii) a financial institution;

''(iv) an operator of a terminal at which an electronic fund transfer may be initiated;

''(v) a money transmitting business; or

''(vi) a participant in an international, national, regional, or local network used to effect a credit transaction, electronic fund transfer, or money transmitting service.

''(3) RESTRICTED TRANSACTION.—The term 'restricted transaction' means a transaction or transmittal, on behalf of an individual who places an unlawful drug importation request to any person engaged in the operation of an unregistered foreign pharmacy, of—

''(A) credit, or the proceeds of credit, extended to or on behalf of the individual for the purpose of the unlawful drug importation request (including credit extended through the use of a credit card);

''(B) an electronic fund transfer or funds transmitted by or through a money transmitting business, or the proceeds of an electronic fund transfer or money transmitting service, from or on behalf of the individual for the purpose of the unlawful drug importation request;

''(C) a check, draft, or similar instrument which is drawn by or on behalf of the individual for the purpose of the unlawful drug importation request and is drawn on or payable at or through any financial institution; or

''(D) the proceeds of any other form of financial transaction (identified by the Board by regulation) that involves a financial institution as a payor or financial intermediary on behalf of or for the benefit of the individual for the purpose of the unlawful drug importation request.

''(4) UNLAWFUL DRUG IMPORTATION REQUEST.—The term 'unlawful drug importation request' means the request, or transmittal of a request, made to an unregistered foreign pharmacy for a prescription drug by mail (including a private carrier), facsimile, phone, or electronic mail, or by a means that involves the use, in whole or in part, of the Internet.

''(5) UNREGISTERED FOREIGN PHARMACY.—The term 'unregistered foreign pharmacy' means a person in a country other than the United States that is not a registered exporter under section 804.

''(6) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—

''(A) CREDIT; CREDITOR; CREDIT CARD.—The terms 'credit', 'creditor', and 'credit card' have the meanings given the terms in section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1602).

''(B) ACCESS DEVICE; ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER.—The terms 'access device' and 'electronic fund transfer'—

''(i) have the meaning given the term in section 903 of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 1693a); and

''(ii) the term 'electronic fund transfer' also includes any fund transfer covered under Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code, as in effect in any State.

''(C) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term 'financial institution'—

''(i) has the meaning given the term in section 903 of the Electronic Transfer Fund Act (15 U.S.C. 1693a); and

''(ii) includes a financial institution (as defined in section 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6809)).

''(D) MONEY TRANSMITTING BUSINESS; MONEY TRANSMITTING SERVICE.—The terms 'money transmitting business' and 'money transmitting service' have the meaning given the terms in section 5330(d) of title 31, United States Code.

''(E) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

''(7) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED TO PREVENT RESTRICTED TRANSACTIONS.—

''(A) REGULATIONS.—The Board shall promulgate regulations requiring—

''(i) an operator of a credit card system;

''(ii) an operator of an international, national, regional, or local network used to effect a credit transaction, an electronic fund transfer, or a money transmitting service;

''(iii) an operator of any other payment system that is centrally managed and is primarily engaged in the transmission and settlement of credit transactions, electronic transfers or money transmitting services where at least one party to the transaction or transfer is an individual; and

''(iv) any other person described in paragraph (2)(B) and specified by the Board in such regulations,

to establish policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to prevent the introduction of a restricted transaction into a payment system or the completion of a restricted transaction using a payment system

''(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—In promulgating regulations under subparagraph (A), the Board shall—

''(i) identify types of policies and procedures, including nonexclusive examples, that shall be considered to be reasonably designed to prevent the introduction of restricted transactions into a payment system or the completion of restricted transactions using a payment system; and

''(ii) to the extent practicable, permit any payment system, or person described in paragraph (2)(B), as applicable, to choose among alternative means of preventing the introduction or completion of restricted transactions.

''(C) NO LIABILITY FOR BLOCKING OR REFUSING TO HONOR RESTRICTED TRANSACTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A payment system, or a person described in paragraph (2)(B) that is subject to a regulation issued under this subsection, and any participant in such payment system that prevents or otherwise refuses to honor transactions in an effort to implement the policies and procedures required under this subsection or to otherwise comply with this subsection shall not be liable to any party for such action.

''(ii) COMPLIANCE.—A person described in paragraph (2)(B) meets the requirements of this subsection if the person relies on and complies with the policies and procedures of a payment system of which the person is a member or in which the person is a participant, and such policies and procedures of the payment system comply with the requirements of the regulations promulgated under subparagraph (A).

''(D) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—This subsection, and the regulations promulgated under this subsection, shall be enforced exclusively by the Federal functional regulators and the Federal Trade Commission under applicable law in the manner provided in section 505(a) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6805(a)).

''(ii) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In considering any enforcement action under this subsection against a payment system or person described in paragraph (2)(B), the Federal functional regulators and the Federal Trade Commission shall consider the following factors:

''(I) The extent to which the payment system or person knowingly permits restricted transactions.

''(II) The history of the payment system or person in connection with permitting restricted transactions.

''(III) The extent to which the payment system or person has established and is maintaining policies and procedures in compliance with regulations prescribed under this subsection.

''(8) TRANSACTIONS PERMITTED.—A payment system, or a person described in paragraph (2)(B) that is subject to a regulation issued under this subsection, is authorized to engage in transactions with foreign pharmacies in connection with investigating violations or potential violations of any rule or requirement adopted by the payment system or person in connection with complying with paragraph (7). A payment system, or such a person, and its agents and employees shall not be found to be in violation of, or liable under, any Federal, State or other law by virtue of engaging in any such transaction.

''(9) RELATION TO STATE LAWS.—No requirement, prohibition, or liability may be imposed on a payment system, or a person described in paragraph (2)(B) that is subject to a regulation issued under this subsection, under the laws of any state with respect to any payment transaction by an individual because the payment transaction involves a payment to a foreign pharmacy.

''(10) TIMING OF REQUIREMENTS.—A payment system, or a person described in paragraph (2)(B) that is subject to a regulation issued under this subsection, must adopt policies and procedures reasonably designed to comply with any regulations required under paragraph (7) within 60 days after such regulations are issued in final form.

''(11) COMPLIANCE.—A payment system, and any person described in paragraph (2)(B), shall not be deemed to be in violation of paragraph (1)—

''(A)(i) if an alleged violation of paragraph (1) occurs prior to the mandatory compliance date of the regulations issued under paragraph (7); and

''(ii) such entity has adopted or relied on policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to prevent the introduction of restricted transactions into a payment system or the completion of restricted transactions using a payment system; or

''(B)(i) if an alleged violation of paragraph (1) occurs after the mandatory compliance date of such regulations; and

''(ii) such entity is in compliance with such regulations.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the day that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall promulgate regulations as required by subsection (h)(7) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a), not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 509. IMPORTATION EXEMPTION UNDER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT.

Section 1006(a)(2) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 956(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''not import the controlled substance into the United States in an amount that exceeds 50 dosage units of the controlled substance.'' and inserting ''import into the United States not more than 10 dosage units combined of all such controlled substances.''.

SEC. 510. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, an amendment by this title, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this title, the amendments made by this title, and the application of the provisions of such to any person or circumstance shall not affected thereby.

SA 4717. Mr. REID (for Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3650, to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service; as follows:

Strike section 1 and redesignate sections 2 and 3 as sections 1 and 2, respectively.

SA 4718. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6198, to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make technical corrections; and for related purposes; as follows:

On page 3, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following: ''and

''(F) in paragraph (51D), by inserting 'of the filing' after 'date' the 1st place it appears,''

SA 4719. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4783, may be cited as ''The claims Resettlement Act of 2010'', as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Claims Resolution Act of 2010''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

Sec. 101. Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement.

TITLE II—FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FROM IN RE BLACK FARMERS DISCRIMINATION LITIGATION

Sec. 201. Appropriation of funds for final settlement of claims from In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation.

TITLE III—WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS QUANTIFICATION

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Purposes.
Sec. 303. Definitions.
Sec. 304. Approval of Agreement.
Sec. 305. Water rights.
Sec. 306. Contract.
Sec. 307. Authorization of WMAT rural water system.
Sec. 308. Satisfaction of claims.
Sec. 309. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 310. White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount.
Sec. 311. Miscellaneous provisions.
Sec. 312. Funding.
Sec. 313. Antideficiency.
Sec. 314. Compliance with environmental laws.

TITLE IV—CROW TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT
Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Purposes.
Sec. 403. Definitions.
Sec. 404. Ratification of Compact.
Sec. 405. Rehabilitation and improvement of Crow Irrigation Project.
Sec. 406. Design and construction of MR&I System.
Sec. 407. Tribal water rights.
Sec. 408. Storage allocation from Bighorn Lake.
Sec. 409. Satisfaction of claims.
Sec. 410. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 411. Crow Settlement Fund.
Sec. 412. Yellowtail Dam, Montana.
Sec. 413. Miscellaneous provisions.
Sec. 414. Funding.
Sec. 415. Repeal on failure to meet enforceability date.
Sec. 416. Antideficiency.
TITLE V—TAOS PUEBLO INDIAN WATER RIGHTS
Sec. 501. Short title.
Sec. 502. Purposes.
Sec. 503. Definitions.
Sec. 504. Pueblo rights.
Sec. 505. Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund.
Sec. 506. Marketing.
Sec. 507. Mutual-Benefit Projects.
Sec. 508. San Juan-Chama Project contracts.
Sec. 509. Authorizations, ratifications, confirmations, and conditions precedent.
Sec. 510. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 511. Interpretation and enforcement.
Sec. 512. Disclaimer.
Sec. 513. Antideficiency.
TITLE VI—AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT
Sec. 601. Short title.
Sec. 602. Definitions.
Subtitle A—Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System
Sec. 611. Authorization of Regional Water System.
Sec. 612. Operating Agreement.
Sec. 613. Acquisition of Pueblo water supply for Regional Water System.
Sec. 614. Delivery and allocation of Regional Water System capacity and water.
Sec. 615. Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund.
Sec. 616. Environmental compliance.
Sec. 617. Funding.
Subtitle B—Pojoaque Basin Indian Water Rights Settlement
Sec. 621. Settlement Agreement and contract approval.
Sec. 622. Environmental compliance.
Sec. 623. Conditions precedent and enforcement date.
Sec. 624. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 625. Effect.
Sec. 626. Antideficiency.
TITLE VII—RECLAMATION WATER SETTLEMENTS FUND
Sec. 701. Mandatory appropriation.
TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS
Subtitle A—Unemployment Compensation Program Integrity
Sec. 801. Collection of past-due, legally enforceable State debts.
Sec. 802. Reporting of first day of earnings to directory of new hires.
Subtitle B—TANF
Sec. 811. Extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.
Sec. 812. Modifications to TANF data reporting.
Subtitle C—Customs User Fees; Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset
Sec. 821. Customs user fees.
Sec. 822. Limitation on distributions relating to repeal of continued dumping and subsidy offset.
Subtitle D—Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health
Sec. 831. Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health.
Subtitle E—Rescission of Funds From WIC Program
Sec. 841. Rescission of funds from WIC program.
Subtitle F—Budgetary Effects
Sec. 851. Budgetary effects.

TITLE I—INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

SEC. 101. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT ON ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS.—The term ''Agreement on Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Costs'' means the agreement dated December 7, 2009, between Class Counsel (as defined in the Settlement) and the Defendants (as defined in the Settlement) relating to attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred by Class Counsel in connection with the Litigation and implementation of the Settlement, as modified by the parties to the Litigation.

(2) AMENDED COMPLAINT.—The term ''Amended Complaint'' means the Amended Complaint attached to the Settlement.

(3) FINAL APPROVAL.—The term ''final approval'' has the meaning given the term in the Settlement.

(4) LAND CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM.—The term ''Land Consolidation Program'' means a program conducted in accordance with the Settlement, the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), and subsection (e)(2) under which the Secretary may purchase fractional interests in trust or restricted land.

(5) LITIGATION.—The term ''Litigation'' means the case entitled Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al., United States District Court, District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96–1285 (TFH).

(6) PLAINTIFF.—The term ''Plaintiff'' means a member of any class certified in the Litigation.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) SETTLEMENT.—The term ''Settlement'' means the Class Action Settlement Agreement dated December 7, 2009, in the Litigation, as modified by the parties to the Litigation.

(9) TRUST ADMINISTRATION ADJUSTMENT FUND.—The term ''Trust Administration Adjustment Fund'' means the $100,000,000 deposited in the Settlement Account (as defined in the Settlement) pursuant to subsection (j)(1) for use in making the adjustments authorized by that subsection.

(10) TRUST ADMINISTRATION CLASS.—The term ''Trust Administration Class'' means the Trust Administration Class as defined in the Settlement.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Settlement.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Settlement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Settlement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent that such amendment is executed to make the Settlement consistent with this section.

(d) JURISDICTIONAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the limitation on the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in section 1346(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of the claims asserted in the Amended Complaint for purposes of the Settlement.

(2) CERTIFICATION OF TRUST ADMINISTRATION CLASS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court in the Litigation may certify the Trust Administration Class.

(B) TREATMENT.—On certification under subparagraph (A), the Trust Administration Class shall be treated as a class certified under rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for purposes of the Settlement.

(e) TRUST LAND CONSOLIDATION.—

(1) TRUST LAND CONSOLIDATION FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—On final approval of the Settlement, there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Trust Land Consolidation Fund''.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the Trust Land Consolidation Fund shall be made available to the Secretary during the 10-year period beginning on the date of final approval of the Settlement—

(i) to conduct the Land Consolidation Program; and

(ii) for other costs specified in the Settlement.

(C) DEPOSITS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On final approval of the Settlement, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Trust Land Consolidation Fund $1,900,000,000 out of the amounts appropriated to pay final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

(ii) CONDITIONS MET.—The conditions described in section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, shall be deemed to be met for purposes of clause (i).

(D) TRANSFERS.—In a manner designed to encourage participation in the Land Consolidation Program, the Secretary may transfer, at the discretion of the Secretary, not more than $60,000,000 of amounts in the Trust Land Consolidation Fund to the Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund established under paragraph (3).

(2) OPERATION.—The Secretary shall consult with Indian tribes to identify fractional interests within the respective jurisdictions of the Indian tribes for purchase in a manner that is consistent with the priorities of the Secretary.

(3) INDIAN EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP HOLDING FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—On final approval of the Settlement, there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund''.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law governing competition, public notification, or Federal procurement or assistance, amounts in the Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund shall be made available, without further appropriation, to the Secretary to contribute to an Indian Education Scholarship Fund, as described in the Settlement, to provide scholarships for Native Americans.

(4) ACQUISITION OF TRUST OR RESTRICTED LAND.—The Secretary may acquire, at the discretion of the Secretary and in accordance with the Land Consolidation Program, any fractional interest in trust or restricted land.

(5) TREATMENT OF UNLOCATABLE PLAINTIFFS.—A Plaintiff, the whereabouts of whom are unknown and who, after reasonable efforts by the Secretary, cannot be located during the 5-year period beginning on the date of final approval of the Settlement, shall be considered to have accepted an offer made pursuant to the Land Consolidation Program.

(f) TAXATION AND OTHER BENEFITS.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, amounts received by an individual Indian as a lump sum or a periodic payment pursuant to the Settlement shall not be—

(A) included in gross income; or

(B) taken into consideration for purposes of applying any provision of the Internal Revenue Code that takes into account excludable income in computing adjusted gross income or modified adjusted gross income, including section 86 of that Code (relating to Social Security and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits).

(2) OTHER BENEFITS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of determining initial eligibility, ongoing eligibility, or level of benefits under any Federal or federally assisted program, amounts received by an individual Indian as a lump sum or a periodic payment pursuant to the Settlement shall not be treated for any household member, during the 1-year period beginning on the date of receipt—

(A) as income for the month during which the amounts were received; or

(B) as a resource.

(g) INCENTIVE AWARDS AND AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS UNDER SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), the court in the Litigation shall determine the amount to which the Plaintiffs in the Litigation may be entitled for incentive awards and for attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs—

(A) in accordance with controlling law, including, with respect to attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs, any applicable rule of law requiring counsel to produce contemporaneous time, expense, and cost records in support of a motion for such fees, expenses, and costs; and

(B) giving due consideration to the special status of Class Members (as defined in the Settlement) as beneficiaries of a federally created and administered trust.

(2) NOTICE OF AGREEMENT ON ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS.—The description of the request of Class Counsel for an amount of attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs required under paragraph C.1.d. of the Settlement shall include a description of all material provisions of the Agreement on Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Costs.

(3) EFFECT ON AGREEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection limits or otherwise affects the enforceability of the Agreement on Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Costs.

(h) SELECTION OF QUALIFYING BANK.—The United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in exercising the discretion of the Court to approve the selection of any proposed Qualifying Bank (as defined in the Settlement) under paragraph A.1. of the Settlement, may consider any factors or circumstances regarding the proposed Qualifying Bank that the Court determines to be appropriate to protect the rights and interests of Class Members (as defined in the Settlement) in the amounts to be deposited in the Settlement Account (as defined in the Settlement).

(i) APPOINTEES TO SPECIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The 2 members of the special board of trustees to be selected by the Secretary under paragraph G.3. of the Settlement shall be selected only after consultation with, and after considering the names of possible candidates timely offered by, federally recognized Indian tribes.

(j) TRUST ADMINISTRATION CLASS ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts deposited pursuant to paragraph E.2. of the Settlement, on final approval, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund of the Settlement Account (as defined in the Settlement) $100,000,000 out of the amounts appropriated to pay final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, to be allocated and paid by the Claims Administrator (as defined in the Settlement and pursuant to paragraph E.1.e of the Settlement) in accordance with this subsection.

(B) CONDITIONS MET.—The conditions described in section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, shall be deemed to be met for purposes of subparagraph (A).

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After the calculation of the pro rata share in Section E.4.b of the Settlement, the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund shall be used to increase the minimum payment to each Trust Administration Class Member whose pro rata share is—

(i) zero; or

(ii) greater than zero, but who would, after adjustment under this subparagraph, otherwise receive a smaller Stage 2 payment than those Trust Administration Class Members described in clause (i).

(B) RESULT.—The amounts in the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund shall be applied in such a manner as to ensure, to the extent practicable (as determined by the court in the Litigation), that each Trust Administration Class Member receiving amounts from the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund receives the same total payment under Stage 2 of the Settlement after making the adjustments required by this subsection.

(3) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—The payments authorized by this subsection shall be included with the Stage 2 payments under paragraph E.4. of the Settlement.

(k) EFFECT OF ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding any provision of this section, in the event that a court determines that the application of subsection (j) is unfair to the Trust Administration Class—

(1) subsection (j) shall not go into effect; and

(2) on final approval of the Settlement, in addition to the amounts deposited into the Trust Land Consolidation Fund pursuant to subsection (e), the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in that Fund $100,000,000 out of amounts appropriated to pay final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code (the conditions of which section shall be deemed to be met for purposes of this paragraph) to be used by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e).

TITLE II—FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FROM IN RE BLACK FARMERS DISCRIMINATION LITIGATION

SEC. 201. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FROM IN RE BLACK FARMERS DISCRIMINATION LITIGATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the settlement agreement dated February 18, 2010 (including any modifications agreed to by the parties and approved by the court under that agreement) between certain plaintiffs, by and through their counsel, and the Secretary of Agriculture to resolve, fully and forever, the claims raised or that could have been raised in the cases consolidated in *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation,* Misc. No. 08-mc-0511 (PLF), including Pigford claims asserted under section 14012 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2209).

(2) PIGFORD CLAIM.—The term ''Pigford claim'' has the meaning given that term in section 14012(a)(3) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2210).

(b) APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $1,150,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the terms of the Settlement Agreement if the Settlement Agreement is approved by a court order that is or becomes final and nonappealable, and the court finds that the Settlement Agreement is modified to incorporate the additional terms contained in subsection (g). The funds appropriated by this subsection are in addition to the $100,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation made available by section 14012(i) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2212) and shall be available for obligation only after those Commodity Credit Corporation funds are fully obligated. If the Settlement Agreement is not approved as provided in this subsection, the $100,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation made available by section 14012(i) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 shall be the sole funding available for Pigford claims.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—The use of the funds appropriated by subsection (b) shall be subject to the express terms of the Settlement Agreement.

(d) TREATMENT OF REMAINING FUNDS.—If any of the funds appropriated by subsection (b) are not obligated and expended to carry out the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary of Agriculture shall return the unused funds to the Treasury and may not make the unused funds available for any purpose related to section 14012 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, for any other settlement agreement executed in *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation*, No. 08–511 (D.D.C.), or for any other purpose.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the United States, any of its officers or agencies, or any other party to enter into the Settlement Agreement or any other settlement agreement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating the basis for a Pigford claim.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 14012 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2209) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ''subsection (h)'' and inserting ''subsection (g)''; and

(B) by striking ''subsection (i)'' and inserting ''subsection (h)'';

(2) by striking subsection (e);

(3) in subsection (g), by striking ''subsection (f)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)'';

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking ''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds'' and inserting ''Of the funds'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by striking ''subsection (g)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)'';

(5) by striking subsection (j); and

(6) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) as subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

(g) ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENT TERMS.—For the purposes of this section and funding for the Settlement Agreement, the following are additional terms:

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the settlement, including any modifications agreed to by the parties and approved by the court, between the Secretary of Agriculture and certain plaintiffs, by and through their counsel in litigation titled Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation, Misc. No. 08-mc-0511 (PLF).

(B) NEUTRAL ADJUDICATOR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Neutral Adjudicator'' means a Track A Neutral or a Track B Neutral as those terms are defined in the Settlement Agreement, who have been hired by Lead Class Counsel as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The Track A and B Neutrals called for in the Settlement Agreement shall be approved by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the court.

(2) OATH.—Every Neutral Adjudicator shall take an oath administered by the court prior to hearing claims.

(3) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION OR EVIDENCE.—Any Neutral Adjudicator may, during the course of hearing claims, require claimants to provide additional documentation and evidence if, in the Neutral Adjudicator's judgment, the additional documentation and evidence would be necessary or helpful in deciding the merits of the claim, or if the adjudicator suspects fraud regarding the claim.

(4) ATTORNEYS FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and the provisions of the Settlement Agreement regarding attorneys' fee caps and maximum and minimum percentages for awards of attorneys fees, the court shall make any determination as to the amount of attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs in accordance with controlling law, including, with respect to attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs, any applicable rule of law requiring counsel to produce contemporaneous time, expenses, and cost records in support of a motion for such fees, expenses, and costs.

(B) EFFECT ON AGREEMENT.—Nothing in this paragraph limits or otherwise affects the enforceability of provisions regarding attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs that may be contained in the Settlement Agreement.

(5) CERTIFICATION.—An attorney filing a claim on behalf of a claimant shall swear, under penalty of perjury, that: ''to the best of the attorney's knowledge, information, and belief formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, the claim is supported by existing law and the factual contentions have evidentiary support''.

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF CLAIMS DETERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENT FUNDS.—In order to ensure full transparency of the administration of claims under the Settlement Agreement, the Claims Administrator as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement, shall provide to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and Lead Class Counsel as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement, all information regarding Distribution of Claims Determinations and Settlement Funds described in the Settlement Agreement.

(h) REPORTS.—

(1) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall evaluate the internal controls (including internal controls concerning fraud and abuse) created to carry out the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and report to the Congress at least 2 times throughout the duration of the claims adjudication process on the results of this evaluation.

(B) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—Solely for purposes of conducting the evaluation under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall have access, upon request, to the claims administrator, the claims adjudicators, and related officials, appointed in connection with the aforementioned settlement, and to any information and records generated, used, or received by them, including names and addresses.

(2) USDA INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

(A) PERFORMANCE AUDIT.—The Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture shall, within 180 days of the initial adjudication of claims, and subsequently as appropriate, perform a performance audit based on a statistical sampling of adjudicated claims.

(B) AUDIT RECIPIENTS.—The audits described in clause (i) shall be provided to Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General.

TITLE III—WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS QUANTIFICATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010''.

SEC. 302. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the Agreement;

(2) to authorize and direct the Secretary to execute the Agreement and take any other action necessary to carry out all obligations of the Secretary under the Agreement in accordance with this title;

(3) to authorize the amounts necessary for the United States to meet the obligations of the United States under the Agreement and this title; and

(4) to permanently resolve certain damage claims and all water rights claims among—

(A) the Tribe and its members;

(B) the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members;

(C) the parties to the Agreement; and

(D) all other claimants seeking to determine the nature and extent of the water rights of the Tribe, its members, the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, and other claimants in—

(i) the consolidated civil action in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona for the County of Maricopa styled In re the General Adjudication of All Rights To Use Water In The Gila River System and Source, W–1 (Salt), W–2 (Verde), W–3 (Upper Gila), W–4 (San Pedro); and

(ii) the civil action pending in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona for the County of Apache styled In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Little Colorado River System and Source and numbered CIV–6417.

SEC. 303. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''Agreement'' means—

(A) the WMAT Water Rights Quantification Agreement dated January 13, 2009; and

(B) any amendment or exhibit (including exhibit amendments) to that Agreement that are—

(i) made in accordance with this title; or

(ii) otherwise approved by the Secretary.

(2) BUREAU.—The term ''Bureau'' means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(3) CAP.—The term ''CAP'' means the reclamation project authorized and constructed by the United States in accordance with title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.).

(4) CAP CONTRACTOR.—The term ''CAP contractor'' means an individual or entity that has entered into a long-term contract (as that term is used in the repayment stipulation) with the United States for delivery of water through the CAP system.

(5) CAP FIXED OM&R CHARGE.—The term ''CAP fixed OM&R charge'' has the meaning given the term in the repayment stipulation.

(6) CAP M&I PRIORITY WATER.—The term ''CAP M&I priority water'' means the CAP water having a municipal and industrial delivery priority under the repayment contract.

(7) CAP SUBCONTRACTOR.—The term ''CAP subcontractor'' means an individual or entity that has entered into a long-term subcontract (as that term is used in the repayment stipulation) with the United States and the District for the delivery of water through the CAP system.

(8) CAP SYSTEM.—The term ''CAP system'' means—

(A) the Mark Wilmer Pumping Plant;

(B) the Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct;

(C) the Fannin-McFarland Aqueduct;

(D) the Tucson Aqueduct;

(E) any pumping plant or appurtenant works of a feature described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (D); and

(F) any extension of, addition to, or replacement for a feature described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (E).

(9) CAP WATER.—The term ''CAP water'' means ''Project Water'' (as that term is defined in the repayment stipulation).

(10) CONTRACT.—The term ''Contract'' means—

(A) the proposed contract between the Tribe and the United States attached as exhibit 7.1 to the Agreement and numbered 08–XX–30–W0529; and

(B) any amendments to that contract.

(11) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State that is the contractor under the repayment contract.

(12) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date described in section 309(d)(1).

(13) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(14) INJURY TO WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''injury to water rights'' means an interference with, diminution of, or deprivation of, a water right under Federal, State, or other law.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''injury to water rights'' includes—

(i) a change in the groundwater table; and

(ii) any effect of such a change.

(C) EXCLUSION.—The term ''injury to water rights'' does not include any injury to water quality.

(15) LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND.—The term ''Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund'' means the fund established by section 403 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543).

(16) OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND.—The term ''off-reservation trust land'' means land—

(A) located outside the exterior boundaries of the reservation that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe as of the enforceability date; and

(B) depicted on the map attached to the Agreement as exhibit 2.57.

(17) OPERATING AGENCY.—The term ''Operating Agency'' means the 1 or more entities authorized to assume responsibility for the care, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the CAP system.

(18) REPAYMENT CONTRACT.—The term ''repayment contract'' means—

(A) the contract between the United States and the District for delivery of water and repayment of the costs of the CAP, numbered 14–06–W–245 (Amendment No. 1), and dated December 1, 1988; and

(B) any amendment to, or revision of, that contract.

(19) REPAYMENT STIPULATION.—The term ''repayment stipulation'' means the stipulated judgment and the stipulation for judgment (including any exhibits to those documents) entered on November 21, 2007, in the United States District Court for the District

of Arizona in the consolidated civil action styled Central Arizona Water Conservation District v. United States, et al., and numbered CIV 95–625–TUC–WDB (EHC) and CIV 95–1720–PHX–EHC.

(20) RESERVATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''reservation'' means the land within the exterior boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation established by the Executive order dated November 9, 1871, as modified by subsequent Executive orders and Acts of Congress—

(i) known on the date of enactment of this Act as the ''Fort Apache Reservation'' pursuant to chapter 3 of the Act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 62); and

(ii) generally depicted on the map attached to the Agreement as exhibit 2.81.

(B) NO EFFECT ON DISPUTE OR AS ADMISSION.—The depiction of the reservation described in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not—

(i) be used to affect any dispute between the Tribe and the United States concerning the legal boundary of the reservation; or

(ii) constitute an admission by the Tribe with regard to any dispute between the Tribe and the United States concerning the legal boundary of the reservation.

(21) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(22) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Arizona.

(23) TRIBAL CAP WATER.—The term ''tribal CAP water'' means the CAP water to which the Tribe is entitled pursuant to the Contract.

(24) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''tribal water rights'' means the water rights of the Tribe described in paragraph 4.0 of the Agreement.

(25) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the White Mountain Apache Tribe organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'') (25 U.S.C. 476).

(26) WATER RIGHT.—The term ''water right'' means any right in or to groundwater, surface water, or effluent under Federal, State, or other law.

(27) WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The term ''WMAT rural water system'' means the municipal, rural, and industrial water diversion, storage, and delivery system described in section 307.

(28) YEAR.—The term ''year'' means a calendar year.

SEC. 304. APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT.

(a) APPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that any provision of the Agreement conflicts with a provision of this title, the Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent that such amendment is executed to make the Agreement consistent with this title.

(b) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the Agreement does not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall promptly—

(A) execute the Agreement, including all exhibits to the Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary; and

(B) in accordance with the Agreement, execute any amendment to the Agreement, including any amendment to any exhibit to the Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary, that is not inconsistent with this title; and

(2) DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may execute any other amendment to the Agreement, including any amendment to any exhibit to the Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary, that is not inconsistent with this title if the amendment does not require congressional approval pursuant to the Trade and Intercourse Act (25 U.S.C. 177) or other applicable Federal law (including regulations).

(c) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.—

(1) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—In implementing the Agreement and carrying out this title, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all applicable requirements of—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(C) all other applicable Federal environmental laws; and

(D) all regulations promulgated under the laws described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

(2) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Execution of the Agreement by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall carry out all necessary environmental compliance activities required by Federal law in implementing the Agreement.

(3) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau shall serve as the lead agency with respect to ensuring environmental compliance associated with the WMAT rural water system.

SEC. 305. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) TREATMENT OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The tribal water rights—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Tribe; and

(2) shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment.

(b) REALLOCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this title and the Agreement, the Secretary shall reallocate to the Tribe, and offer to enter into a contract with the Tribe for the delivery in accordance with this section of—

(A) an entitlement to 23,782 acre-feet per year of CAP water that has a non-Indian agricultural delivery priority (as defined in the Contract) in accordance with section 104(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3488), of which—

(i) 3,750 acre-feet per year shall be firmed by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe for the 100-year period beginning on January 1, 2008, with priority equivalent to CAP M&I priority water, in accordance with section 105(b)(1)(B) of that Act (118 Stat. 3492); and

(ii) 3,750 acre-feet per year shall be firmed by the State for the benefit of the Tribe for the 100-year period beginning on January 1, 2008, with priority equivalent to CAP M&I priority water, in accordance with section 105(b)(2)(B) of that Act (118 Stat. 3492); and

(B) an entitlement to 1,218 acre-feet per year of the water—

(i) acquired by the Secretary through the permanent relinquishment of the Harquahala Valley Irrigation District CAP subcontract entitlement in accordance with the contract numbered 3–07–30–W0290 among the District, Harquahala Valley Irrigation District, and the United States; and

(ii) converted to CAP Indian Priority water (as defined in the Contract) pursuant to the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat. 4480).

(2) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—Subject to approval by the Secretary under section 306(a)(1), the Tribe shall have the sole authority to lease, distribute, exchange, or allocate the tribal CAP water described in paragraph (1).

(c) WATER SERVICE CAPITAL CHARGES.—The Tribe shall not be responsible for any water service capital charge for tribal CAP water.

(d) ALLOCATION AND REPAYMENT.—For the purpose of determining the allocation and repayment of costs of any stage of the CAP constructed after November 21, 2007, the costs associated with the delivery of water described in subsection (b), regardless of whether the water is delivered for use by the Tribe or in accordance with any assignment, exchange, lease, option to lease, or other agreement for the temporary disposition of water entered into by the Tribe, shall be—

(1) nonreimbursable; and

(2) excluded from the repayment obligation of the District.

(e) WATER CODE.—Not later than 18 months after the enforceability date, the Tribe shall enact a water code that—

(1) governs the tribal water rights; and

(2) includes, at a minimum—

(A) provisions requiring the measurement, calculation, and recording of all diversions and depletions of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land;

(B) terms of a water conservation plan, including objectives, conservation measures, and an implementation timeline;

(C) provisions requiring the approval of the Tribe for the severance and transfer of rights to the use of water from historically irrigated land identified in paragraph 11.3.2.1 of the Agreement to diversions and depletions on other non-historically irrigated land not located on the watershed of the same water source; and

(D) provisions requiring the authorization of the Tribe for all diversions of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land by any individual or entity other than the Tribe.

SEC. 306. CONTRACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into the Contract, in accordance with the Agreement, to provide, among other things, that—

(1) the Tribe, on approval of the Secretary, may—

(A) enter into contracts or options to lease, contracts to exchange, or options to exchange tribal CAP water in Maricopa, Pinal, Pima, and Yavapai Counties in the State providing for the temporary delivery to any individual or entity of any portion of the tribal CAP water, subject to the condition that—

(i) the term of the contract or option to lease shall not be longer than 100 years;

(ii) the contracts or options to exchange shall be for the term provided in the contract or option; and

(iii) a lease or option to lease providing for the temporary delivery of tribal CAP water shall require the lessee to pay to the Operating Agency all CAP fixed OM&R charges and all CAP pumping energy charges (as defined in the repayment stipulation) associated with the leased water; and

(B) renegotiate any lease at any time during the term of the lease, subject to the condition that the term of the renegotiated lease shall not exceed 100 years;

(2) no portion of the tribal CAP water may be permanently alienated;

(3)(A) the Tribe (and not the United States in any capacity) shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Tribe under any contract or option to lease or exchange tribal CAP water entered into by the Tribe; and

(B) the United States (in any capacity) has no trust or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner—

(i) any funds received by the Tribe as consideration under a contract or option to lease or exchange tribal CAP water; or

(ii) the expenditure of those funds;

(4)(A) all tribal CAP water shall be delivered through the CAP system; and

(B) if the delivery capacity of the CAP system is significantly reduced or anticipated

to be significantly reduced for an extended period of time, the Tribe shall have the same CAP delivery rights as a CAP contractor or CAP subcontractor that is allowed to take delivery of water other than through the CAP system;

(5) the Tribe may use tribal CAP water on or off the reservation for any purpose;

(6) as authorized by subsection (f)(2)(A) of section 403 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543) and to the extent that funds are available in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund established by subsection (a) of that section, the United States shall pay to the Operating Agency the CAP fixed OM&R charges associated with the delivery of tribal CAP water (except in the case of tribal CAP water leased by any individual or entity);

(7) the Secretary shall waive the right of the Secretary to capture all return flow from project exchange water flowing from the exterior boundary of the reservation; and

(8) no CAP water service capital charge shall be due or payable for the tribal CAP water, regardless of whether the water is delivered for use by the Tribe or pursuant to a contract or option to lease or exchange tribal CAP water entered into by the Tribe.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Contract shall be—

(1) for permanent service (within the meaning of section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d)); and

(2) without limit as to term.

(c) RATIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that any provision of the Contract conflicts with a provision of this title, the Contract is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Contract is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent that such amendment is executed to make the Contract consistent with this title.

(d) EXECUTION OF CONTRACT.—To the extent that the Contract does not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Contract.

(e) PAYMENT OF CHARGES.—The Tribe, and any recipient of tribal CAP water through a contract or option to lease or exchange, shall not be obligated to pay a water service capital charge or any other charge, payment, or fee for CAP water, except as provided in an applicable lease or exchange agreement.

(f) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) USE OUTSIDE STATE.—No tribal CAP water may be leased, exchanged, forborne, or otherwise transferred by the Tribe in any way for use directly or indirectly outside the State.

(2) USE OFF RESERVATION.—Except as authorized by this section and paragraph 4.7 of the Agreement, no tribal water rights under this title may be sold, leased, transferred, or used outside the boundaries of the reservation or off-reservation trust land other than pursuant to an exchange.

(3) AGREEMENTS WITH ARIZONA WATER BANKING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this title or the Agreement limits the right of the Tribe to enter into an agreement with the Arizona Water Banking Authority (or any successor entity) established by section 45–2421 of the Arizona Revised Statutes in accordance with State law.

(g) LEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the leases of tribal CAP Water by the Tribe to the District and to any of the cities in the State, attached as exhibits to the Agreement, are not in conflict with the provisions of this title—

(A) those leases are authorized, ratified, and confirmed; and

(B) the Secretary shall execute the leases.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—To the extent that amendments are executed to make the leases described in paragraph (1) consistent with this title, those amendments are authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with subsections (a) and (e) of section 312 and subsection (h) of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau, shall plan, design, and construct the WMAT rural water system to divert, store, and distribute water from the North Fork of the White River to the Tribe that shall consist of—

(1) a dam and storage reservoir, pumping plant, and treatment facilities located along the North Fork of the White River near the community of Whiteriver;

(2) a distribution system consisting of pipelines extending from the treatment facilities to existing water distribution systems serving the communities of Whiteriver, Fort Apache, Canyon Day, Cedar Creek, Carrizo, and Cibecue;

(3) connections to existing distribution facilities for the communities described in paragraph (2), but not including any upgrades of, or improvements to, existing or future public water systems for the communities described in paragraph (2) that may be necessary to accommodate increased demand and flow rates (and any associated changes in water quality);

(4) connections to additional communities along the pipeline, provided that the additional connections may be added to the distribution system described in paragraph (2) at the expense of the Tribe;

(5) appurtenant buildings and access roads;

(6) electrical power transmission and distribution facilities necessary for operation of the project; and

(7) any other project components that the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, determines to be necessary.

(b) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary and the Tribe—

(1) may modify the components of the WMAT rural water system described in subsection (a) by mutual agreement; and

(2) shall make all modifications required under subsection (c)(2).

(c) FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue a final project design of the WMAT rural water system, including the dam, pumping plants, pipeline, and treatment plant, that is generally consistent with the project extension report dated February 2007 after the completion of—

(A) any appropriate environmental compliance activity; and

(B) the review process described in paragraph (2).

(2) REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review the proposed design of the WMAT rural water system and perform value engineering analyses.

(B) RESULTS.—Taking into consideration the review under subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, shall require appropriate changes to the design, so that the final design—

(i) meets Bureau of Reclamation design standards;

(ii) to the maximum extent practicable, incorporates any changes that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of water through the WMAT rural water system; and

(iii) may be constructed for the amounts made available under section 312.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title to the WMAT rural water system shall be held by the United States until title to the WMAT rural water system is conveyed by the Secretary to the Tribe pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) CONVEYANCE TO TRIBE.—The Secretary shall convey to the Tribe title to the WMAT rural water system not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A) the operating criteria, standing operating procedures, emergency action plan, and first filling and monitoring criteria of the designers have been established and are in place;

(B) the WMAT rural water system has operated under the standing operating procedures of the designers, with the participation of the Tribe, for a period of 3 years;

(C) the Secretary has provided the Tribe with technical assistance on the manner by which to operate and maintain the WMAT rural water system;

(D) the funds made available under section 312(b)(3)(B) have been deposited in the WMAT Maintenance Fund; and

(E) the WMAT rural water system—

(i) is substantially complete, as determined by the Secretary; and

(ii) satisfies the requirement that—

(I) the infrastructure constructed is capable of storing, diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of water as set forth in the final project design described in subsection (c); and

(II) the Secretary has consulted with the Tribe regarding the proposed finding that the WMAT rural water system is substantially complete.

(e) ALIENATION AND TAXATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Conveyance of title to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (d) does not waive or alter any applicable Federal law (including regulations) prohibiting alienation or taxation of the WMAT rural water system or the underlying reservation land.

(2) ALIENATION OF WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The WMAT rural water system, including the components of the WMAT rural water system, shall not be alienated, encumbered, or conveyed in any manner by the Tribe, unless a reconveyance is authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with subsections (d) and (e) of section 312, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau and in cooperation with the Tribe, shall operate, maintain, and replace the WMAT rural water system until the date on which title to the WMAT rural water system is transferred to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (d)(2).

(2) LIMITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date on which title to the WMAT rural water system is transferred to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (d)(2), the United States shall have no obligation to pay for the operation, maintenance, or replacement costs of the WMAT rural water system.

(B) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary publishes a statement of findings in the Federal Register pursuant to subsection (d)(2), the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land or facilities conveyed, other than damages caused by any intentional act or act of negligence committed by the United States, or by employees or agents of the United States, prior to the date on which the Secretary publishes a statement of findings in the Federal Register pursuant to subsection (d)(2).

(g) RIGHT TO REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The statement of findings published by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall be considered to be a final agency action subject to judicial review under sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title gives the Tribe or any other party the right to judicial review of the determination by the Secretary under subsection (d) except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(h) APPLICABILITY OF ISDEAA.—

(1) AGREEMENT FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.—On receipt of a request of the Tribe, and in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), the Secretary shall enter into 1 or more agreements with the Tribe to carry out the activities authorized by this section.

(2) CONTRACTS.—Any contract entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) for the purpose of carrying out any provision of this title shall incorporate such provisions regarding periodic payment of funds, timing for use of funds, transparency, oversight, reporting, and accountability as the Secretary determines to be necessary (at the sole discretion of the Secretary) to ensure appropriate stewardship of Federal funds.

(i) FINAL DESIGNS; PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FINAL DESIGNS.—All designs for the WMAT rural water system shall—

(A) conform to Bureau design standards; and

(B) be subject to review and approval by the Secretary.

(2) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.—Each project component of the WMAT rural water system shall be constructed pursuant to designs and specifications approved by the Secretary, and all construction work shall be subject to inspection and approval by the Secretary.

(j) CONDITION.—As a condition of construction of the facilities authorized by this section, the Tribe shall provide, at no cost to the Secretary, all land or interests in land that the Secretary identifies as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of those facilities.

SEC. 308. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as set forth in the Agreement, the benefits realized by the Tribe and its members under this title shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the Tribe, its members, and the United States, acting as trustee for the benefit of the Tribe and its members, for water rights and injury to water rights under Federal, State, or other law with respect to the reservation and off-reservation trust land.

(b) USES OF WATER.—All uses of water on land outside of the reservation, if and when that land is subsequently and finally determined to be part of the reservation through resolution of any dispute between the Tribe and the United States over the location of the reservation boundary, and any fee land within the reservation placed into trust and made part of the reservation, shall be subject to the maximum annual diversion amounts and the maximum annual depletion amounts specified in the Agreement.

(c) NO RECOGNITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), nothing in this title recognizes or establishes any right of a member of the Tribe to water on the reservation.

SEC. 309. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE AND OTHERS.—Except for the specifically retained claims described in subsection (b)(1), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, and the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for the Tribe and its members, as part of the performance of the respective obligations of the United States and the Tribe under the Agreement, are authorized to execute a waiver and release of any claims against the State (or any agency or political subdivision of the State), or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation under Federal, State, or other law for all—

(A)(i) past, present, and future claims for water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever; and

(ii) past, present, and future claims for water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors;

(B)(i) past and present claims for injury to water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial through the enforceability date;

(ii) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors; and

(iii) claims for injury to water rights arising after the enforceability date for the reservation and off-reservation trust land resulting from off-reservation diversion or use of water in a manner that is not in violation of the Agreement or State law; and

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, an applicable settlement judgement or decree, or this title.

(2) CLAIMS AGAINST TRIBE.—Except for the specifically retained claims described in subsection (b)(3), the United States, in all capacities (except as trustee for an Indian tribe other than the Tribe), as part of the performance of its obligations under the Agreement, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of any and all claims against the Tribe, its members, or any agency, official, or employee of the Tribe, under Federal, State, or any other law for all—

(A) past and present claims for injury to water rights resulting from the diversion or use of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial through the enforceability date;

(B) claims for injury to water rights arising after the enforceability date resulting from the diversion or use of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land in a manner that is not in violation of the Agreement; and

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of or related in any manner to the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, an applicable settlement judgement or decree, or this title.

(3) CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Except for the specifically retained claims described in subsection (b)(2), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, as part of the performance of the obligations of the Tribe under the Agreement, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of any claim against the United States, including agencies, officials, or employees of the United States (except in the capacity of the United States as trustee for other Indian tribes), under Federal, State, or other law for any and all—

(A)(i) past, present, and future claims for water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever; and

(ii) past, present, and future claims for water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors;

(B)(i) past and present claims relating in any manner to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or other resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion, or taking of water, or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the reservation and off-reservation trust land that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date;

(ii) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors; and

(iii) claims for injury to water rights arising after the enforceability date for the reservation and off-reservation trust land resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of water in a manner that is not in violation of the Agreement or applicable law;

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, an applicable settlement judgment or decree, or this title;

(D) past and present claims relating in any manner to pending litigation of claims relating to the water rights of the Tribe for the reservation and off-reservation trust land;

(E) past and present claims relating to the operation, maintenance, and replacement of existing irrigation systems on the reservation constructed prior to the enforceability date that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date, which waiver shall only become effective on the full appropriation and payment to the Tribe of $4,950,000 of the amounts made available under section 312(b)(2)(B);

(F) any claims relating to operation, maintenance, and replacement of the WMAT rural water system, which waiver shall only become effective on the date on which funds are made available under section 312(b)(3)(B) and deposited in the WMAT Maintenance Fund;

(G) past and present breach of trust and negligence claims for damage to the land and natural resources of the Tribe caused by riparian and other vegetative manipulation by the United States for the purpose of increasing water runoff from the reservation that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date; and

(H) past and present claims for trespass, use, and occupancy of the reservation in, on, and along the Black River that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date.

(4) EFFECT ON BOUNDARY CLAIMS.—Nothing in this title expands, diminishes, or impacts any claims the Tribe may assert, or any defense the United States may assert, concerning title to land outside the most current survey, as of the date of enactment of this Act, of the northern boundary of the reservation.

(b) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—

(1) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY TRIBE AND UNITED STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims authorized under subsection (a)(1), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, shall retain any right—

(i) subject to subparagraph 16.9 of the Agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and its members under the Agreement or this title in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(ii) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe

under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Gila River adjudication proceedings;

(iii) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings;

(iv) to object to any claims by or for any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, or dependent Indian community, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, or nation;

(v) to participate in the Gila River adjudication proceedings and the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings to the extent provided in subparagraph 14.1 of the Agreement;

(vi) to assert any claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights not specifically waived under this section;

(vii) to assert any past, present, or future claim for injury to water rights against any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, dependent Indian community, allottee, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, nation, or allottee;

(viii) to assert any past, present, or future claim for trespass, use, and occupancy of the reservation in, on, or along the Black River against Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc., Phelps Dodge Corporation, or Phelps Dodge Morenci, Inc. (or a predecessor or successor of those entities), including all subsidiaries and affiliates of those entities; and

(ix) to assert claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights resulting from the pumping of water from land located within national forest land as of the date of the Agreement in the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 24 E., the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 25 E., the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 24 E., or the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 25 E., if water from the land is used on the land or is transported off the land for municipal, commercial, or industrial use.

(B) AGREEMENT.—On terms acceptable to the Tribe and the United States, the Tribe and the United States are authorized to enter into an agreement with Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc., Phelps Dodge Corporation, or Phelps Dodge Morenci, Inc. (or a predecessor or successor of those entities), including all subsidiaries and affiliates of those entities, to resolve the claims of the Tribe relating to the trespass, use, and occupancy of the reservation in, on, and along the Black River.

(2) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY TRIBE AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims authorized under subsection (a)(3), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, shall retain any right—

(A) subject to subparagraph 16.9 of the Agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and its members under the Agreement or this title, in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(B) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and members under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Gila River adjudication proceedings;

(C) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and members under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings;

(D) to object to any claims by or for any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, or dependent Indian community, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, or nation;

(E) to assert past, present, or future claims for injury to water rights or any other claims other than a claim to water rights, against any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, or dependent Indian community, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, or nation;

(F) to assert claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights resulting from the pumping of water from land located within national forest land as of the date of the Agreement in the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 24 E., the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 25 E., the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 24 E., or the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 25 E., if water from that land is used on the land or is transported off the land for municipal, commercial, or industrial use;

(G) to assert any claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights not specifically waived under this section;

(H) to seek remedies and to assert any other claims not specifically waived under this section; and

(I) to assert any claim arising after the enforceability date for a future taking by the United States of reservation land, off-reservation trust land, or any property rights appurtenant to that land, including any water rights set forth in paragraph 4.0 of the Agreement.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims authorized under subsection (a)(2), the United States shall retain any right to assert any claim not specifically waived in that subsection.

(c) EFFECTIVENESS OF WAIVER AND RELEASES.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of subsection (a)(3), the waivers and releases under subsection (a) shall become effective on the enforceability date.

(d) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section takes effect on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A)(i) to the extent that the Agreement conflicts with this title, the Agreement has been revised through an amendment to eliminate the conflict; and

(ii) the Agreement, as so revised, has been executed by the Secretary, the Tribe, and the Governor of the State;

(B) the Secretary has fulfilled the requirements of sections 305 and 306;

(C) the amount made available under section 312(a) has been deposited in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount;

(D) the State funds described in subparagraph 13.3 of the Agreement have been deposited in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount;

(E) the Secretary has issued a record of decision approving the construction of the WMAT rural water system in a configuration substantially similar to that described in section 307;

(F) the judgments and decrees substantially in the form of those attached to the Agreement as exhibits 12.9.6.1 and 12.9.6.2 have been approved by the respective trial courts; and

(G) the waivers and releases authorized and set forth in subsection (a) have been executed by the Tribe and the Secretary.

(2) FAILURE OF ENFORCEABILITY DATE TO OCCUR.—If the Secretary does not publish a statement of findings under paragraph (1) by April 30, 2021—

(A) this title is repealed effective May 1, 2021, and any activity by the Secretary to carry out this title shall cease;

(B) any amounts made available under section 312 shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury;

(C) any other amounts deposited in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount (including any amounts paid by the State in accordance with the Agreement), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, shall immediately be returned to the respective sources of those funds; and

(D) the Tribe and its members, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, shall retain the right to assert past, present, and future water rights claims and claims for injury to water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land.

(3) NO ADDITIONAL RIGHTS TO WATER.—Beginning on the enforceability date, all land held by the United States in trust for the Tribe and its members shall have no rights to water other than those specifically quantified for the Tribe and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, for the reservation and off-reservation trust land pursuant to paragraph 4.0 of the Agreement.

(e) UNITED STATES ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this title or the Agreement affects any right of the United States to take any action, including environmental actions, under any laws (including regulations and the common law) relating to human health, safety, or the environment.

(f) NO EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(B)(ii), (3)(A)(ii), and (3)(B)(ii) of subsection (a), nothing in this title affects any rights to water of the Tribe, its members, or the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, for land outside the boundaries of the reservation or the off-reservation trust land.

(g) ENTITLEMENTS.—Any entitlement to water of the Tribe, its members, or the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, relating to the reservation or off-reservation trust land shall be satisfied from the water resources granted, quantified, confirmed, or recognized with respect to the Tribe, its members, and the United States by the Agreement and this title.

(h) OBJECTION PROHIBITED.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1)(A)(ix) and (2)(F) of subsection (b), the Tribe and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe shall not—

(1) object to the use of any well located outside the boundaries of the reservation or the off-reservation trust land in existence on the enforceability date; or

(2) object to, dispute, or challenge after the enforceability date the drilling of any well or the withdrawal and use of water from any well in the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings, the Gila River adjudication proceedings, or any other judicial or administrative proceeding.

SEC. 310. WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT SUBACCOUNT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund a subaccount to be known as the ''White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount'', consisting of—

(1) the amounts deposited in the subaccount pursuant to section 312(a); and

(2) such other amounts as are available, including the amounts provided in subparagraph 13.3 of the Agreement.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall use amounts from the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount for the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system, in accordance with section 307(a).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use such sums as are necessary

from the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount—

(A) to provide the Bureau with amounts sufficient to carry out oversight of the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system;

(B) to repay to the Treasury (or the United States) any outstanding balance on the loan authorized by the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act (Public Law 110–390; 122 Stat. 4191), after which repayment, the Tribe shall have no further liability for the balance on that loan; and

(C) to carry out all required environmental compliance activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system.

(c) ISDEAA CONTRACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Tribe so requests, the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system shall be carried out pursuant to the terms of an agreement or agreements entered into under section 307(h).

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may pursue any judicial remedies and carry out any administrative actions that are necessary to enforce an agreement described in paragraph (1) to ensure that amounts in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount are used in accordance with this section.

(d) PROHIBITION ON PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No amount of the principal, or the interest or income accruing on the principal, of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount shall not be available for expenditure by the Secretary until the enforceability date.

(2) INVESTMENT.—The Secretary shall invest the amounts in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount in accordance with section 403(f)(4) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(f)(4)).

(3) USE OF INTEREST.—The interest accrued on amounts invested under paragraph (2) shall not be available for expenditure or withdrawal until the enforceability date.

SEC. 311. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) LIMITED WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a civil action described in paragraph (2)—

(A) the United States or the Tribe, or both, may be joined in the civil action; and

(B) any claim by the United States or the Tribe to sovereign immunity from the civil action is waived for the sole purpose of resolving any issue regarding the interpretation or enforcement of this title or the Agreement.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL ACTION.—A civil action referred to in paragraph (1) is a civil action filed—

(A) by any party to the Agreement or signatory to an exhibit to the Agreement in a United States or State court that—

(i) relates solely and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of this title or the Agreement; and

(ii) names as a party the United States or the Tribe; or

(B) by a landowner or water user in the Gila River basin or Little Colorado River basin in the State that—

(i) relates solely and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of section 309 of this title and paragraph 12.0 of the Agreement; and

(ii) names as a party the United States or the Tribe.

(b) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title quantifies or otherwise affects any water right or claim or entitlement to water of any Indian tribe, band, or community other than the Tribe.

(c) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall have no trust or other obligation—

(A) to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner, any amount paid to the Tribe by any party to the Agreement other than the United States; or

(B) to review or approve the expenditure of those funds.

(2) INDEMNIFICATION.—The Tribe shall indemnify the United States, and hold the United States harmless, with respect to any claim (including claims for takings or breach of trust) arising out of the receipt or expenditure of funds described in paragraph (1)(A).

(d) APPLICABILITY OF RECLAMATION REFORM ACT.—The Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.) and any other acreage limitation or full-cost pricing provision under Federal law shall not apply to any individual, entity, or land solely on the basis of—

(1) receipt of any benefit under this title;

(2) the execution or performance of the Agreement; or

(3) the use, storage, delivery, lease, or exchange of CAP water.

(e) SECRETARIAL POWER SITES.—The portions of the following named secretarial power site reserves that are located on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation or the San Carlos Apache Reservation, as applicable, shall be transferred and restored into the name of the Tribe or the San Carlos Apache Tribe, respectively:

(1) Lower Black River (T. 3 N., R. 26 E.; T. 3 N., R. 27 E.).

(2) Black River Pumps (T. 2 N., R. 25 E.; T. 2 N., R. 26 E.; T. 3 N., R. 26 E.).

(3) Carrizo (T. 4 N., R. 20 E.; T. 4 N., R. 21 E.; T. 4½ N., R. 19 E.; T. 4½ N., R. 20 E.; T. 4½ N., R. 21 E.; T. 5 N., R. 19 E.).

(4) Knob (T. 5 N., R. 18 E.; T. 5 N., R. 19 E.).

(5) Walnut Canyon (T. 5 N., R. 17 E.; T. 5 N., R. 18 E.).

(6) Gleason Flat (T. 4½ N., R. 16 E.; T. 5 N., R. 16 E.).

(f) NO EFFECT ON FUTURE ALLOCATIONS.—Water received under a lease or exchange of tribal CAP water under this title shall not affect any future allocation or reallocation of CAP water by the Secretary.

(g) AFTER-ACQUIRED TRUST LAND.—

(1) REQUIREMENT OF ACT OF CONGRESS.—

(A) LEGAL TITLE.—Subject to subparagraph (B), after the enforceability date, if the Tribe seeks to have legal title to additional land in the State located outside the exterior boundaries of the reservation taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe, the Tribe may do so only pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically authorizing the transfer for the benefit of the Tribe.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

(i) the restoration of land to the reservation subsequently and finally determined to be part of the reservation through resolution of any dispute between the Tribe and the United States over the location of the reservation boundary, unless required by Federal law; or

(ii) off-reservation trust land acquired prior to January 1, 2008.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After-acquired trust land that is located outside the reservation shall not include federally reserved rights to surface water or groundwater.

(B) RESTORED LAND.—Land that is restored to the reservation as the result of the resolution of any reservation boundary dispute between the Tribe and the United States, or any fee simple land within the reservation that is placed into trust, shall have water rights pursuant to section 308(b).

(3) ACCEPTANCE OF LAND IN TRUST STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Tribe acquires legal fee title to land that is located within the exterior boundaries of the reservation, the Secretary shall accept the land in trust status for the benefit of the Tribe in accordance with applicable Federal law (including regulations) for such real estate acquisitions.

(B) RESERVATION STATUS.—Land held in trust by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), or restored to the reservation as a result of resolution of a boundary dispute between the Tribe and the United States, shall be deemed to be part of the reservation.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(b)(2) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act (Public Law 110–390; 122 Stat. 4191) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2013'' and inserting ''May 1, 2021''.

SEC. 312. FUNDING.

(a) RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(1) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Subject to paragraph (2), out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out the planning, engineering, design, environmental compliance, and construction of the WMAT rural water system $126,193,000.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The amount made available under paragraph (1) shall include such sums as are necessary, but not to exceed 4 percent of the construction contract costs, for the Bureau to carry out oversight of activities for planning, design, environmental compliance, and construction of the rural water system.

(b) WMAT SETTLEMENT AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF FUNDS.—In this subsection, the term ''Funds'' means—

(A) the WMAT Settlement Fund established by paragraph (2)(A); and

(B) the WMAT Maintenance Fund established by paragraph (3)(A).

(2) WMAT SETTLEMENT FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''WMAT Settlement Fund'', to be administered by the Secretary, consisting of the amounts deposited in the fund under subparagraph (B), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, for use by the Tribe in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the WMAT Settlement Fund—

(I) $78,500,000; and

(II) any additional amounts described in clause (ii), if applicable.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—In accordance with subsection (e)(4)(B), if the WMAT rural water system is conveyed to the Tribe before the date on which the $35,000,000 described in subsection (e)(2) is completely made available, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, for deposit in the WMAT Settlement Fund, any remaining amounts that would otherwise have been made available for expenditure from the Cost Overrun Subaccount.

(C) USE OF FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall use amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund for any of the following purposes:

(I) Fish production, including hatcheries.

(II) Rehabilitation of recreational lakes and existing irrigation systems.

(III) Water-related economic development projects.

(IV) Protection, restoration, and economic development of forest and watershed health.

(ii) EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.—Of the amounts deposited in the Fund under subparagraph (B), not less than $4,950,000 shall be used for the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems.

(3) WMAT MAINTENANCE FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''WMAT Maintenance Fund'', to be administered by the Secretary, consisting of the amounts deposited in the fund under subparagraph (B), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, for use by the Tribe in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $50,000,000 for deposit in the WMAT Maintenance Fund.

(C) USE OF FUNDS.—The Tribe shall use amounts in the WMAT Maintenance Fund only for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the delivery of water through the WMAT rural water system.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Funds in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), including by investing amounts in the Funds in accordance with—

(A) the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161); and

(B) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a).

(5) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM FUNDS.—Amounts in the Funds shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after the enforceability date and in accordance with subsection (f).

(6) EXPENDITURE AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe may withdraw all or part of the amounts in the Funds on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan, as described in the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), a tribal management plan under this subparagraph shall require the Tribe to use any amounts withdrawn from the Funds in accordance with paragraph (2)(C) or (3)(C), as applicable.

(iii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the provisions of a tribal management plan described in clause (i) to ensure that any amounts withdrawn from the Funds under the tribal management plan are used in accordance with this title and the Agreement.

(iv) LIABILITY.—If the Tribe exercises the right to withdraw amounts from the Funds, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the amounts.

(B) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the amounts in the Funds that the Tribe does not withdraw under the tribal management plan.

(ii) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts remaining in the Funds will be used.

(iii) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under clause (i), the Secretary shall approve the plan, if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this title and the Agreement.

(iv) ANNUAL REPORT.—For each of the Funds, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(C) CERTAIN PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED.—No amount in the Funds shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(c) COST INDEXING.—All amounts made available under subsections (a), (b), and (e) shall be adjusted as necessary to reflect the changes since October 1, 2007, in the construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the construction of the WMAT rural water supply system, the maintenance of the rural water supply system, and the construction or rehabilitation of the other development projects described in subsection (b)(2)(C).

(d) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $2,500,000 for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of the WMAT rural water system, to remain available until the conditions described in section 307(f) have been met.

(e) COST OVERRUN SUBACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund a subaccount to be known as the ''WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount'', to be administered by the Secretary, consisting of the amounts deposited in the subaccount under paragraph (2), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, for use by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (4).

(2) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $24,000,000 for deposit in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for deposit in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount $11,000,000.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount shall not be available for expenditure by the Secretary until the enforceability date.

(B) INVESTMENT.—The Secretary shall invest the amounts in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount in accordance with section 403(f)(4) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(f)(4)).

(C) USE OF INTEREST.—The interest accrued on the amounts invested under subparagraph (B) shall not be available for expenditure or withdrawal until the enforceability date.

(4) USE OF COST OVERRUN SUBACCOUNT.—

(A) INITIAL USE.—The Secretary shall use the amounts in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount to complete the WMAT rural water system or to carry out activities relating to the operation, maintenance, or replacement of facilities of the WMAT rural water system, as applicable, if the Secretary determines that the amounts made available under subsections (a) and (d) will be insufficient in the period before title to the WMAT rural water system is conveyed to the Tribe—

(i) to complete the WMAT rural water system; or

(ii) to operate and maintain the WMAT rural water system.

(B) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—All unobligated amounts remaining in the Cost Overrun Subaccount on the date on which title to the WMAT rural water system is conveyed to the Tribe shall be—

(i) returned to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(ii) on an appropriation pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), deposited in the WMAT Settlement Fund and made available to the Tribe for use in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(C).

(f) CONDITIONS.—The amounts made available to the Secretary for deposit in the WMAT Maintenance Fund, together with any interest accrued on those amounts under subsection (b)(3) and any interest accruing on the WMAT Settlement Fund under subsection (b)(2), shall not be available for expenditure or withdrawal until the WMAT rural water system is transferred to the Tribe under section 307(d)(2).

(g) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under subsections (a), (b), (d), and (e), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 313. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized to be carried out under this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided by Congress expressly to carry out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 314. COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.

In implementing the Agreement and carrying out this title, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all applicable requirements of—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(3) all other applicable Federal environmental laws; and

(4) all regulations promulgated under the laws described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

TITLE IV—CROW TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2010''.

SEC. 402. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of claims to water rights in the State of Montana for—

(A) the Crow Tribe; and

(B) the United States for the benefit of the Tribe and allottees;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the Crow Tribe-Montana Water Rights Compact entered into by the Tribe and the State of Montana on June 22, 1999;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior—

(A) to execute the Crow Tribe-Montana Water Rights Compact; and

(B) to take any other action necessary to carry out the Compact in accordance with this title; and

(4) to ensure the availability of funds necessary for the implementation of the Compact and this title.

SEC. 403. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means any individual who holds a beneficial real property interest in an allotment of Indian land that is—

(A) located within the Reservation or the ceded strip; and

(B) held in trust by the United States.

(2) CEDED STRIP.—The term ''ceded strip'' means the area identified as the ceded strip

on the map included in appendix 5 of the Compact.

(3) CIP OM&R.—The term ''CIP OM&R'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity associated with the day-to-day operation of the Crow Irrigation Project;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of the Crow Irrigation Project; and

(C) any activity relating to replacement of a feature of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(4) COMPACT.—The term ''Compact'' means the water rights compact between the Tribe and the State of Montana contained in section 85-20-901 of the Montana Code Annotated (2009) (including any exhibit, part, or amendment to the Compact).

(5) CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Crow Irrigation Project'' means the irrigation project—

(i) authorized by section 31 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1040);

(ii) managed by the Secretary (acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs); and

(iii) consisting of the project units of—

(I) Agency;

(II) Bighorn;

(III) Forty Mile;

(IV) Lodge Grass #1;

(V) Lodge Grass #2;

(VI) Pryor;

(VII) Reno;

(VIII) Soap Creek; and

(IX) Upper Little Horn.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''Crow Irrigation Project'' includes land held in trust by the United States for the Tribe and the allottees in the Bozeman Trail and Two Leggins irrigation districts.

(6) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register the statement of findings described in section 410(e).

(7) FINAL.—The term ''final'' with reference to approval of the decree described in section 410(e)(1)(A), means—

(A) completion of any direct appeal to the Montana Supreme Court of a decree by the Montana Water Court pursuant to section 85-2-235 of the Montana Code Annotated (2009), including the expiration of time for filing of any such appeal; or

(B) completion of any appeal to the appropriate United States Court of Appeals, including the expiration of time in which a petition for certiorari may be filed in the United States Supreme Court, denial of such petition, or issuance of a final judgment of the United States Supreme Court, whichever occurs last.

(8) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Crow Settlement Fund established by section 411.

(9) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(10) JOINT STIPULATION OF SETTLEMENT.—The term ''joint stipulation of settlement'' means the joint stipulation of settlement relating to the civil action styled Crow Tribe of Indians v. Norton, No. 02–284 (D.D.C. 2006).

(11) MR&I SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''MR&I System'' means the municipal, rural, and industrial water system of the Reservation, generally described in the document entitled ''Crow Indian Reservation Municipal, Rural and Industrial Water System Engineering Report'' prepared by DOWL HKM, and dated July 2008 and updated in a status report prepared by DOWL HKM dated December 2009.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''MR&I System'' includes—

(i) the raw water intake, water treatment plant, pipelines, storage tanks, pumping stations, pressure-reducing valves, electrical transmission facilities, and other items (including real property and easements necessary to deliver potable water to the Reservation) appurtenant to the system described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) in descending order of construction priority—

(I) the Bighorn River Valley Subsystem;

(II) the Little Bighorn River Valley Subsystem; and

(III) Pryor Extension.

(12) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R.—The term ''MR&I System OM&R'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity associated with the day-to-day operation of the MR&I System;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of the MR&I System; and

(C) any activity relating to replacement of project features of the MR&I System.

(13) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means the area identified as the Reservation on the map in appendix 4 of the Compact.

(14) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(15) TRIBAL COMPACT ADMINISTRATION.—The term ''Tribal Compact Administration'' means any activity relating to—

(A) the development or enactment by the Tribe of the tribal water code;

(B) establishment by the Tribe of a water resources department; and

(C) the operation by the Tribe of that water resources department (or a successor agency) during the 10-year period beginning on the date of establishment of the department.

(16) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—The term ''tribal water code'' means a water code adopted by the Tribe in accordance with section 407(f).

(17) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''tribal water rights'' means—

(A) the water rights of the Tribe described in article III of the Compact; and

(B) the water rights provided to the Tribe under section 408.

(18) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Crow Tribe of Indians of the State of Montana on behalf of itself and its members (but not its members in their capacities as allottees).

SEC. 404. RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.

(a) RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as modified by this title, and to the extent the Compact does not conflict with this title, the Compact is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO COMPACT.—If amendments are executed to make the Compact consistent with this title, those amendments are also authorized, ratified, and confirmed to the extent such amendments are consistent with this title.

(b) EXECUTION OF COMPACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the Compact does not conflict with this title, the Secretary is directed to and shall promptly execute the Compact, including all exhibits to or parts of the Compact requiring the signature of the Secretary.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary from approving modifications to appendices or exhibits to the Compact not inconsistent with this title, to the extent such modifications do not otherwise require Congressional approval pursuant to section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) or other applicable Federal law.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Compact, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all applicable aspects of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and all other applicable environmental Acts and regulations.

(2) EXECUTION OF THE COMPACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Execution of the Compact by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(B) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall carry out all Federal compliance activities necessary to implement the Compact.

SEC. 405. REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and without altering applicable law (including regulations) under which the Bureau of Indian Affairs collects assessments and carries out CIP OM&R, other than the rehabilitation and improvement carried out under this section, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall carry out such activities as are necessary to rehabilitate and improve the water diversion and delivery features of the Crow Irrigation Project, in accordance with an agreement to be negotiated between the Secretary and the Tribe.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall serve as the lead agency with respect to any activity to rehabilitate or improve the water diversion or delivery features of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(c) SCOPE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The scope of the rehabilitation and improvement under this section shall be as generally described in the document entitled ''Engineering Evaluation of Existing Conditions, Crow Agency Rehabilitation Study'' prepared by DOWL HKM, and dated August 2007 and updated in a status report dated December 2009 by DOWL HKM, on the condition that prior to beginning construction activities, the Secretary shall review the design of the proposed rehabilitation or improvement and perform value engineering analyses.

(2) NEGOTIATION WITH TRIBE.—On the basis of the review described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall negotiate with the Tribe appropriate changes to the final design so that the final design meets applicable industry standards, as well as changes, if any, that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of irrigation water and take into consideration the equitable distribution of water to allottees.

(d) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—All costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(e) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall not exceed $131,843,000, except that the total amount of $131,843,000 shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations from May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement.

(f) TRIBAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Tribe, in accordance with applicable Federal law, the Secretary shall enter into 1 or more agreements with the Tribe to implement the provisions of this section by which the Tribe shall plan, design, and construct any or all of the rehabilitation and improvement required by this section.

(2) OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Bureau of Reclamation and the Tribe shall negotiate the cost of any oversight activities carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation for each agreement under this section, provided that the total cost for that oversight shall not exceed 4 percent of the total project costs.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) TRIBAL EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request, and in partial consideration for the funding provided under section 414(a), the Tribe shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way over tribal land as may be necessary for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project authorized by this section at no cost to the United States.

(B) JURISDICTION.—The Tribe shall retain criminal and civil jurisdiction over any lands that were subject to tribal jurisdiction prior to the granting of an easement or right-of-way in connection with the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(2) USER EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—In partial consideration of the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project authorized by this section and as a condition of continued service from the Crow Irrigation Project after the enforceability date, any water user of the Crow Irrigation Project shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way as may be necessary for the rehabilitation and improvements authorized under this section at no cost to the Secretary.

(3) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Land acquired by the United States in connection with rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project authorized by this section shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Tribe as part of the Reservation of the Tribe.

(h) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall facilitate the formation of a project management committee composed of representatives from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Tribe—

(1) to review cost factors and budgets for construction, operation, and maintenance activities relating to the Crow Irrigation Project;

(2) to improve management of inherently governmental activities through enhanced communication; and

(3) to seek additional ways to reduce overall costs for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

SEC. 406. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MR&I SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall plan, design, and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the MR&I System, in accordance with 1 or more agreements between the Secretary and the Tribe.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall serve as the lead agency with respect to any activity to design and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the MR&I System.

(c) SCOPE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The scope of the design and construction under this section shall be as generally described in the document entitled ''Crow Indian Reservation Municipal, Rural and Industrial Water System Engineering Report'' prepared by DOWL HKM, and dated July 2008 and updated in a status report dated December 2009 by DOWL HKM, on the condition that prior to beginning construction activities, the Secretary shall review the design of the proposed MR&I System and perform value engineering analyses.

(2) NEGOTIATION WITH TRIBE.—On the basis of the review described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall negotiate with the Tribe appropriate changes to the final design so that the final design meets applicable industry standards, as well as changes, if any, that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of MR&I System water and take into consideration the equitable distribution of water to allottees.

(d) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—All costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(e) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall not exceed $246,381,000, except that the total amount of $246,381,000 shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations from May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the design and construction of the MR&I System.

(f) TRIBAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Tribe, in accordance with applicable Federal law, the Secretary shall enter into 1 or more agreements with the Tribe to implement the provisions of this section by which the Tribe shall plan, design, and construct any or all of the rehabilitation and improvement required by this section.

(2) OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Bureau of Reclamation and the Tribe shall negotiate the cost of any oversight activities carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation for each agreement under this section, provided that the total cost for that oversight shall not exceed 4 percent of the total project costs.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) TRIBAL EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request, and in partial consideration for the funding provided under section 414(b), the Tribe shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way over tribal land as may be necessary for the construction of the MR&I System authorized by this section at no cost to the United States.

(B) JURISDICTION.—The Tribe shall retain criminal and civil jurisdiction over any lands that were subject to tribal jurisdiction prior to the granting of an easement or right-of-way in connection with the construction of the MR&I System.

(2) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Land acquired by the United States in connection with the construction of the MR&I System authorized by this section shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Tribe as part of the Reservation of the Tribe.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO MR&I SYSTEM FACILITIES.——

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey title to each MR&I System facility or section of a MR&I System facility authorized under subsection (a) to the Tribe after completion of construction of a MR&I System facility or a section of a MR&I System facility that is operating and delivering water.

(2) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the conveyance authorized by this subsection, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land, buildings, or facilities conveyed under this subsection, other than damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States, or by employees or agents of the United States, prior to the date of conveyance.

(B) TORT CLAIMS.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

(3) NOTICE OF PROPOSED CONVEYANCE.—Not later than 45 days before the date of a proposed conveyance of title to any MR&I System facility, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate notice of the conveyance of each such MR&I System facility or section of a MR&I System facility.

(4) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R OBLIGATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AFTER CONVEYANCE.—The Federal Government shall have no obligation to pay for the operation, maintenance, or replacement costs of the MR&I System beginning on the date on which—

(A) title to any MR&I System facility or section of a MR&I System facility under this subsection is conveyed to the Tribe; and

(B) the amounts required to be deposited in the MR&I System OM&R Account pursuant to section 411 have been deposited in that account.

(i) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—Upon transfer of title to the MR&I System or any section of a MR&I System facility to the Tribe in accordance with subsection (h), the Tribe is authorized to collect water use charges from customers of the MR&I System to cover—

(1) MR&I System OM&R costs; and

(2) any other costs relating to the construction and operation of the MR&I System.

(j) ALIENATION AND TAXATION.—Conveyance of title to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (h) does not waive or alter any applicable Federal law prohibiting alienation or taxation of the MR&I System or the underlying Reservation land.

(k) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to prepare the Tribe for operation of the MR&I System, including operation and management training.

(l) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall facilitate the formation of a project management committee composed of representatives from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Tribe—

(1) to review cost factors and budgets for construction, operation and maintenance activities for the MR&I System;

(2) to improve management of inherently governmental activities through enhanced communication; and

(3) to seek additional ways to reduce overall costs for the MR&I System.

(m) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to completion of the final design of the MR&I System required by subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with the Tribe, the State of Montana, and other affected non-Federal parties to discuss the possibility of receiving non-Federal contributions to the cost of the MR&I System.

(2) NEGOTIATIONS.—If, based on the extent to which non-Federal parties are expected to use the MR&I System, a non-Federal contribution to the MR&I System is determined by the parties described in paragraph (1) to be appropriate, the Secretary shall initiate negotiations for an agreement on the means by which such contributions may be provided.

SEC. 407. TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

(a) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress to provide to each allottee benefits that are equivalent to or exceed the benefits allottees possess as of the date of enactment of this Act, taking into consideration—

(1) the potential risks, cost, and time delay associated with litigation that would be resolved by the Compact and this title;

(2) the availability of funding under this title and from other sources;

(3) the availability of water from the tribal water rights; and

(4) the applicability of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381) and this title to protect the interests of allottees.

(b) CONFIRMATION OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The tribal water rights are ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid.

(2) USE.—Use of the tribal water rights shall be subject to the terms and conditions established by the Compact.

(c) HOLDING IN TRUST.—The tribal water rights—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Tribe and the allottees in accordance with this section; and

(2) shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment.

(d) ALLOTTEES.—

(1) APPLICABILITY OF ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887.—The provisions of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381), relating to the use of water for irrigation purposes shall apply to the tribal water rights.

(2) ENTITLEMENT TO WATER.—Any entitlement to water of an allottee under Federal law shall be satisfied from the tribal water rights.

(3) ALLOCATIONS.—Allottees shall be entitled to a just and equitable allocation of water for irrigation purposes.

(4) EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES.—Before asserting any claim against the United States under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381), or any other applicable law, an allottee shall exhaust remedies available under the tribal water code or other applicable tribal law.

(5) CLAIMS.—Following exhaustion of remedies available under the tribal water code or other applicable tribal law, an allottee may seek relief under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381), or other applicable law.

(6) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall have the authority to protect the rights of allottees as specified in this section.

(e) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Tribe shall have authority to allocate, distribute, and lease the tribal water rights—

(A) in accordance with the Compact; and

(B) subject to approval of the Secretary of the tribal water code under subsection (f)(3)(B).

(2) LEASES BY ALLOTTEES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an allottee may lease any interest in land held by the allottee, together with any water right determined to be appurtenant to the interest in land.

(f) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period set forth in article IV(A)(2)(b) of the Compact, not later than 3 years after the date on which the Tribe ratifies the Compact as set forth in section 410(e)(1)(E), the Tribe shall enact a tribal water code, that provides for—

(A) the management, regulation, and governance of all uses of the tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact; and

(B) establishment by the Tribe of conditions, permit requirements, and other limitations relating to the storage, recovery, and use of the tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary, the tribal water code shall provide that—

(A) tribal allocations of water to allottees shall be satisfied with water from the tribal water rights;

(B) charges for delivery of water for irrigation purposes for allottees shall be assessed on a just and equitable basis;

(C) there is a process by which an allottee may request that the Tribe provide water for irrigation use in accordance with this title;

(D) there is a due process system for the consideration and determination by the Tribe of any request by an allottee, or any successor in interest to an allottee, for an allocation of such water for irrigation purposes on allotted land, including a process for—

(i) appeal and adjudication of any denied or disputed distribution of water; and

(ii) resolution of any contested administrative decision; and

(E) there is a requirement that any allottee with a claim relating to the enforcement of rights of the allottee under the tribal water code or relating to the amount of water allocated to land of the allottee must first exhaust remedies available to the allottee under tribal law and the tribal water code before initiating an action against the United States or petitioning the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d)(6).

(3) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the tribal water rights until the tribal water code is enacted in accordance with paragraph (1) and those provisions requiring approval pursuant to paragraph (2).

(B) APPROVAL.—The tribal water code shall not be valid unless—

(i) the provisions of the tribal water code required by paragraph (2) are approved by the Secretary; and

(ii) each amendment to the tribal water code that affects a right of an allottee is approved by the Secretary.

(C) APPROVAL PERIOD.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the tribal water code within a reasonable period of time after the date on which the Tribe submits it to the Secretary.

(g) EFFECT.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, nothing in this title—

(1) authorizes any action by an allottee against any individual or entity, or against the Tribe, under Federal, State, tribal, or local law; or

(2) alters or affects the status of any action pursuant to section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 408. STORAGE ALLOCATION FROM BIGHORN LAKE.

(a) STORAGE ALLOCATION TO TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As described in and subject to article III(A)(1)(b) of the Compact, the Secretary shall allocate to the Tribe 300,000 acre-feet per year of water stored in Bighorn Lake, Yellowtail Unit, Lower Bighorn Division, Pick Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Montana, under a water right held by the United States and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation, as measured at the outlet works of Yellowtail Dam, including—

(A) not more than 150,000 acre-feet per year of the allocation, which may be used in addition to the natural flow right described in article III(A)(1)(a) of the Compact; and

(B) 150,000 acre-feet per year of the allocation, which may be used only as supplemental water for the natural flow right described in article III(A)(1)(a) of the Compact for use in times of natural flow shortage.

(2) TREATMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The allocation under paragraph (1) shall be considered to be part of the tribal water rights.

(B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of the allocation under paragraph (1) shall be the priority date of the water right held by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(C) ADMINISTRATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall administer the water allocated under paragraph (1) in accordance with the Compact.

(ii) TEMPORARY TRANSFER.—In accordance with subsection (c), the Tribe may temporarily transfer by service contract, lease, exchange, or other agreement, not more than 50,000 acre-feet of water allocated under paragraph (1)(A) off the Reservation, subject to the approval of the Secretary and the requirements of the Compact.

(b) ALLOCATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving an allocation under this section, the Tribe shall enter into an allocation agreement with the Secretary to establish the terms and conditions of the allocation, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Compact and this title.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The allocation agreement under paragraph (1) shall include, among other things, a provision that—

(A) the agreement is without limit as to term;

(B) the Tribe, and not the United States, shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Tribe under any lease, contract, or agreement the Tribe may enter into pursuant to the authority in subsection (c);

(C) the United States shall have no trust obligation or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(i) any funds received by the Tribe as consideration under any lease, contract, or agreement the Tribe may enter into pursuant to the authority in subsection (c); or

(ii) the expenditure of such funds;

(D) if the facilities at Yellowtail Dam are significantly reduced or are anticipated to be significantly reduced for an extended period of time, the Tribe shall have the same storage rights as other storage contractors with respect to the allocation under this section;

(E) the costs associated with the construction of the storage facilities at Yellowtail Dam allocable to the Tribe—

(i) shall be nonreimbursable; and

(ii) shall be excluded from any repayment obligation of the Tribe;

(F) no water service capital charges shall be due or payable for any water allocated to the Tribe pursuant to this title and the allocation agreement, regardless of whether that water is delivered for use by the Tribe or is delivered under any leases, contracts, or agreements the Tribe may enter into pursuant to the authority in subsection (c);

(G) the Tribe shall not be required to make payments to the United States for any water allocated to the Tribe pursuant to this title and the allocation agreement except for each acre-foot of stored water leased or sold for industrial purposes; and

(H) for each acre-foot of stored water leased or sold by the Tribe for industrial purposes—

(i) the Tribe shall pay annually to the United States an amount to cover the proportionate share of the annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Yellowtail Unit allocable to the amount of water for industrial purposes leased or sold by the Tribe; and

(ii) the annual payments of the Tribe shall be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect the actual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Yellowtail Unit.

(c) TEMPORARY TRANSFER FOR USE OFF RESERVATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of statutory or common law and subject to paragraph (2), on approval of the Secretary and subject to the terms and conditions of the Compact, the Tribe may enter into a service contract, lease, exchange, or other agreement providing for the temporary delivery, use, or transfer of not more than 50,000 acre-feet per year of water allocated under subsection (a)(1)(A) for use off the Reservation.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—An agreement under paragraph (1) shall not permanently alienate any portion of the water allocated under subsection (a)(1)(A).

(d) REMAINING STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As of the date of enactment of this Act, water in Bighorn Lake shall be considered to be fully allocated and

no further storage allocations shall be made by the Secretary.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from—

(A) renewing the storage contract with Pennsylvania Power and Light Company consistent with the allocation to Pennsylvania Power and Light Company in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) entering into future agreements with either the Northern Cheyenne Tribe or the Crow Tribe facilitating either tribe's use of its respective allocation of water from Bighorn Lake.

SEC. 409. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) SATISFACTION OF TRIBAL CLAIMS.—The benefits realized by the Tribe under this title shall be in complete replacement of and substitution for, and full satisfaction of, all claims of the Tribe against the United States under paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 410(a).

(2) SATISFACTION OF ALLOTTEE CLAIMS.—The benefits realized by the allottees under this title shall be in complete replacement of and substitution for, and full satisfaction of—

(A) all claims waived and released under section 410(a)(2); and

(B) any claims of the allottees against the United States that the allottees have or could have asserted that are similar in nature to those described in section 410(a)(3).

(b) SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS RELATING TO CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), the funds made available under subsections (a) and (f) of section 414 shall be used to satisfy any claim of the Tribe or the allottees with respect to the appropriation of funds for the rehabilitation, expansion, improvement, repair, operation, or maintenance of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(2) SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.—Upon complete transfer of the funds described in subsections (a) and (f) of section 414 any claim of the Tribe or the allottees with respect to the transfer of funds for the rehabilitation, expansion, improvement, repair, operation, or maintenance of the Crow Irrigation Project shall be deemed to have been satisfied.

(3) EFFECT.—Except as provided in section 405, nothing in this title affects any applicable law (including regulations) under which the United States collects irrigation assessments from—

(A) non-Indian users of the Crow Irrigation Project; and

(B) the Tribe, tribal entities and instrumentalities, tribal members, allottees, and entities owned by the Tribe, tribal members, or allottees, to the extent that annual irrigation assessments on such tribal water users exceed the amount of funds available under section 411(e)(3)(D) for costs relating to CIP OM&R.

(c) NO RECOGNITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) and except as provided in section 407, nothing in this title recognizes or establishes any right of a member of the Tribe or an allottee to water within the Reservation or the ceded strip.

SEC. 410. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE FOR THE TRIBE.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), in return for recognition of the tribal water rights and other benefits as set forth in the Compact and this title, the Tribe, on behalf of itself and the members of the Tribe (but not tribal members in their capacities as allottees), and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and the members of the Tribe (but not tribal members in their capacities as allottees), are authorized and directed to execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the State of Montana that the Tribe, or the United States acting as trustee for the Tribe, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the State of Montana stream adjudication, prior to and including the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact or this title.

(2) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE FOR ALLOTTEES.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), in return for recognition of the water rights of the Tribe and other benefits as set forth in the Compact and this title, the United States, acting as trustee for allottees, is authorized and directed to execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the Reservation and the ceded strip that the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the State of Montana stream adjudication, prior to and including the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact or this title.

(3) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE TRIBE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and the members of the Tribe (but not Tribal members in their capacities as allottees), is authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(A) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to claims for water rights within the State of Montana that the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the State of Montana stream adjudication, except to the extent that such rights are recognized as tribal water rights in this title, including all claims relating in any manner to the claims reserved against the United States or agencies or employees of the United States in section 4(e) of the joint stipulation of settlement;

(B) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water, or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the State of Montana that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date, including all claims relating to the failure to establish or provide a municipal rural or industrial water delivery system on the Reservation and all claims relating to the failure to provide for, operate, or maintain the Crow Irrigation Project, or any other irrigation system or irrigation project on the Reservation;

(C) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to the pending litigation of claims relating to the water rights of the Tribe in the State of Montana;

(D) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to the negotiation, execution, or the adoption of the Compact (including exhibits) or this title;

(E) subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), all claims for monetary damages against the United States that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date with respect to—

(i) the failure to recognize or enforce the claim of the Tribe of title to land created by the movement of the Bighorn River; and

(ii) the failure to make productive use of that land created by the movement of the Bighorn River to which the Tribe has claimed title;

(F) all claims against the United States that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date arising from the taking or acquisition of the land of the Tribe or resources for the construction of the Yellowtail Dam;

(G) all claims against the United States that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date relating to the construction and operation of Yellowtail Dam and the management of Bighorn Lake; and

(H) all claims that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date relating to the generation, or the lack thereof, of power from Yellowtail Dam.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS OF WAIVERS AND RELEASES.—The waivers under subsection (a) shall take effect on the enforceability date.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this title, the Tribe on behalf of itself and the members of the Tribe and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and allottees, retain—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Compact, any final decree, or this title;

(2) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water, including any claims the Tribe may have under—

(A) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), including for damages to natural resources;

(B) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(D) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (C);

(4) all claims relating to damages, losses, or injuries to land or natural resources not due to loss of water or water rights (including hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights);

(5) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this title or article VII(E) of the Compact;

(6) all claims against any person or entity other than the United States, including claims for monetary damages, with respect to—

(A) the claim of the Tribe of title to land created by the movement of the Bighorn River; and

(B) the productive use of that land created by the movement of the Bighorn River to which the Tribe has claimed title; and

(7) all claims that first accrued after the enforceability date with respect to claims otherwise waived in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (E) through (H) of subsection (a)(3).

(d) EFFECT OF COMPACT AND TITLE.—Nothing in the Compact or this title—

(1) affects the ability of the United States, acting as sovereign, to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including—

(A) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);

(B) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(D) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (C);

(2) affects the ability of the United States to take actions acting as trustee for any other Indian tribe or allottee of any other Indian tribe;

(3) confers jurisdiction on any State court—

(A) to interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment;

(B) to determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment; or

(C) to conduct judicial review of Federal agency action;

(4) waives any claim of a member of the Tribe in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Tribe; or

(5) revives any claims waived by the Tribe in the joint stipulation of settlement.

(e) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The enforceability date shall be the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A)(i) the Montana Water Court has issued a final judgment and decree approving the Compact; or

(ii) if the Montana Water Court is found to lack jurisdiction, the district court of jurisdiction has approved the Compact as a consent decree and such approval is final;

(B) all of the funds made available under subsections (c) through (f) of section 414 have been deposited in the Fund;

(C) the Secretary has executed the agreements with the Tribe required by sections 405(a) and 406(a);

(D) the State of Montana has appropriated and paid into an interest-bearing escrow account any payments due as of the date of enactment of this Act to the Tribe under the Compact;

(E)(i) the Tribe has ratified the Compact by submitting this title and the Compact to a vote by the tribal membership for approval or disapproval; and

(ii) the tribal membership has voted to approve this title and the Compact by a majority of votes cast on the day of the vote, as certified by the Secretary and the Tribe;

(F) the Secretary has fulfilled the requirements of section 408(a); and

(G) the waivers and releases authorized and set forth in subsection (a) have been executed by the Tribe and the Secretary.

(f) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the amounts made available to carry out this title are transferred to the Secretary.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) EXPIRATION AND TOLLING.—In the event that all appropriations authorized by this Act have not been made available to the Secretary by June 30, 2030—

(1) the waivers authorized in this section shall expire and be of no further force or effect; and

(2) all statutes of limitations applicable to any claim otherwise waived shall be tolled until June 30, 2030.

(h) VOIDING OF WAIVERS.—If the waivers pursuant to this section are void under subsection (g)—

(1) the United States' approval of the Compact under section 404 shall no longer be effective;

(2) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized in this Act, together with any interest earned on those funds, and any water rights or contracts to use water and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized in this Act shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Tribe and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(3) except for Federal funds used to acquire or develop property that is returned to the Federal Government under paragraph (2), the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized in this Act that were expended or withdrawn, together with any interest accrued, against any claims against the United States relating to water rights in the State of Montana asserted by the Tribe or in any future settlement of the water rights of the Crow Tribe.

SEC. 411. CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as ''the Crow Settlement Fund'', to be administered by the Secretary for the purpose of carrying out this title.

(b) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—The Fund shall consist of such amounts as are deposited in the Fund under subsections (c) through (h) of section 414.

(c) ACCOUNTS OF CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—The Secretary shall establish in the Fund the following accounts:

(1) The Tribal Compact Administration account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(c).

(2) The Energy Development Projects account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(d).

(3) The MR&I System OM&R Account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(e).

(4) The CIP OM&R Account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(f).

(d) DEPOSITS TO CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall promptly deposit in the Fund any amounts appropriated for that purpose.

(2) PRIORITY OF DEPOSITS TO ACCOUNTS.—Of the amounts appropriated for deposit in the Fund, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit amounts in the accounts listed in subsection (c)—

(A) in full; and

(B) in the order listed in subsection (c).

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, make investments from the Fund, and make amounts available from the Fund for distribution to the Tribe consistent with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(2) INVESTMENT OF CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—Beginning on the enforceability date, the Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(A) the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161);

(B) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(C) the obligations of Federal corporations and Federal Government-sponsored entities, the charter documents of which provide that the obligations of the entities are lawful investments for federally managed funds, including—

(i) the obligations of the United States Postal Service described in section 2005 of title 39, United States Code;

(ii) bonds and other obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority described in section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831n-4);

(iii) mortgages, obligations, and other securities of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation described in section 303 of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1452); and

(iv) bonds, notes, and debentures of the Commodity Credit Corporation described in section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938 (15 U.S.C. 713a–4).

(3) DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts from the Fund shall be used for each purpose described in subparagraphs (B) through (E).

(B) TRIBAL COMPACT ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT.—The Tribal Compact Administration account shall be used for expenditures by the Tribe for Tribal Compact Administration.

(C) ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ACCOUNT.—The Energy Development Projects account shall be used for expenditures by the Tribe for the following types of energy development on the Reservation, the ceded strip, and land owned by the Tribe:

(i) Development and marketing of power generation on the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam authorized in section 412(b).

(ii) Development of clean coal conversion projects.

(iii) Renewable energy projects other than the project described in clause (i).

(D) CIP OM&R ACCOUNT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the CIP OM&R Account shall be used for CIP OM&R costs.

(ii) REDUCTION OF COSTS TO TRIBAL WATER USERS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the funds described in clause (i) shall be used to reduce the CIP OM&R costs to all tribal water users on a proportional basis for a given year.

(II) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Funds in the CIP OM&R Account shall be used to pay irrigation assessments only for the Tribe, tribal entities and instrumentalities, tribal members, allottees, and entities owned by the Tribe, tribal members, or allottees.

(E) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R ACCOUNT.—Funds from the MR&I System OM&R Account shall be used to assist the Tribe in paying MR&I System OM&R costs.

(4) WITHDRAWALS BY TRIBE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe may withdraw any portion of amounts in the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the tribal management plan of the Tribe under subparagraph (A) shall require that the Tribe spend any amounts withdrawn from the Fund in accordance with this title.

(ii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial or administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce a tribal management plan to ensure that amounts withdrawn by the Tribe from the Fund under this paragraph are used in accordance with this title.

(C) LIABILITY.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be liable for the expenditure or investment of amounts withdrawn from the Fund by the Tribe under this paragraph.

(D) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of

the amounts described in subparagraph (A) that the Tribe elects not to withdraw under this paragraph during the fiscal year.

(ii) INCLUSION.—An expenditure plan under clause (i) shall include a description of the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts of the Tribe remaining in the Fund will be used during subsequent fiscal years.

(iii) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under clause (i), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is—

(I) reasonable; and

(II) consistent with this title.

(5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Tribe shall submit to the Secretary annual reports describing each expenditure by the Tribe of amounts in the Fund during the preceding calendar year.

(6) CERTAIN PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED.—No amount in the Fund shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(f) AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amounts in the Fund shall be available for use by the Secretary and withdrawal by the Tribe beginning on the enforceability date.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The amounts made available under section 414(c) shall be available for use by the Secretary and withdrawal by the Tribe beginning on the date on which the Tribe ratifies the Compact as provided in section 410(e)(1)(E).

(g) STATE CONTRIBUTION.—The State of Montana contribution to the Fund shall be provided in accordance with article VI(A) of the Compact.

(h) SEPARATE APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNT.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (35) and (36) as paragraphs (36) and (37), respectively;

(2) by redesignating the second paragraph (33) (relating to obligational authority and outlays requested for homeland security) as paragraph (35); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(38) a separate statement for the Crow Settlement Fund established under section 411 of the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2010, which shall include the estimated amount of deposits into the Fund, obligations, and outlays from the Fund.''.

SEC. 412. YELLOWTAIL DAM, MONTANA.

(a) STREAMFLOW AND LAKE LEVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title, the Compact, or the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan referred to in article III(A)(7) of the Compact—

(A) limits the discretion of the Secretary under the section 4F of that plan; or

(B) requires the Secretary to give priority to any factor described in section 4F of that plan over any other factor described in that section.

(2) BIGHORN LAKE MANAGEMENT.—Bighorn Lake water management, including the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan, is a Federal activity, and the review and enforcement of any water management decisions relating to Bighorn Lake shall be as provided by Federal law.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF PARAGRAPHS (1) AND (2).—The Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan referred to in and part of the Compact shall be interpreted to clearly reflect paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) APPLICABILITY OF INSTREAM FLOW REQUIREMENTS IN PLAN.—Notwithstanding any term (including any defined term) or provision in the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan, for purposes of this title, the Compact, and the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan, any requirement in the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan that the Tribe dedicate a specified percentage, portion, or number of acre-feet of water per year of the tribal water rights to instream flow means (and is limited in meaning and effect to) an obligation on the part of the Tribe to withhold from development or otherwise refrain from diverting or removing from the Bighorn River the specified quantity of water for the duration, at the locations, and under the conditions set forth in the applicable requirement.

(b) POWER GENERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Tribe shall have the exclusive right to develop and market power generation on the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, provided that this exclusive right shall expire 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act if construction has not been substantially completed on the power generation project of the Tribe.

(2) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION COOPERATION.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall cooperate with the Tribe on the development of any power generation project under this subsection.

(3) AGREEMENT.—Before construction of a power generation project under this subsection, the Tribe shall enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation that contains provisions that—

(A) allocate the responsibilities for the design, construction, and operations of the project;

(B) assure the compatibility of the power generation project with the operations of the Yellowtail Unit and the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, which shall include entering into agreements—

(i) regarding operating criteria and emergency procedures, as they relate to dam safety; and

(ii) under which, should the Tribe propose any modifications to facilities owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, the proposed modifications shall be subject to review and approval by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) beginning 10 years after the date on which the Tribe begins marketing power generated from the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, the Tribe shall make annual payments for operation, maintenance, and replacement costs in amounts determined in accordance with the guidelines and methods of the Bureau of Reclamation for assessing operation, maintenance, and replacement charges, provided that such annual payments shall not exceed 3 percent of gross annual revenue produced by the sale of electricity generated by such project; and

(D) the Secretary—

(i) shall review the charges established in the agreement on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Tribe makes the first payment described in subparagraph (C) to the Secretary under the agreement and at 5 year intervals thereafter; and

(ii) may increase or decrease the charges in proportion to the amount of any increase or decrease in the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement for the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, provided that any increase in operation, maintenance, and replacement costs assessed to the Tribe may not exceed—

(I) 5 percent in any 5 year period; and

(II) 3 percent of the gross annual revenue produced by the sale of electricity generated by such project.

(4) USE OF POWER BY TRIBE.—Any hydroelectric power generated in accordance with this subsection shall be used or marketed by the Tribe.

(5) REVENUES.—The Tribe shall retain any revenues from the sale of hydroelectric power generated by a project under this subsection.

(6) LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES.—The United States shall have no trust obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(A) the revenues received by the Tribe under this subsection; or

(B) the expenditure of the revenues received by the Tribe under this subsection.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH TRIBE.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall consult with the Tribe on at least a quarterly basis on all issues relating to the management of Yellowtail Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO COMPACT AND PLAN.—The provisions of subsection (a) apply to any amendment to—

(1) the Compact; or

(2) the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan.

SEC. 413. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY BY THE UNITED STATES.—Except as provided in subsections (a) through (c) of section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C. 666), nothing in this title waives the sovereign immunity of the United States.

(b) OTHER TRIBES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED.—Nothing in this title quantifies or diminishes any land or water right, or any claim or entitlement to land or water, of an Indian tribe, band, or community other than the Tribe.

(c) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT.—With respect to Indian land within the Reservation or the ceded strip—

(1) the United States shall not submit against any Indian-owned land located within the Reservation or the ceded strip any claim for reimbursement of the cost to the United States of carrying out this title and the Compact; and

(2) no assessment of any Indian-owned land located within the Reservation or the ceded strip shall be made regarding that cost.

(d) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States has no trust or other obligation—

(A) to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner, any funds provided to the Tribe by any party to the Compact other than the United States; or

(B) to review or approve any expenditure of those funds.

(2) INDEMNIFICATION.—The Tribe shall indemnify the United States, and hold the United States harmless, with respect to all claims (including claims for takings or breach of trust) arising from the receipt or expenditure of amounts described in paragraph (1)(A).

(e) EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW.—Nothing in this section affects any provision of law (including regulations) in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to preenforcement review of any Federal environmental enforcement action.

(f) LIMITATIONS ON EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title, the Compact, or the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan referred to in article III(A)(7) of the Compact—

(A) limits, expands, alters, or otherwise affects—

(i) the meaning, interpretation, implementation, application, or effect of any article, provision, or term of the Yellowstone River Compact;

(ii) any right, requirement, or obligation under the Yellowstone River Compact;

(iii) any allocation (or manner of determining any allocation) of water under the Yellowstone River Compact; or

(iv) any present or future claim, defense, or other position asserted in any legal, administrative, or other proceeding arising under or

relating to the Yellowstone River Compact (including the original proceeding between the State of Montana and the State of Wyoming pending as of the date of enactment of this Act before the United States Supreme Court);

(B) makes an allocation or apportionment of water between or among States;

(C) addresses or implies whether, how, or to what extent (if any)—

(i) the tribal water rights, or any portion of the tribal water rights, should be accounted for as part of or otherwise charged against any allocation of water made to a State under the provisions of the Yellowstone River Compact; or

(ii) the Yellowstone River Compact includes the tribal water rights or the water right of any Indian tribe as part of any allocation or other disposition of water under that compact; or

(D) waives the sovereign immunity from suit of any State under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, except as expressly authorized in Article IV(F)(8) of the Compact.

(2) EFFECT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN COMPACT.—The provisions in paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III (A)(6)(a), paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III(B)(6)(a), paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III(E)(6)(a), and paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III (F)(6)(a) of the Compact that provide protections to certain water rights recognized under the laws of the State of Montana do not affect in any way, either directly or indirectly, existing or future water rights (including the exercise of any such rights) outside of the State of Montana.

(g) EFFECT ON RECLAMATION LAW.—The activities carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation under this title shall not establish a precedent or impact the authority provided under any other provision of Federal reclamation law, including—

(1) the Rural Supply Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–451; 120 Stat. 3345); and

(2) the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 991).

SEC. 414. FUNDING.

(a) REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(1) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $73,843,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project, for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project $58,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(b) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MR&I SYSTEM.—

(1) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $146,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the design and construction of the MR&I System, for the design and construction of the MR&I System.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the design and construction of the MR&I System $100,381,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the design and construction of the MR&I System.

(c) TRIBAL COMPACT ADMINISTRATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $4,776,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for Tribal Compact Administration.

(d) ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $20,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for Energy Development Projects as set forth in section 411(e)(3)(C).

(e) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $47,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for MR&I System OM&R.

(f) CIP OM&R.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $10,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for CIP OM&R.

(g) USE.—In addition to the uses authorized under subsections (a) and (b), such amounts as may be necessary of the amounts made available under those subsections may be used to carry out related activities necessary to comply with Federal environmental and cultural resource laws.

(h) ACCOUNT TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer from the amounts made available under subsection (a) such amounts as the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Tribe, determines to be necessary to supplement the amounts made available under subsection (b), on a determination of the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, that such a transfer is in the best interest of the Tribe.

(2) OTHER APPROVED TRANSFERS.—The Secretary may transfer from the amounts made available under subsection (b) such amounts as the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Tribe, determines to be necessary to supplement the amounts made available under subsection (a), on a determination of the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, that such a transfer is in the best interest of the Tribe.

(i) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this section the funds transferred under subsections (a) through (f), without further appropriation.

SEC. 415. REPEAL ON FAILURE TO MEET ENFORCEABILITY DATE.

If the Secretary does not publish a statement of findings under section 410(e) not later than March 31, 2016, or the extended date agreed to by the Tribe and the Secretary, after reasonable notice to the State of Montana, as applicable—

(1) this title is repealed effective April 1, 2016, or the day after the extended date agreed to by the Tribe and the Secretary after reasonable notice to the State of Montana, whichever is later;

(2) any action taken by the Secretary and any contract or agreement pursuant to the authority provided under any provision of this title shall be void;

(3) any amounts made available under section 414, together with any interest on those amounts, shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury;

(4) any amounts made available under section 414 that remain unexpended shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(5) the United States shall be entitled to set off against any claims asserted by the Tribe against the United States relating to water rights—

(A) any funds expended or withdrawn from the amounts made available pursuant to this title; and

(B) any funds made available to carry out the activities authorized in this title from other authorized sources.

SEC. 416. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Settlement Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this title in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established under section 10501 of Public Law 111–11 or the ''Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health'' established by section 601(a) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c(a)).

TITLE V—TAOS PUEBLO INDIAN WATER RIGHTS

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act''.

SEC. 502. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to approve, ratify, and confirm the Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Agreement;

(2) to authorize and direct the Secretary to execute the Settlement Agreement and to perform all obligations of the Secretary under the Settlement Agreement and this title; and

(3) to authorize all actions and appropriations necessary for the United States to meet its obligations under the Settlement Agreement and this title.

SEC. 503. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ELIGIBLE NON-PUEBLO ENTITIES.—The term ''Eligible Non-Pueblo Entities'' means the Town of Taos, the El Prado Water and Sanitation District, and the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration Local Government Division on behalf of the Acequia Madre del Rio Lucero y del Arroyo Seco, the Acequia Madre del Prado, the Acequia del Monte, the Acequia Madre del Rio Chiquito, the Upper Ranchitos Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association, the Upper Arroyo Hondo Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association, and the Llano Quemado Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association.

(2) ENFORCEMENT DATE.—The term ''Enforcement Date'' means the date upon which the Secretary publishes the notice required by section 509(f)(1).

(3) MUTUAL-BENEFIT PROJECTS.—The term ''Mutual-Benefit Projects'' means the projects described and identified in articles 6 and 10.1 of the Settlement Agreement.

(4) PARTIAL FINAL DECREE.—The term ''Partial Final Decree'' means the Decree entered in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated), for the resolution of the Pueblo's water right

claims and which is substantially in the form agreed to by the Parties and attached to the Settlement Agreement as Attachment 5.

(5) PARTIES.—The term ''Parties'' means the Parties to the Settlement Agreement, as identified in article 1 of the Settlement Agreement.

(6) PUEBLO.—The term ''Pueblo'' means the Taos Pueblo, a sovereign Indian tribe duly recognized by the United States of America.

(7) PUEBLO LANDS.—The term ''Pueblo lands'' means those lands located within the Taos Valley to which the Pueblo, or the United States in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo, holds title subject to Federal law limitations on alienation. Such lands include Tracts A, B, and C, the Pueblo's land grant, the Blue Lake Wilderness Area, and the Tenorio and Karavas Tracts and are generally depicted in Attachment 2 to the Settlement Agreement.

(8) SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT.—The term ''San Juan-Chama Project'' means the Project authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96 and 97), and the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(10) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the contract dated March 31, 2006, between and among—

(A) the United States, acting solely in its capacity as trustee for Taos Pueblo;

(B) the Taos Pueblo, on its own behalf;

(C) the State of New Mexico;

(D) the Taos Valley Acequia Association and its 55 member ditches;

(E) the Town of Taos;

(F) the El Prado Water and Sanitation District; and

(G) the 12 Taos area Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Associations, as amended to conform with this title.

(11) STATE ENGINEER.—The term ''State Engineer'' means the New Mexico State Engineer.

(12) TAOS VALLEY.—The term ''Taos Valley'' means the geographic area depicted in Attachment 4 of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 504. PUEBLO RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Those rights to which the Pueblo is entitled under the Partial Final Decree shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Pueblo and shall not be subject to forfeiture, abandonment, or permanent alienation.

(b) SUBSEQUENT ACT OF CONGRESS.—The Pueblo shall not be denied all or any part of its rights held in trust absent its consent unless such rights are explicitly abrogated by an Act of Congress hereafter enacted.

SEC. 505. TAOS PUEBLO WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Fund'') to be used to pay or reimburse costs incurred by the Pueblo for—

(1) acquiring water rights;

(2) planning, permitting, designing, engineering, constructing, reconstructing, replacing, rehabilitating, operating, or repairing water production, treatment or delivery infrastructure, on-farm improvements, or wastewater infrastructure;

(3) restoring, preserving and protecting the Buffalo Pasture, including planning, permitting, designing, engineering, constructing, operating, managing and replacing the Buffalo Pasture Recharge Project;

(4) administering the Pueblo's water rights acquisition program and water management and administration system; and

(5) watershed protection and enhancement, support of agriculture, water-related Pueblo community welfare and economic development, and costs related to the negotiation, authorization, and implementation of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF FUND.—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, invest amounts in the Fund, and make monies available from the Fund for distribution to the Pueblo consistent with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) (hereinafter, ''Trust Fund Reform Act''), this title, and the Settlement Agreement.

(c) INVESTMENT OF FUND.—Upon the Enforcement Date, the Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(1) the Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. 70, ch. 41, 25 U.S.C. 161);

(2) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 1037, ch. 648, 25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(3) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(d) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM FUND.—Upon the Enforcement Date, all monies deposited in the Fund pursuant to section 509(c)(1) or made available from other authorized sources shall be available to the Pueblo for expenditure or withdrawal after the requirements of subsection (e) have been met.

(e) EXPENDITURES AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblo may withdraw all or part of the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan as described in the Trust Fund Reform Act.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the Trust Fund Reform Act, the tribal management plan shall require that the Pueblo spend any funds in accordance with the purposes described in subsection (a).

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the requirement that monies withdrawn from the Fund are used for the purposes specified in subsection (a).

(3) LIABILITY.—If the Pueblo exercises the right to withdraw monies from the Fund, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the monies withdrawn.

(4) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblo shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portions of the funds made available under this title that the Pueblo does not withdraw under paragraph (1)(A).

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts remaining in the Fund will be used.

(C) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this title.

(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Pueblo shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(f) AMOUNTS AVAILABLE ON APPROPRIATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (d), $15,000,000 of the monies deposited in the Fund—

(1) shall be available upon appropriation or availability of the funds from other authorized sources for the Pueblo's acquisition of water rights pursuant to Article 5.1.1.2.3 of the Settlement Agreement, the Buffalo Pasture Recharge Project, implementation of the Pueblo's water rights acquisition program and water management and administration system, the design, planning, engineering, permitting or construction of water or wastewater infrastructure eligible for funding under subsection (a), or costs related to the negotiation, authorization, and implementation of the Settlement Agreement, provided that such funds may be expended prior to the Enforcement Date only for activities which are determined by the Secretary to be more cost effective when implemented as early as possible; and

(2) shall be distributed by the Secretary to the Pueblo on receipt by the Secretary from the Pueblo of a written notice and a Tribal Council resolution that describes the purposes under paragraph (1) for which the monies will be used after a cost-effectiveness determination by the Secretary has been made as described in paragraph (1). The Secretary shall make the determination described in paragraph (1) within a reasonable period of time after receipt of the notice and resolution.

(g) NO PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No portion of the Fund shall be distributed on a per capita basis to members of the Pueblo.

SEC. 506. MARKETING.

(a) PUEBLO WATER RIGHTS.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e), the Pueblo may market water rights secured to it under the Settlement Agreement and Partial Final Decree, provided that such marketing is in accordance with this section.

(b) PUEBLO CONTRACT RIGHTS TO SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT WATER.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e), the Pueblo may subcontract water made available to the Pueblo under the contract authorized under section 508(b)(1)(A) to third parties to supply water for use within or without the Taos Valley, provided that the delivery obligations under such subcontract are not inconsistent with the Secretary's existing San Juan-Chama Project obligations and such subcontract is in accordance with this section.

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Diversion or use of water off Pueblo lands pursuant to Pueblo water rights or Pueblo contract rights to San Juan-Chama Project water shall be subject to and not inconsistent with the same requirements and conditions of State law, any applicable Federal law, and any applicable interstate compact as apply to the exercise of water rights or contract rights to San Juan-Chama Project water held by non-Federal, non-Indian entities, including all applicable State Engineer permitting and reporting requirements.

(2) EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—Such diversion or use off Pueblo lands under paragraph (1) shall not impair water rights or increase surface water depletions within the Taos Valley.

(d) MAXIMUM TERM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The maximum term of any water use lease or subcontract, including all renewals, shall not exceed 99 years in duration.

(2) ALIENATION OF RIGHTS.—The Pueblo shall not permanently alienate any rights it has under the Settlement Agreement, the Partial Final Decree, and this title.

(e) APPROVAL OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove any lease or subcontract submitted by the Pueblo for approval within a reasonable period of time after submission, provided that no Secretarial approval shall be required for any water use lease for less than 10 acre-feet per year with a term of less than 7 years, including all renewals.

(f) NO FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.—The nonuse by a lessee or subcontractor of the Pueblo of any right to which the Pueblo is entitled under the Partial Final Decree shall in no event result in a forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss of all or any part of those rights.

(g) NO PREEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The approval authority of the Secretary provided under subsection (e) shall not amend, construe, supersede, or preempt any State or Federal law, interstate compact, or international treaty that pertains to the Colorado River, the Rio Grande, or any of their tributaries, including the appropriation, use, development, storage, regulation, allocation, conservation, exportation, or quantity of those waters.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The provisions of section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) shall not apply to any water made available under the Settlement Agreement.

(h) NO PREJUDICE.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to establish, address, prejudice, or prevent any party from litigating whether or to what extent any applicable State law, Federal law, or interstate compact does or does not permit, govern, or apply to the use of the Pueblo's water outside of New Mexico.

SEC. 507. MUTUAL-BENEFIT PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the Enforcement Date, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall provide financial assistance in the form of grants on a nonreimbursable basis to Eligible Non-Pueblo Entities to plan, permit, design, engineer, and construct the Mutual-Benefit Projects in accordance with the Settlement Agreement—

(1) to minimize adverse impacts on the Pueblo's water resources by moving future non-Indian ground water pumping away from the Pueblo's Buffalo Pasture; and

(2) to implement the resolution of a dispute over the allocation of certain surface water flows between the Pueblo and non-Indian irrigation water right owners in the community of Arroyo Seco Arriba.

(b) COST-SHARING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of planning, designing, and constructing the Mutual-Benefit Projects authorized in subsection (a) shall be 75 percent and shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the total cost of planning, designing, and constructing the Mutual-Benefit Projects shall be 25 percent and may be in the form of in-kind contributions, including the contribution of any valuable asset or service that the Secretary determines would substantially contribute to completing the Mutual-Benefit Projects.

(3) ADDITIONAL STATE CONTRIBUTION.—As a condition of expenditure by the Secretary of the funds made available under section 509(c)(2), the State shall—

(A) appropriate and make available the non-Federal share described in paragraph (2); and

(B) agree to provide additional funding associated with the Mutual-Benefit Projects as described in paragraph 10 of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 508. SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Contracts issued under this section shall be in accordance with this title and the Settlement Agreement.

(b) CONTRACTS FOR SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT WATER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into 3 repayment contracts within a reasonable period after the date of enactment of this Act, for the delivery of San Juan-Chama Project water in the following amounts:

(A) 2,215 acre-feet/annum to the Pueblo.

(B) 366 acre-feet/annum to the Town of Taos.

(C) 40 acre-feet/annum to the El Prado Water and Sanitation District.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each such contract shall provide that if the conditions precedent set forth in section 509(f)(2) have not been fulfilled by March 31, 2017, the contract shall expire on that date.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—Public Law 87–483 (76 Stat. 97) applies to the contracts entered into under paragraph (1) and no preference shall be applied as a result of section 504(a) with regard to the delivery or distribution of San Juan-Chama Project water or the management or operation of the San Juan-Chama Project.

(c) WAIVER.—With respect to the contract authorized and required by subsection (b)(1)(A) and notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 87–483 (76 Stat. 96) or any other provision of law—

(1) the Secretary shall waive the entirety of the Pueblo's share of the construction costs, both principal and the interest, for the San Juan-Chama Project and pursuant to that waiver, the Pueblo's share of all construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, inclusive of both principal and interest shall be nonreimbursable; and

(2) the Secretary's waiver of the Pueblo's share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project will not result in an increase in the pro rata shares of other San Juan-Chama Project water contractors, but such costs shall be absorbed by the United States Treasury or otherwise appropriated to the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 509. AUTHORIZATIONS, RATIFICATIONS, CONFIRMATIONS, AND CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.

(a) RATIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that any provision of the Settlement Agreement conflicts with any provision of this title, the Settlement Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—To the extent amendments are executed to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this title, such amendments are also authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(b) EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—To the extent that the Settlement Agreement does not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits to the Settlement Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary and any amendments necessary to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this title, after the Pueblo has executed the Settlement Agreement and any such amendments.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) TAOS PUEBLO WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary for deposit in the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund established by section 505(a), for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016, $50,000,000, as adjusted by such amounts as may be required due to increases since April 1, 2007, in construction costs, as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction or rehabilitation involved.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under subparagraph (A), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund established by section 505(a) $38,000,000, as adjusted by such amounts as may be required due to increases since April 1, 2007, in construction costs, as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction or rehabilitation involved, for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

(2) MUTUAL-BENEFIT PROJECTS FUNDING.—

(A) FUNDING.—

(i) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to provide grants pursuant to section 507 $16,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under clause (i), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to provide grants pursuant to section 507 $20,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

(B) DEPOSIT IN FUND.—The Secretary shall deposit the funds made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) into a noninterest-bearing fund, to be known as the ''Taos Settlement Fund'', to be established in the Treasury of the United States so that such funds may be made available on the Enforcement Date as set forth in section 507(a).

(3) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A)(i), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

(d) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into such agreements and to take such measures as the Secretary may deem necessary or appropriate to fulfill the intent of the Settlement Agreement and this title.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) EFFECT OF EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The Secretary's execution of the Settlement Agreement shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—In carrying out this title, the Secretary shall comply with each law of the Federal Government relating to the protection of the environment, including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(f) CONDITIONS PRECEDENT AND SECRETARIAL FINDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the fulfillment of the conditions precedent described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a statement of finding that the conditions have been fulfilled.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conditions precedent referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The President has signed into law the Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act.

(B) To the extent that the Settlement Agreement conflicts with this title, the Settlement Agreement has been revised to conform with this title.

(C) The Settlement Agreement, so revised, including waivers and releases pursuant to section 510, has been executed by the Parties and the Secretary prior to the Parties' motion for entry of the Partial Final Decree.

(D) Congress has fully appropriated or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources all funds made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c).

(E) The Legislature of the State of New Mexico has fully appropriated the funds for the State contributions as specified in the Settlement Agreement, and those funds have been deposited in appropriate accounts.

(F) The State of New Mexico has enacted legislation that amends NMSA 1978, section 72–6–3 to state that a water use due under a water right secured to the Pueblo under the Settlement Agreement or the Partial Final Decree may be leased for a term, including all renewals, not to exceed 99 years, provided that this condition shall not be construed to require that said amendment state that any State law based water rights acquired by the Pueblo or by the United States on behalf of the Pueblo may be leased for said term.

(G) A Partial Final Decree that sets forth the water rights and contract rights to water to which the Pueblo is entitled under the Settlement Agreement and this title and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement and Attachment 5 thereto has been approved by the Court and has become final and nonappealable.

(g) ENFORCEMENT DATE.—The Settlement Agreement shall become enforceable, and the waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 510 and the limited waiver of sovereign immunity set forth in section 511(a) shall become effective, as of the date that the Secretary publishes the notice required by subsection (f)(1).

(h) EXPIRATION DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If all of the conditions precedent described in section (f)(2) have not been fulfilled by March 31, 2017, the Settlement Agreement shall be null and void, the waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 510 and the sovereign immunity waivers in section 511(a) shall not become effective, and any unexpended Federal funds, together with any income earned thereon, and title to any property acquired or constructed with expended Federal funds, shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties in writing and approved by Congress.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(1) or any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (i), title to any property acquired or constructed with expended Federal funds made available under section 505(f) shall be retained by the Pueblo.

(i) RIGHT TO SET-OFF.—If the conditions precedent described in subsection (f)(2) have not been fulfilled by March 31, 2017, and the Settlement Agreement is null and void under subsection (h)(1)—

(1) the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds made available under section 505(f) that were used for purposes other than the purchase of water rights against any claim of the Pueblo against the United States described in section 510(b) (but excluding any claim retained under section 510(c)); and

(2) the Pueblo shall have the option either—

(A) to accept an equitable credit for any water rights acquired with funds made available under section 505(f) against any water rights secured for the Pueblo by the Pueblo, or by the United States on behalf of the Pueblo, in any litigation or future settlement of the case styled New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896-BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939-BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated); or

(B) to convey to the United States any water rights acquired with funds made available under section 505(f).

(j) EXTENSION.—The dates in subsections (h) and (i) and section 510(e) may be extended if the Parties agree that an extension is reasonably necessary.

SEC. 510. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLO AND THE UNITED STATES.—In return for recognition of the Pueblo's water rights and other benefits, including but not limited to the commitments by non-Pueblo parties, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this title, the Pueblo, on behalf of itself and its members, and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo are authorized to execute a waiver and release of claims against the parties to New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated) from—

(1) all claims for water rights in the Taos Valley that the Pueblo, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including but not limited to in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated), up to and including the Enforcement Date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this title;

(2) all claims for water rights, whether for consumptive or nonconsumptive use, in the Rio Grande mainstream or its tributaries that the Pueblo, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo, asserted or could assert in any water rights adjudication proceedings except those claims based on Pueblo or United States ownership of lands or water rights acquired after the Enforcement Date, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the Pueblo or the United States from fully participating in the inter se phase of any such water rights adjudication proceedings;

(3) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including but not limited to claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking) in the Rio Grande mainstream or its tributaries or for lands within the Taos Valley that accrued at any time up to and including the Enforcement Date; and

(4) all claims against the State of New Mexico, its agencies, or employees relating to the negotiation or the adoption of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLO AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Pueblo, on behalf of itself and its members, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to claims for water rights in or water of the Taos Valley that the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including but not limited to in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated);

(2) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights (including but not limited to damages, losses or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water or water rights, or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights or water infrastructure) in the Rio Grande mainstream or its tributaries or within the Taos Valley that first accrued at any time up to and including the Enforcement Date;

(3) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees for an accounting of funds appropriated by the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1562), the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1552), the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1757), the Act of August 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 564), and the Act of May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 291), as authorized by the Pueblo Lands Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), and the Pueblo Lands Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108), and for breach of trust relating to funds for water replacement appropriated by said Acts that first accrued before the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the pending litigation of claims relating to the Pueblo's water rights in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated); and

(5) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the negotiation, Execution or the adoption of the Settlement Agreement, exhibits thereto, the Final Decree, or this title.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this title, the Pueblo on behalf of itself and its members and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo retain—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement, the Final Decree, including the Partial Final Decree, the San Juan-Chama Project contract between the Pueblo and the United States, or this title;

(2) all claims against persons other than the Parties to the Settlement Agreement for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water rights (including but not limited to claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights) within the Taos Valley arising out of activities occurring outside the Taos Valley or the Taos Valley Stream System;

(3) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired pursuant to State law, to the extent not inconsistent with the Partial Final Decree and the Settlement Agreement (including water rights for the land the Pueblo owns in Questa, New Mexico);

(5) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water including but not limited to any claims the Pueblo might have under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (including but not limited to claims for damages to natural resources), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those Acts;

(6) all claims relating to damages, losses, or injuries to land or natural resources not due to loss of water or water rights (including but not limited to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights); and

(7) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and claims not specifically waived and released pursuant to this title and the Settlement Agreement.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this title—

(1) affects the ability of the United States acting in its sovereign capacity to take actions authorized by law, including but not limited to any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), and the regulations implementing such Acts;

(2) affects the ability of the United States to take actions acting in its capacity as trustee for any other Indian tribe or allottee;

(3) confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(A) interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment or determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; or

(B) conduct judicial review of Federal agency action; or

(4) waives any claim of a member of the Pueblo in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Pueblo.

(e) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense

relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of—

(A) March 31, 2017; or

(B) the Enforcement Date.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the tolling of any period of limitations or any time-based equitable defense under any other applicable law.

SEC. 511. INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) LIMITED WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—Upon and after the Enforcement Date, if any Party to the Settlement Agreement brings an action in any court of competent jurisdiction over the subject matter relating only and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or this title, and names the United States or the Pueblo as a party, then the United States, the Pueblo, or both may be added as a party to any such action, and any claim by the United States or the Pueblo to sovereign immunity from the action is waived, but only for the limited and sole purpose of such interpretation or enforcement, and no waiver of sovereign immunity is made for any action against the United States or the Pueblo that seeks money damages.

(b) SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this title shall be deemed as conferring, restricting, enlarging, or determining the subject matter jurisdiction of any court, including the jurisdiction of the court that enters the Partial Final Decree adjudicating the Pueblo's water rights.

(c) REGULATORY AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this title shall be deemed to determine or limit any authority of the State or the Pueblo to regulate or administer waters or water rights now or in the future.

SEC. 512. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this title shall be construed in any way to quantify or otherwise adversely affect the land and water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any other Indian tribe.

SEC. 513. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized to be carried out under this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly to carry out the purposes of this title by Congress or there are not enough monies available to carry out the purposes of this title in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established under section 10501 of Public Law 111–11 or the ''Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health'' established by section 601(a) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c(a)).

TITLE VI—AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act''.

SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AAMODT CASE.—The term ''Aamodt Case'' means the civil action entitled State of New Mexico, ex rel. State Engineer and United States of America, Pueblo de Nambe, Pueblo de Pojoaque, Pueblo de San Ildefonso, and Pueblo de Tesuque v. R. Lee Aamodt, et al., No. 66 CV 6639 MV/LCS (D.N.M.).

(2) ACRE-FEET.—The term ''acre-feet'' means acre-feet of water per year.

(3) AUTHORITY.—The term ''Authority'' means the Pojoaque Basin Regional Water Authority described in section 9.5 of the Settlement Agreement or an alternate entity acceptable to the Pueblos and the County to operate and maintain the diversion and treatment facilities, certain transmission pipelines, and other facilities of the Regional Water System.

(4) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(5) COST-SHARING AND SYSTEM INTEGRATION AGREEMENT.—The term ''Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement'' means the agreement, dated August 27, 2009, to be executed by the United States, the State, the Pueblos, the County, and the City that—

(A) describes the location, capacity, and management (including the distribution of water to customers) of the Regional Water System; and

(B) allocates the costs of the Regional Water System with respect to—

(i) the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the Regional Water System;

(ii) rights-of-way for the Regional Water System; and

(iii) the acquisition of water rights.

(6) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

(7) COUNTY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.—The term ''County Distribution System'' means the portion of the Regional Water System that serves water customers on non-Pueblo land in the Pojoaque Basin.

(8) COUNTY WATER UTILITY.—The term ''County Water Utility'' means the water utility organized by the County to—

(A) receive water distributed by the Authority; and

(B) provide the water received under subparagraph (A) to customers on non-Pueblo land in the Pojoaque Basin.

(9) ENGINEERING REPORT.—The term ''Engineering Report'' means the report entitled ''Pojoaque Regional Water System Engineering Report'' dated September 2008 and any amendments thereto, including any modifications which may be required by section 611(d)(2).

(10) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund established by section 615(a).

(11) OPERATING AGREEMENT.—The term ''Operating Agreement'' means the agreement between the Pueblos and the County executed under section 612(a).

(12) OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''operations, maintenance, and replacement costs'' means all costs for the operation of the Regional Water System that are necessary for the safe, efficient, and continued functioning of the Regional Water System to produce the benefits described in the Settlement Agreement.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''operations, maintenance, and replacement costs'' does not include construction costs or costs related to construction design and planning.

(13) POJOAQUE BASIN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Pojoaque Basin'' means the geographic area limited by a surface water divide (which can be drawn on a topographic map), within which area rainfall and runoff flow into arroyos, drainages, and named tributaries that eventually drain to—

(i) the Rio Pojoaque; or

(ii) the 2 unnamed arroyos immediately south; and

(iii) 2 arroyos (including the Arroyo Alamo) that are north of the confluence of the Rio Pojoaque and the Rio Grande.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''Pojoaque Basin'' includes the San Ildefonso Eastern Reservation recognized by section 8 of Public Law 87–231 (75 Stat. 505).

(14) PUEBLO.—The term ''Pueblo'' means each of the pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, or Tesuque.

(15) PUEBLOS.—The term ''Pueblos'' means collectively the Pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, and Tesuque.

(16) PUEBLO LAND.—The term ''Pueblo land'' means any real property that is—

(A) held by the United States in trust for a Pueblo within the Pojoaque Basin;

(B)(i) owned by a Pueblo within the Pojoaque Basin before the date on which a court approves the Settlement Agreement; or

(ii) acquired by a Pueblo on or after the date on which a court approves the Settlement Agreement, if the real property is located—

(I) within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo, as recognized and conformed by a patent issued under the Act of December 22, 1858 (11 Stat. 374, chapter V); or

(II) within the exterior boundaries of any territory set aside for the Pueblo by law, executive order, or court decree;

(C) owned by a Pueblo or held by the United States in trust for the benefit of a Pueblo outside the Pojoaque Basin that is located within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo as recognized and confirmed by a patent issued under the Act of December 22, 1858 (11 Stat. 374, chapter V); or

(D) within the exterior boundaries of any real property located outside the Pojoaque Basin set aside for a Pueblo by law, executive order, or court decree, if the land is within or contiguous to land held by the United States in trust for the Pueblo as of January 1, 2005.

(17) PUEBLO WATER FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Pueblo Water Facility'' means—

(i) a portion of the Regional Water System that serves only water customers on Pueblo land; and

(ii) portions of a Pueblo water system in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that serve water customers on non-Pueblo land, also in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, or their successors, that are—

(I) depicted in the final project design, as modified by the drawings reflecting the completed Regional Water System; and

(II) described in the Operating Agreement.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Pueblo Water Facility'' includes—

(i) the barrier dam and infiltration project on the Rio Pojoaque described in the Engineering Report; and

(ii) the Tesuque Pueblo infiltration pond described in the Engineering Report.

(18) REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Regional Water System'' means the Regional Water System described in section 611(a).

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''Regional Water System'' does not include the County or Pueblo water supply delivered through the Regional Water System.

(19) SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT.—The term ''San Juan-Chama Project'' means the Project authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 97), and the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

(20) SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT ACT.—The term ''San Juan-Chama Project Act'' means sections 8 through 18 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 97).

(21) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(22) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the agreement among the State, the Pueblos, the United States, the County, and the City dated January 19, 2006, and signed by all of

the government parties to the Settlement Agreement (other than the United States) on May 3, 2006, as amended in conformity with this title.

(23) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

Subtitle A—Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System

SEC. 611. AUTHORIZATION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall plan, design, and construct a regional water system in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, to be known as the ''Regional Water System''—

(1) to divert and distribute water to the Pueblos and to the County Water Utility, in accordance with the Engineering Report; and

(2) that consists of—

(A) surface water diversion facilities at San Ildefonso Pueblo on the Rio Grande; and

(B) any treatment, transmission, storage and distribution facilities and wellfields for the County Distribution System and Pueblo Water Facilities that are necessary to supply 4,000 acre-feet of water within the Pojoaque Basin, unless modified in accordance with subsection (d)(2).

(b) FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.—The Secretary shall issue a final project design within 90 days of completion of the environmental compliance described in section 616 for the Regional Water System that—

(1) is consistent with the Engineering Report; and

(2) includes a description of any Pueblo Water Facilities.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LAND; WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—Upon request, and in exchange for the funding which shall be provided in section 617(c), the Pueblos shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way as may be necessary for the construction of the Regional Water System at no cost to the Secretary. To the extent that the State or County own easements or rights-of-way that may be used for construction of the Regional Water System, the State or County shall provide that land or interest in land as necessary for construction at no cost to the Secretary. The Secretary shall acquire any other land or interest in land that is necessary for the construction of the Regional Water System.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall not condemn water rights for purposes of the Regional Water System.

(d) CONDITIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not begin construction of the Regional Water System facilities until the date on which—

(A) the Secretary executes—

(i) the Settlement Agreement; and

(ii) the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement; and

(B) the State and the County have entered into an agreement with the Secretary to contribute the non-Federal share of the costs of the construction in accordance with the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(2) MODIFICATIONS TO REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State and the County, in agreement with the Pueblos, the City, and other signatories to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, may modify the extent, size, and capacity of the County Distribution System as set forth in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(B) EFFECT.—A modification under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall not affect implementation of the Settlement Agreement so long as the provisions in section 623 are satisfied; and

(ii) may result in an adjustment of the State and County cost-share allocation as set forth in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(e) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) shall not apply to the design and construction of the Regional Water System.

(f) CONSTRUCTION COSTS.—

(1) PUEBLO WATER FACILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the expenditures of the Secretary to construct the Pueblo Water Facilities under this section shall not exceed $106,400,000.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in construction costs since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices.

(2) COSTS TO PUEBLO.—The costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out activities to construct the Pueblo Water Facilities under this section shall not be reimbursable to the United States.

(3) COUNTY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.—As a condition of the Secretary using the funds made available pursuant to section 617(a)(1), the costs of constructing the County Distribution System shall be a State and local expense pursuant to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(g) INITIATION OF DISCUSSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the cost of constructing the Regional Water System exceed the amounts described in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement for construction of the Regional Water System and would necessitate funds in excess of the amount made available pursuant to section 617(a)(1), the Secretary shall initiate negotiations with the parties to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement for an agreement regarding non-Federal contributions to ensure that the Regional Water System can be completed as required by section 623(e).

(2) JOINT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The United States shall not bear the entire amount of any cost overrun, nor shall the State be responsible to pay any amounts in addition to the amounts specified in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), on completion of the construction of the Regional Water System as defined in section 623(e), the Secretary, in accordance with the Operating Agreement, shall convey to—

(A) each Pueblo the portion of any Pueblo Water Facility that is located within the boundaries of the Pueblo, including any land or interest in land located within the boundaries of the Pueblo that is acquired by the United States for the construction of the Pueblo Water Facility;

(B) the County the County Distribution System, including any land or interest in land acquired by the United States for the construction of the County Distribution System; and

(C) the Authority any portions of the Regional Water System that remain after making the conveyances under subparagraphs (A) and (B), including any land or interest in land acquired by the United States for the construction of the portions of the Regional Water System.

(2) CONDITIONS FOR CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall not convey any portion of the Regional Water System facilities under paragraph (1) until the date on which—

(A) construction of the Regional Water System is substantially complete, as defined in section 623(e); and

(B) the Operating Agreement is executed in accordance with section 612.

(3) SUBSEQUENT CONVEYANCE.—On conveyance by the Secretary under paragraph (1), the Pueblos, the County, and the Authority shall not reconvey any portion of the Regional Water System conveyed to the Pueblos, the County, and the Authority, respectively, unless the reconveyance is authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.—On conveyance of a portion of the Regional Water System under paragraph (1), the United States shall have no further right, title, or interest in and to the portion of the Regional Water System conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION.—On conveyance of a portion of the Regional Water System under paragraph (1), the Pueblos, County, or the Authority, as applicable, may, at the expense of the Pueblos, County, or the Authority, construct any additional infrastructure that is necessary to fully use the water delivered by the Regional Water System.

(6) TAXATION.—Conveyance of title to any portion of the Regional Water System, the Pueblo Water Facilities, or the County Distribution System under paragraph (1) does not waive or alter any applicable Federal law prohibiting taxation of such facilities or the underlying land.

(7) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any land or facility under this section, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land and facilities conveyed, other than damages caused by acts of negligence by the United States, or by employees or agents of the United States, prior to the date of conveyance.

(B) TORT CLAIMS.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

(8) EFFECT.—Nothing in any transfer of ownership provided or any conveyance thereto as provided in this section shall extinguish the right of any Pueblo, the County, or the Regional Water Authority to the continuous use and benefit of each easement or right of way for the use, operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of Pueblo Water Facilities, the County Distribution System or the Regional Water System or for wastewater purposes as provided in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

SEC. 612. OPERATING AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblos and the County shall submit to the Secretary an executed Operating Agreement for the Regional Water System that is consistent with this title, the Settlement Agreement, and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement not later than 180 days after the later of—

(1) the date of completion of environmental compliance and permitting; or

(2) the date of issuance of a final project design for the Regional Water System under section 611(b).

(b) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the Operating Agreement within a reasonable period of time after the Pueblos and the County submit the Operating Agreement described in subsection (a) and upon making a determination that the Operating Agreement is consistent with this title, the Settlement Agreement, and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(c) CONTENTS.—The Operating Agreement shall include—

(1) provisions consistent with the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement and necessary to implement the intended benefits of the Regional Water System described in those documents;

(2) provisions for—

(A) the distribution of water conveyed through the Regional Water System, including a delineation of—

(i) distribution lines for the County Distribution System;

(ii) distribution lines for the Pueblo Water Facilities; and

(iii) distribution lines that serve both—

(I) the County Distribution System; and

(II) the Pueblo Water Facilities;

(B) the allocation of the Regional Water System capacity;

(C) the terms of use of unused water capacity in the Regional Water System;

(D) terms of interim use of County unused capacity, in accordance with section 614(d);

(E) the construction of additional infrastructure and the acquisition of associated rights-of-way or easements necessary to enable any of the Pueblos or the County to fully use water allocated to the Pueblos or the County from the Regional Water System, including provisions addressing when the construction of such additional infrastructure requires approval by the Authority;

(F) the allocation and payment of annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Regional Water System, including the portions of the Regional Water System that are used to treat, transmit, and distribute water to both the Pueblo Water Facilities and the County Water Utility;

(G) the operation of wellfields located on Pueblo land;

(H) the transfer of any water rights necessary to provide the Pueblo water supply described in section 613(a);

(I) the operation of the Regional Water System with respect to the water supply, including the allocation of the water supply in accordance with section 3.1.8.4.2 of the Settlement Agreement so that, in the event of a shortage of supply to the Regional Water System, the supply to each of the Pueblos' and to the County's distribution system shall be reduced on a pro rata basis, in proportion to each distribution system's most current annual use; and

(J) dispute resolution; and

(3) provisions for operating and maintaining the Regional Water System facilities before and after conveyance under section 611(h), including provisions to—

(A) ensure that—

(i) the operation of, and the diversion and conveyance of water by, the Regional Water System is in accordance with the Settlement Agreement;

(ii) the wells in the Regional Water System are used in conjunction with the surface water supply of the Regional Water System to ensure a reliable firm supply of water to all users of the Regional Water System, consistent with the intent of the Settlement Agreement that surface supplies will be used to the maximum extent feasible;

(iii) the respective obligations regarding delivery, payment, operation, and management are enforceable; and

(iv) the County has the right to serve any new water users located on non-Pueblo land in the Pojoaque Basin; and

(B) allow for any aquifer storage and recovery projects that are approved by the Office of the New Mexico State Engineer.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in this title precludes the Operating Agreement from authorizing phased or interim operations if the Regional Water System is constructed in phases.

SEC. 613. ACQUISITION OF PUEBLO WATER SUPPLY FOR REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of providing a reliable firm supply of water from the Regional Water System for the Pueblos in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary, on behalf of the Pueblos, shall—

(1) acquire water rights to—

(A) 302 acre-feet of Nambe reserved water described in section 2.6.2 of the Settlement Agreement; and

(B) 1141 acre-feet from water acquired by the County for water rights commonly referred to as ''Top of the World'' rights in the Aamodt Case;

(2) enter into a contract with the Pueblos for 1,079 acre-feet in accordance with section 11 of the San Juan-Chama Project Act; and

(3) by application to the State Engineer, seek approval to divert the water acquired and made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) at the points of diversion for the Regional Water System, consistent with the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(b) FORFEITURE.—The nonuse of the water supply secured by the Secretary for the Pueblos under subsection (a) shall in no event result in forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss thereof.

(c) TRUST.—The Pueblo water rights secured under subsection (a) shall be held by the United States in trust for the Pueblos.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—The water supply made available pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be subject to the San Juan-Chama Project Act, and no preference shall be provided to the Pueblos as a result of subsection (c) with regard to the delivery or distribution of San Juan-Chama Project water or the management or operation of the San Juan-Chama Project.

(e) CONTRACT FOR SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT WATER SUPPLY.—With respect to the contract for the water supply required by subsection (a)(2), such San Juan-Chama Project contract shall be pursuant to the following terms:

(1) WAIVERS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of the San Juan-Chama Project Act, or any other provision of law—

(A) the Secretary shall waive the entirety of the Pueblos' share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, and pursuant to that waiver, the Pueblos' share of all construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, inclusive of both principal and interest, due from 1972 to the execution of the contract required by subsection (a)(2), shall be nonreimbursable;

(B) the Secretary's waiver of each Pueblo's share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project will not result in an increase in the pro rata shares of other San Juan-Chama Project water contractors, but such costs shall be absorbed by the United States Treasury or otherwise appropriated to the Department of the Interior; and

(C) the construction costs associated with any water made available from the San Juan-Chama Project which were determined nonreimbursable and nonreturnable pursuant to Public Law No. 88–293, 78 Stat. 171 (March 26, 1964), shall remain nonreimbursable and nonreturnable.

(2) TERMINATION.—The contract shall provide that it shall terminate only on—

(A) failure of the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to enter a final decree for the Aamodt Case by the expiration date described in section 623(b), or within the time period of any extension of that deadline granted by the court; or

(B) entry of an order by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico voiding the final decree and Settlement Agreement for the Aamodt Case pursuant to section 10.3 of the Settlement Agreement.

(f) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall use the water supply secured under subsection (a) only for the purposes described in the Settlement Agreement.

(g) FULFILLMENT OF WATER SUPPLY ACQUISITION OBLIGATIONS.—Compliance with subsections (a) through (f) shall satisfy any and all obligations of the Secretary to acquire or secure a water supply for the Pueblos pursuant to the Settlement Agreement.

(h) RIGHTS OF PUEBLOS IN SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT UNAFFECTED.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) through (g), the Pueblos, the County or the Regional Water Authority may acquire any additional water rights to ensure all parties to the Settlement Agreement receive the full allocation of water provided by the Settlement Agreement and nothing in this title amends or modifies the quantities of water allocated to the Pueblos thereunder.

SEC. 614. DELIVERY AND ALLOCATION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY AND WATER.

(a) ALLOCATION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Regional Water System shall have the capacity to divert from the Rio Grande a quantity of water sufficient to provide—

(A) up to 4,000 acre-feet of consumptive use of water; and

(B) the requisite peaking capacity described in—

(i) the Engineering Report; and

(ii) the final project design.

(2) ALLOCATION TO THE PUEBLOS AND COUNTY WATER UTILITY.—Of the capacity described in paragraph (1)—

(A) there shall be allocated to the Pueblos—

(i) sufficient capacity for the conveyance of 2,500 acre-feet consumptive use; and

(ii) the requisite peaking capacity for the quantity of water described in clause (i); and

(B) there shall be allocated to the County Water Utility—

(i) sufficient capacity for the conveyance of up to 1,500 acre-feet consumptive use; and

(ii) the requisite peaking capacity for the quantity of water described in clause (i).

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water shall be allocated to the Pueblos and the County Water Utility under this subsection in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle;

(B) the Settlement Agreement; and

(C) the Operating Agreement.

(b) DELIVERY OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM WATER.—The Authority shall deliver water from the Regional Water System—

(1) to the Pueblos water in a quantity sufficient to allow full consumptive use of up to 2,500 acre-feet per year of water rights by the Pueblos in accordance with—

(A) the Settlement Agreement;

(B) the Operating Agreement; and

(C) this subtitle; and

(2) to the County water in a quantity sufficient to allow full consumptive use of up to 1,500 acre-feet per year of water rights by the County Water Utility in accordance with—

(A) the Settlement Agreement;

(B) the Operating Agreement; and

(C) this subtitle.

(c) ADDITIONAL USE OF ALLOCATION QUANTITY AND UNUSED CAPACITY.—The Regional Water System may be used to—

(1) provide for use of return flow credits to allow for full consumptive use of the water allocated in the Settlement Agreement to each of the Pueblos and to the County; and

(2) convey water allocated to one of the Pueblos or the County Water Utility for the benefit of another Pueblo or the County Water Utility or allow use of unused capacity by each other through the Regional

Water System in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between the Pueblos, or between a Pueblo and County Water Utility, as applicable, if—

(A) such intergovernmental agreements are consistent with the Operating Agreement, the Settlement Agreement, and this title;

(B) capacity is available without reducing water delivery to any Pueblo or the County Water Utility in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, unless the County Water Utility or Pueblo contracts for a reduction in water delivery or Regional Water System capacity;

(C) the Pueblo or County Water Utility contracting for use of the unused capacity or water has the right to use the water under applicable law; and

(D) any agreement for the use of unused capacity or water provides for payment of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the use of capacity or water.

(d) INTERIM USE OF COUNTY CAPACITY.—In accordance with section 9.6.4 of the Settlement Agreement, the County may use unused capacity and water rights of the County Water Utility to supply water within the County outside of the Pojoaque Basin—

(1) on approval by the State and the Authority; and

(2) subject to the issuance of a permit by the New Mexico State Engineer.

SEC. 615. AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund,'' consisting of—

(1) such amounts as are made available to the Fund under section 617(c) or other authorized sources; and

(2) any interest earned from investment of amounts in the Fund under subsection (b).

(b) MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, invest amounts in the Fund, and make amounts available from the Fund for distribution to the Pueblos in accordance with—

(1) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(2) this title.

(c) INVESTMENT OF THE FUND.—On the date on which the waivers become effective as set forth in section 623(d), the Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(1) the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161);

(2) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(3) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(d) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Pueblo may withdraw all or part of the Pueblo's portion of the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan as described in the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the tribal management plan shall require that a Pueblo spend any amounts withdrawn from the Fund in accordance with the purposes described in section 617(c).

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the provisions of any tribal management plan to ensure that any amounts withdrawn from the Fund under an approved tribal management plan are used in accordance with this subtitle.

(4) LIABILITY.—If a Pueblo or the Pueblos exercise the right to withdraw amounts from the Fund, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the amounts withdrawn.

(5) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblos shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the amounts in the Fund that the Pueblos do not withdraw under this subsection.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts remaining in the Fund will be used.

(C) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this title, the Settlement Agreement, and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(D) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Pueblos shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(6) NO PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—No part of the principal of the Fund, or the interest or income accruing on the principal shall be distributed to any member of a Pueblo on a per capita basis.

(7) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM THE FUND.—

(A) APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), amounts made available under section 617(c)(1), or from other authorized sources, shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after the publication of the statement of findings required by section 623(a)(1).

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the amounts described in that clause may be expended before the date of publication of the statement of findings under section 623(a)(1) for any activity that is more cost-effective when implemented in conjunction with the construction of the Regional Water System, as determined by the Secretary.

(B) COMPLETION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Amounts made available under section 617(c)(1) or from other authorized sources shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after those portions of the Regional Water System described in section 1.5.24 of the Settlement Agreement have been declared substantially complete by the Secretary.

SEC. 616. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Secretary shall comply with each law of the Federal Government relating to the protection of the environment, including—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(b) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.—Nothing in this title affects the outcome of any analysis conducted by the Secretary or any other Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

SEC. 617. FUNDING.

(a) REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(1) FUNDING.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Subject to paragraph (5), out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary for the planning, design, and construction of the Regional Water System and the conduct of environmental compliance activities under section 616 an amount not to exceed $56,400,000, as adjusted under paragraph (4), for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016, to remain available until expended.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under subparagraph (A), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the planning, design, and construction of the Regional Water System and the conduct of environmental compliance activities under section 616 $50,000,000, as adjusted under paragraph (4), for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2024.

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraph (1)(A), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

(3) PRIORITY OF FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to funding—

(A) the construction of the San Ildefonso portion of the Regional Water System, consisting of—

(i) the surface water diversion, treatment, and transmission facilities at San Ildefonso Pueblo; and

(ii) the San Ildefonso Pueblo portion of the Pueblo Water Facilities; and

(B) that part of the Regional Water System providing 475 acre-feet to Pojoaque Pueblo pursuant to section 2.2 of the Settlement Agreement.

(4) ADJUSTMENT.—The amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be adjusted annually to account for increases in construction costs since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices.

(5) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No amounts shall be made available under paragraph (1) for the construction of the Regional Water System until the date on which the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico issues an order approving the Settlement Agreement.

(B) RECORD OF DECISION.—No amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be expended for construction unless the record of decision issued by the Secretary after completion of an environmental impact statement provides for a preferred alternative that is in substantial compliance with the proposed Regional Water System, as defined in the Engineering Report.

(b) ACQUISITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary for the acquisition of the water rights under section 613(a)(1)(B) $5,400,000.

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

(c) AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.—

(1) FUNDING.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary the following amounts for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015:

(i) $15,000,000, as adjusted according to the CPI Urban Index beginning on October 1, 2006, which shall be allocated to the Pueblos, in accordance with section 2.7.1 of the Settlement Agreement, for the rehabilitation, improvement, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the agricultural delivery facilities, waste water systems, and other water-

related infrastructure of the applicable Pueblo.

(ii) $5,000,000, as adjusted according to the CPI Urban Index beginning on January 1, 2011, and any interest on that amount, which shall be allocated to the Pueblo of Nambe only for the acquisition land, other real property interests, or economic development for the Nambe reserved water rights in accordance with section 613(a)(1)(A).

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amounts made available under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), respectively, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2024, $37,500,000 to assist the Pueblos in paying the Pueblos' share of the cost of operating, maintaining, and replacing the Pueblo Water Facilities and the Regional Water System.

(2) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Prior to conveyance of the Regional Water System pursuant to section 611, the Secretary is authorized to and shall pay any operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the Pueblo Water Facilities or the Regional Water System, up to the amount made available under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (A) $5,000,000.

(C) OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AFTER COMPLETION.—After the date on which construction of the Regional Water System is completed and the amounts required to be deposited in the Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund pursuant to paragraph (1) have been deposited by the Federal Government—

(i) the Federal Government shall have no obligation to pay for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the Pueblo Water Facilities or the Regional Water System; and

(ii) the authorization for the Secretary to expend funds for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of those systems under subparagraph (A) shall expire.

(3) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraphs (1)(A), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended or until the authorization for the Secretary to expend funds pursuant to paragraph (2) expires.

Subtitle B—Pojoaque Basin Indian Water Rights Settlement

SEC. 621. SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT APPROVAL.

(a) APPROVAL.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement (including any amendments to the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement that are executed to make the Settlement Agreement or the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement consistent with this title) are authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(b) EXECUTION.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement (including any amendments that are necessary to make the Settlement Agreement or the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement consistent with this title).

(c) AUTHORITIES OF THE PUEBLOS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each of the Pueblos may enter into leases or contracts to exchange water rights or to forebear undertaking new or expanded water uses for water rights recognized in section 2.1 of the Settlement Agreement for use within the Pojoaque Basin, in accordance with the other limitations of section 2.1.5 of the Settlement Agreement, provided that section 2.1.5 is amended accordingly.

(2) APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—Consistent with the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary shall approve or disapprove a lease or contract entered into under paragraph (1).

(3) PROHIBITION ON PERMANENT ALIENATION.—No lease or contract under paragraph (1) shall be for a term exceeding 99 years, nor shall any such lease or contract provide for permanent alienation of any portion of the water rights made available to the Pueblos under the Settlement Agreement.

(4) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) shall not apply to any lease or contract entered into under paragraph (1).

(5) LEASING OR MARKETING OF WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply provided on behalf of the Pueblos pursuant to section 613(a)(1) may only be leased or marketed by any of the Pueblos pursuant to the intergovernmental agreements described in section 614(c)(2).

(d) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary shall amend the contracts relating to the Nambe Falls Dam and Reservoir that are necessary to use water supplied from the Nambe Falls Dam and Reservoir in accordance with the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 622. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

(a) EFFECT OF EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The execution of the Settlement Agreement under section 611(b) shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—In carrying out this title, the Secretary shall comply with each law of the Federal Government relating to the protection of the environment, including—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 623. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT AND ENFORCEMENT DATE.

(a) CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the fulfillment of the conditions precedent described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register by September 15, 2017, a statement of findings that the conditions have been fulfilled.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The conditions precedent referred to in paragraph (1) are the conditions that—

(A) to the extent that the Settlement Agreement conflicts with this subtitle, the Settlement Agreement has been revised to conform with this subtitle;

(B) the Settlement Agreement, so revised, including waivers and releases pursuant to section 624, has been executed by the appropriate parties and the Secretary;

(C) Congress has fully appropriated, or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources, all funds authorized by section 617, with the exception of subsection (a)(1) of that section;

(D) the Secretary has acquired and entered into appropriate contracts for the water rights described in section 613(a);

(E) for purposes of section 613(a), permits have been issued by the New Mexico State Engineer to the Regional Water Authority to change the points of diversion to the mainstem of the Rio Grande for the diversion and consumptive use of at least 2,381 acre-feet by the Pueblos as part of the water supply for the Regional Water System, subject to the conditions that—

(i) the permits shall be free of any condition that materially adversely affects the ability of the Pueblos or the Regional Water Authority to divert or use the Pueblo water supply described in section 613(a), including water rights acquired in addition to those described in section 613(a), in accordance with section 613(g); and

(ii) the Settlement Agreement shall establish the means to address any permit conditions to ensure the ability of the Pueblos to fully divert and consume at least 2,381 acre-feet as part of the water supply for the Regional Water System, including defining the conditions that will not constitute a material adverse affect;

(F) the State has enacted any necessary legislation and provided any funding that may be required under the Settlement Agreement;

(G) a partial final decree that sets forth the water rights and other rights to water to which the Pueblos are entitled under the Settlement Agreement and this subtitle and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement has been approved by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico;

(H) a final decree that sets forth the water rights for all parties to the Aamodt Case and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement has been approved by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico; and

(I) the waivers and releases described in section 624 have been executed.

(b) EXPIRATION DATE.—If all the conditions precedent described in subsection (a)(2) have not been fulfilled by September 15, 2017—

(1) the Settlement Agreement shall no longer be effective;

(2) the waivers and releases described in the Settlement Agreement and section 624 shall not be effective;

(3) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title, together with any interest earned on those funds, any water rights or contracts to use water, and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Pueblos and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(4) except for Federal funds used to acquire or develop property that is returned to the Federal Government under paragraph (3), the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title that were expended or withdrawn, together with any interest accrued on those funds, against any claims against the United States—

(A) relating to water rights in the Pojoaque Basin asserted by any Pueblo that benefitted from the use of expended or withdrawn Federal funds; or

(B) in any future settlement of the Aamodt Case.

(c) ENFORCEMENT DATE.—The Settlement Agreement shall become enforceable beginning on the date on which the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico enters a partial final decree pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(G) and an Interim Administrative Order consistent with the Settlement Agreement.

(d) EFFECTIVENESS OF WAIVERS.—The waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 624 shall become effective as of the date that the Secretary publishes the notice required by subsection (a)(1).

(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(1) CRITERIA FOR SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Subject to the provisions in section 611(d) concerning the extent, size, and capacity of the County Distribution System, the Regional Water System shall be determined to be substantially completed if the infrastructure has been constructed capable of—

(A) diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of 2,500 acre-feet of water to the Pueblos; and

(B) diverting, treating, and transmitting the quantity of water specified in the Engineering Report to the County Distribution System.

(2) CONSULTATION.—On or after June 30, 2021, at the request of 1 or more of the Pueblos, the Secretary shall consult with the Pueblos and confer with the County and the State on whether the criteria in paragraph (1) for substantial completion of the Regional Water System have been met or will be met by June 30, 2024.

(3) WRITTEN DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—Not earlier than June 30, 2021, at the request of 1 or more of the Pueblos and after the consultation required by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(A) determine whether the Regional Water System has been substantially completed based on the criteria described in paragraph (1); and

(B) submit a written notice of the determination under subparagraph (A) to—

(i) the Pueblos;

(ii) the County; and

(iii) the State.

(4) RIGHT TO REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A determination by the Secretary under paragraph (3)(A) shall be considered to be a final agency action subject to judicial review by the Decree Court under sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) FAILURE TO MAKE TIMELY DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If a Pueblo requests a written determination under paragraph (3) and the Secretary fails to make such a written determination by the date described in clause (ii), there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the failure constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under section 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) DATE.—The date referred to in clause (i) is the date that is the later of—

(I) the date that is 180 days after the date of receipt by the Secretary of the request by the Pueblo; and

(II) June 30, 2023.

(C) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title gives any Pueblo or Settlement Party the right to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary regarding whether the Regional Water System has been substantially completed except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(5) RIGHT TO VOID FINAL DECREE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 30, 2024, on a determination by the Secretary, after consultation with the Pueblos, that the Regional Water System is not substantially complete, 1 or more of the Pueblos, or the United States acting on behalf of a Pueblo, shall have the right to notify the Decree Court of the determination.

(B) EFFECT.—The Final Decree shall have no force or effect on a finding by the Decree Court that a Pueblo, or the United States acting on behalf of a Pueblo, has submitted proper notification under subparagraph (A).

(f) VOIDING OF WAIVERS.—If the Final Decree is void under subsection (e)(5)—

(1) the Settlement Agreement shall no longer be effective;

(2) the waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 624 shall no longer be effective;

(3) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title, together with any interest earned on those funds, any water rights or contracts to use water, and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Pueblos and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(4) except for Federal funds used to acquire or develop property that is returned to the Federal Government under paragraph (3), the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title that were expended or withdrawn, together with any interest accrued on those funds, against any claims against the United States—

(A) relating to water rights in the Pojoaque Basin asserted by any Pueblo that benefitted from the use of expended or withdrawn Federal funds; or

(B) in any future settlement of the Aamodt Case.

(g) EXTENSION.—The dates in subsections (a)(1) and (b) may be extended if the parties to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement agree that an extension is reasonably necessary.

SEC. 624. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLOS AND THE UNITED STATES.—In return for recognition of the Pueblos' water rights and other benefits, including waivers and releases by non-Pueblo parties, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this title, the Pueblos, on behalf of themselves and their members, and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos are authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims for water rights in the Pojoaque Basin that the Pueblos, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the Aamodt Case, up to and including the waiver effectiveness date identified in section 623(d), except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this title;

(2) all claims for water rights for lands in the Pojoaque Basin and for rights to use water in the Pojoaque Basin that the Pueblos, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos, might be able to otherwise assert in any proceeding not initiated on or before the date of enactment of this Act, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this title;

(3) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking) for land within the Pojoaque Basin that accrued at any time up to and including the waiver effectiveness date identified in section 623(d);

(4) their defenses in the Aamodt Case to the claims previously asserted therein by other parties to the Settlement Agreement;

(5) all pending and future inter se challenges to the quantification and priority of water rights of non-Pueblo wells in the Pojoaque Basin, except as provided by section 2.8 of the Settlement Agreement;

(6) all pending and future inter se challenges against other parties to the Settlement Agreement;

(7) all claims for damages, losses, or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water) attributable to City of Santa Fe pumping of groundwater that has effects on the ground and surface water supplies of the Pojoaque Basin, provided that this waiver shall not be effective by the Pueblo of Tesuque unless there is a water resources agreement executed between the Pueblo of Tesuque and the City of Santa Fe; and

(8) all claims for damages, losses, or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water) attributable to County of Santa Fe pumping of groundwater that has effects on the ground and surface water supplies of the Pojoaque Basin.

(b) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLOS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Pueblos, on behalf of themselves and their members, are authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees, relating to claims for water rights in or water of the Pojoaque Basin or for rights to use water in the Pojoaque Basin that the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the Aamodt Case;

(2) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights; claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water or water rights; or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights or water infrastructure) within the Pojoaque Basin that first accrued at any time up to and including the waiver effectiveness date identified in section 623(d);

(3) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees for an accounting of funds appropriated by Acts, including the Act of December 22, 1927 (45 Stat. 2), the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1562), the Act of March 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 90), the Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1115), the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1552), the Act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 525), the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1757), the Act of August 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 564), and the Act of May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 291), as authorized by the Pueblo Lands Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), and the Pueblo Lands Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108), and for breach of Trust relating to funds for water replacement appropriated by said Acts that first accrued before the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the pending litigation of claims relating to the Pueblos' water rights in the Aamodt Case; and

(5) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the negotiation, Execution or the adoption of the Settlement Agreement, exhibits thereto, the Partial Final Decree, the Final Decree, or this title.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this title, the Pueblos on behalf of themselves and their members and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos retain—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, the Final Decree, including the Partial Final Decree, the San Juan-Chama Project contract between the Pueblos and the United States or this title;

(2) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired pursuant to state law to the extent not inconsistent with the Partial Final Decree, Final Decree, and the Settlement Agreement;

(4) all claims against persons other than Parties to the Settlement Agreement for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water) within the Pojoaque Basin arising out of activities occurring outside the Pojoaque Basin;

(5) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water including any claims the Pueblos may have under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (including claims for damages to natural resources), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those laws;

(6) all claims against the United States relating to damages, losses, or injuries to land or natural resources not due to loss of water or water rights (including hunting, fishing, gathering or cultural rights);

(7) all claims for water rights from water sources outside the Pojoaque Basin for land outside the Pojoaque Basin owned by a Pueblo or held by the United States for the benefit of any of the Pueblos; and

(8) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and claims not specifically waived and released pursuant to this title or the Settlement Agreement.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this title—

(1) affects the ability of the United States acting in its sovereign capacity to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those laws;

(2) affects the ability of the United States to take actions acting in its capacity as trustee for any other Indian tribe or allottee; or

(3) confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(A) interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment or determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; or

(B) conduct judicial review of Federal agency action.

(e) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on June 30, 2021.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section precludes the tolling of any period of limitations or any time-based equitable defense under any other applicable law.

SEC. 625. EFFECT.

Nothing in this title or the Settlement Agreement affects the land and water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any Indian tribe, pueblo, or community other than the Pueblos.

SEC. 626. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Settlement Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this title in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established under section 10501 of Public Law 111–11 or the ''Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health'' established by section 601(a) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c(a)).

TITLE VII—RECLAMATION WATER SETTLEMENTS FUND

SEC. 701. MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2014, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior $60,000,000 for deposit in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established in section 10501 of Public Law 111–11.

(b) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—Starting in fiscal year 2012, the Secretary of the Interior shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out subtitle B of title X of Public Law 111–11 the funds transferred under subsection (a), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Unemployment Compensation Program Integrity

SEC. 801. COLLECTION OF PAST-DUE, LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE DEBTS.

(a) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DEBTS.—Section 6402(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''RESULTING FROM FRAUD'';

(2) by striking paragraphs (3) and (8) and redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively;

(3) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''by certified mail with return receipt'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''due to fraud'' and inserting ''is not a covered unemployment compensation debt'';

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''due to fraud'' and inserting '' is not a covered unemployment compensation debt''; and

(4) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''or the person's failure to report earnings'' after ''due to fraud''; and

(ii) by striking ''for not more than 10 years''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''due to fraud''; and

(ii) by striking ''for not more than 10 years''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to refunds payable under section 6402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 802. REPORTING OF FIRST DAY OF EARNINGS TO DIRECTORY OF NEW HIRES.

(a) ADDITION OF REQUIREMENT.—Section 453A(b)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653a(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''the date services for remuneration were first performed by the employee,'' after ''of the employee,''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT REGARDING REPORTING FORMAT AND METHOD.—Section 453A(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653a(c)) is amended by inserting '', to the extent practicable,'' after ''Each report required by subsection (b) shall''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall take effect 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) COMPLIANCE TRANSITION PERIOD.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) is required in order for a State plan under part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendment made by subsection (a), the plan shall not be regarded as failing to meet such requirements before the first day of the second calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first regular session of the State legislature that begins after the effective date of such amendment. If the State has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

Subtitle B—TANF

SEC. 811. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (other than the Emergency Contingency Fund for State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Programs established under subsection (c) of section 403 of such Act) shall continue through September 30, 2011, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2010, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. Grants and payments may be made pursuant to this authority on a quarterly basis through fiscal year 2011 at the level provided for such activities for the corresponding quarter of fiscal year 2010, except that—

(1) in the case of healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood grants under section 403(a)(2) of such Act, such grants and payments shall be made in accordance with the amendments made by subsection (b) of this section;

(2) in the case of supplemental grants under section 403(a)(3) of such Act—

(A) such grants and payments for the period beginning on October 1, 2010, and ending on December 3, 2010, shall not exceed the level provided for such grants and payments under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; and

(B) such grants and payments for the period beginning on December 4, 2010, and ending on June 30, 2011, shall not exceed the amount equal to the difference between $490,000,000 and such sums as are necessary for amounts obligated under section 403(b) of the Social Security Act on or after October 1, 2010, and before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) in the case of the Contingency Fund for State Welfare Programs established under section 403(b) of such Act, grants and payments may be made in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2012, in accordance with the amendments made by subsection (c) of this section.

(b) HEALTHY MARRIAGE PROMOTION AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD GRANTS.—Section 403(a)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''and (C)'' and inserting '', (C), and (E)'';

(B) in clause (ii), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting ''(or, in the case of an entity seeking funding to carry out healthy marriage promotion activities and activities promoting responsible fatherhood, a combined application that contains assurances that the entity will carry out such activities under separate programs and shall not combine any funds awarded to carry out either such activities)'' after ''an application''; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking subclause (III) and inserting the following:

''(III) Marriage education, marriage skills, and relationship skills programs, that may include parenting skills, financial management, conflict resolution, and job and career advancement.'';

(2) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000'';

(3) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

''(D) APPROPRIATION.—Out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2011 for expenditure in accordance with this paragraph—

''(i) $75,000,000 for awarding funds for the purpose of carrying out healthy marriage promotion activities; and

''(ii) $75,000,000 for awarding funds for the purpose of carrying out activities promoting responsible fatherhood.

If the Secretary makes an award under subparagraph (B)(i) for fiscal year 2011, the funds for such award shall be taken in equal portion from the amounts appropriated under clauses (i) and (ii).''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) PREFERENCE.—In awarding funds under this paragraph for fiscal year 2011, the Secretary shall give preference to entities that were awarded funds under this paragraph for any prior fiscal year and that have demonstrated the ability to successfully carry out the programs funded under this paragraph.''.

(c) CONTINGENCY FUND.—Section 403(b)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(b)(2)), as amended by section 131(b)(2)(A) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, is amended—

(1) by striking ''$506,000,000'' and inserting ''such sums as are necessary for amounts obligated on or after October 1, 2010, and before the date of enactment of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010,''; and

(2) by striking '', reduced'' and all that follows up to the period.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 403(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(3)), as amended by section 131(b)(1) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F)—

(A) by inserting ''(or portion of a fiscal year)'' after ''a fiscal year''; and

(B) by inserting ''(or portion of the fiscal year)'' after ''the fiscal year'' each place it appears; and

(2) by striking clause (ii) of subparagraph (H) and inserting the following:

''(ii) subparagraph (G) shall be applied as if 'fiscal year 2011' were substituted for 'fiscal year 2001';''.

SEC. 812. MODIFICATIONS TO TANF DATA REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 411 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 611) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) PRE-REAUTHORIZATION STATE-BY-STATE REPORTS ON ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL WORK ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—

''(1) STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) REPORTING PERIODS AND DEADLINES.—Each eligible State shall submit to the Secretary the following reports:

''(i) MARCH 2011 REPORT.—Not later than May 31, 2011, a report for the period that begins on March 1, 2011, and ends on March 31, 2011, that contains the information specified in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(ii) APRIL-JUNE, 2011 REPORT.—Not later than August 31, 2011, a report for the period that begins on April 1, 2011, and ends on June 30, 2011, that contains with respect to the 3 months that occur during that period—

''(I) the average monthly numbers for the information specified in subparagraph (B); and

''(II) the information specified in subparagraph (C).

''(B) ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL WORK ACTIVITIES.—

''(i) With respect to each work-eligible individual in a family receiving assistance during a reporting period specified in subparagraph (A), whether the individual engages in any activities directed toward attaining self-sufficiency during a month occurring in a reporting period, and if so, the specific activities—

''(I) that do not qualify as a work activity under section 407(d) but that are otherwise reasonably calculated to help the family move toward self-sufficiency; or

''(II) that are of a type that would be counted toward the State participation rates under section 407 but for the fact that—

''(aa) the work-eligible individual did not engage in sufficient hours of the activity;

''(bb) the work-eligible individual has reached the maximum time limit allowed for having participation in the activity counted toward the State's work participation rate; or

''(cc) the number of work-eligible individuals engaged in such activity exceeds a limitation under such section.

''(ii) Any other information that the Secretary determines appropriate with respect to the information required under clause (i), including if the individual has no hours of participation, the principal reason or reasons for such non-participation.

''(C) EXPENDITURES ON OTHER BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—

''(i) Detailed, disaggregated information regarding the types of, and amounts of, expenditures made by the State during a reporting period specified in subparagraph (A) using—

''(I) Federal funds provided under section 403 that are (or will be) reported by the State on Form ACF-196 (or any successor form) under the category of other expenditures or the category of benefits or services provided in accordance with the authority provided under section 404(a)(2); or

''(II) State funds expended to meet the requirements of section 409(a)(7) and reported by the State in the category of other expenditures on Form ACF-196 (or any successor form).

''(ii) Any other information that the Secretary determines appropriate with respect to the information required under clause (i).

''(2) PUBLICATION OF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Concurrent with the submission of each report required under paragraph (1)(A), an eligible State shall publish on an Internet website maintained by the State agency responsible for administering the State program funded under this part (or such State-maintained website as the Secretary may approve)—

''(A) a summary of the information submitted in the report:

''(B) an analysis statement regarding the extent to which the information changes measures of total engagement in work activities from what was (or will be) reported by the State in the quarterly report submitted under subsection (a) for the comparable period; and

''(C) a narrative describing the most common activities contained in the report that are not countable toward the State participation rates under section 407.

''(3) APPLICATION OF AUTHORITY TO USE SAMPLING.—Subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1) shall apply to the reports required under paragraph (1) of this subsection in the same manner as subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1) applies to reports required under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1).

''(4) SECRETARIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

''(A) MARCH 2011 REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 2011, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the information submitted by eligible States for the March 2011 reporting period under paragraph (1)(A)(i). The report shall include a State-by-State summary and analysis of such information, identification of any States with missing or incomplete reports, and recommendations for such administrative or legislative changes as the Secretary determines are necessary to require eligible States to report the information on a recurring basis.

''(B) APRIL-JUNE, 2011 REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2011, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the information submitted by eligible States for the April-June 2011 reporting period under paragraph (1)(A)(ii). The report shall include a State-by-State summary and analysis of such information, identification of any States with missing or incomplete reports, and recommendations for such administrative or legislative changes as the Secretary determines are necessary to require eligible States to report the information on a recurring basis.

''(5) AUTHORITY FOR EXPEDITIOUS IMPLEMENTATION.—The requirements of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the 'Administrative Procedure Act') or any other law relating to rulemaking or publication in the Federal Register shall not apply to the issuance of guidance or instructions by the Secretary with respect to the implementation of this subsection to the extent the Secretary determines that compliance with any such requirement would impede the expeditious implementation of this subsection.''.

(b) APPLICATION OF PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 409(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(2)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively,

(B) by inserting before clause (i) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), the following:

''(A) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—'';

(C) in clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) (as redesignated by paragraphs (1) and (2)), by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) REPORT ON ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL WORK ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a State has not submitted the report required by section 411(c)(1)(A)(i) by May 31, 2011, or the report required by section 411(c)(1)(A)(ii) by August 31, 2011, the Secretary shall reduce the grant payable to the State under section 403(a)(1) for the immediately succeeding fiscal year by an amount equal to not more than 4 percent of the State family assistance grant.

''(ii) RESCISSION OF PENALTY.—The Secretary shall rescind a penalty imposed on a

State under clause (i) with respect to a report required by section 411(c)(1)(A) if the State submits the report not later than—

''(I) in the case of the report required under section 411(c)(1)(A)(i), June 15, 2011; and

''(II) in the case of the report required under section 411(c)(1)(A)(ii), September 15, 2011.

''(iii) PENALTY BASED ON SEVERITY OF FAILURE.—The Secretary shall impose a reduction under clause (i) with respect to a fiscal year based on the degree of noncompliance.''.

(2) APPLICATION OF REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—Section 409(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''and, with respect to the penalty under paragraph (2)(B) of subsection (a), shall only apply to the extent the Secretary determines that the reasonable cause for failure to comply with a requirement of that paragraph is as a result of a one-time, unexpected event, such as a widespread data system failure or a natural or man-made disaster''.

(3) NONAPPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE COMPLIANCE PLAN PROVISIONS.—Section 409(c)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(c)(4)) is amended by inserting ''(2)(B),'' after ''paragraph''.

Subtitle C—Customs User Fees; Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset

SEC. 821. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''December 10, 2018'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''November 30, 2018'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''.

SEC. 822. LIMITATION ON DISTRIBUTIONS RELATING TO REPEAL OF CONTINUED DUMPING AND SUBSIDY OFFSET.

Notwithstanding section 1701(b) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–171; 120 Stat. 154 (19 U.S.C. 1675c note)) or any other provision of law, no payments shall be distributed under section 754 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of such section 1701, with respect to the entries of any goods that are, on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) unliquidated; and

(2)(A) not in litigation; or

(B) not under an order of liquidation from the Department of Commerce.

Subtitle D—Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health

SEC. 831. EMERGENCY FUND FOR INDIAN SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Section 601 of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''$2,000,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,602,619,000''; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2)(B), by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''not more than $602,619,000''.

Subtitle E—Rescission of Funds From WIC Program

SEC. 841. RESCISSION OF FUNDS FROM WIC PROGRAM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts made available in appropriations Acts to provide grants to States under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), $562,000,000 is rescinded.

Subtitle F—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 851. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SA 4720. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. DORGAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4783, may be cited as ''The Claims Resettlement Act of 2010''; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

This Act may be cited as ''The Claims Resettlement Act of 2010''.

The amendment (No. 4719) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The amendment (No. 4720) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

This Act may be cited as ''The Claims Resettlement Act of 2010''.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr President, I rise today to express my support for passage of the Pigford and Cobell Settlements. But before I address the need to pass this legislation, I would like to take a few minutes to congratulate the other side of the aisle for keeping their self imposed earmark ban for all of four days.

Much like Captain Renault in Casablanca I am sure that my colleagues will be shocked, just shocked to know that there are earmarks embedded in the extraneous provisions that have been added to this bill. When I first heard that these water rights bills were being added to Pigford I assumed they simply contained agreements to settle long delayed disputes over water claims with American Indian tribes. And if that were indeed the case, I would offer no objection and encourage the speedy adoption of this package.

But unfortunately that is only half the story. The reality is that these bills are laden down with pork, to use a phrase I know is a favorite of a few my colleagues. In fact, to single out one project in particular, this package of bills will send hundreds of millions

ACCELERATING INCOME TAX BENEFITS FOR CHARITABLE CASH CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF IN CHILE AND HAITI

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4783 and the Senate proceed to it immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4783) to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Chile, and to extend the period from which such contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Haiti may be accelerated.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. It is my understanding that there is a substitute amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent that that substitute be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, after the pay-go statement has been read into the RECORD; that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that the title amendment which is at the desk be considered and agreed to; and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the pay-go statement.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Mr. Conrad: This is the Statement of Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation for H.R. 4783, as amended.

Total Budgetary Effects of H.R. 4783 for the 5-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: net increase in the deficit of $1.453 billion.

Total Budgetary Effects of H.R. 4783 for the 10-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: net decrease in the deficit of $1 million.

Also submitted for the RECORD as part of this statement is a table prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, which provides additional information on the budgetary effects of this Act, as follows:

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR A SENATE PROPOSAL, THE CLAIMS RESOLUTIONS ACT OF 2010 (AS TRANSMITTED TO CBO ON NOVEMBER 18, 2010)

[Millions of dollars, by fiscal year]

	Preliminary											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011–2015	2011–2020
	Net Increase or Decrease (−) in the Deficit											
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	2,057	−729	−442	206	362	411	282	102	−2,055	−193	1,453	−1

Sources: Congressional Budget Office and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.
Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

of dollars to one tribe in Arizona to help them make snow at their ski resort, improve water flow to their casino and build fish hatcheries to improve local fish production.

Now I am not an expert on the specifics of water rights claims in the West or what it costs to build a drinking water system in east central Arizona. To my knowledge I have never met any of the 15,000 members of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, which would benefit from this funding, and I hold nothing against them. Perhaps these projects are all crucial to helping provide economic opportunities for the tribe.

But as a long time member of the Appropriations Committee, I do know an earmark when I see it. And this, my friends, is an earmark. What I find particularly fascinating about this earmark is that it goes to the very state whose Members of the House and Senate have been the loudest voices in opposing this type of spending. Over the last few months, and particularly in the days since the election, Members of the other side of the aisle have been tripping over themselves to take a stronger position in opposition of earmarks. As I noted previously, just this week the Senate Republican caucus took a position to support a complete ban on pursuing earmarks.

Now that the Senate is considering directing millions of dollars to the needs of their constituents, they are nowhere to be found. And I am just having the hardest time understanding why. Because I also recall a report that two of our colleagues put together this past August on what they believed to be wasteful spending from the Recovery Act.

In fact I have a vivid memory of how this report criticized an economic development project in Vermont that gave a loan for improvements at a ski area that needed to make upgrades to attract new business. I believe this report also took to task projects that supported economic activities related to casinos in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi.

I bring this up not to rehash whether these projects are a good use of Federal funds, though I strongly support the Vermont project. I do so to recall the outrage of my colleagues over this spending on ski resorts and casinos and ask, where are they now?

Where are the so called budget hawks who rail against what they see as wasteful spending now that their colleagues are pushing for an earmark for this same purpose?

Where are the voices of those who have spoken so strongly against targeted spending in other States, but clearly have no problem with this spending now that it benefits their own constituents?

The hypocrisy of the situation before us would be unbelievable if was not so predictable. I often advocate for projects that benefit Vermont within the budget framework that the Appropriations Committee has to work with each year. I am confident that the Vermont projects I have helped secure have improved our State's infrastructure, economy and quality of life.

I am proud of that work and stand by each and every project I have brought back to Vermont. But I cannot remain quiet as the other side of the aisle demagogues this work when it helps one area of the country and then works behind the scenes to slip an earmark of their own through the Senate.

It is my hope that before the next Congress a measure of sanity returns to discussion of the Federal budget. No one is claiming that changes to the budget should not be made. But the empty rhetoric blaming earmarks as the cause of the current budget deficits obscures the real issues that need to be addressed.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to first start off by thanking my Senate colleagues and in particular the Senate Agriculture Committee for addressing a new cause of action in Federal court for those African-American farmers who may have been discriminated against and who were denied entry in the Pigford v. Glickman Consent Decree. The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 included a provision titled Determination on Merits of Pigford Claims. It gave these farmers a chance to have their claims heard.

For those that don't know, in 1997 a lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against the United States Department of Agriculture, USDA, Pigford v. Glickman, alleging that the USDA had violated the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Administrative Procedure Act by maintaining a pattern and practice of discrimination against African-American farmers. Such pattern and practice delayed, denied, or otherwise frustrated the efforts of African-American farmers to obtain loan assistance and to engage in the vocation of farming.

Because of the persistent practice of discrimination, Congress, in October 1998, passed a law tolling the statute of limitations under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act for an additional 2 years for African-American farmers who had been discriminated against between 1981 and 1996 and had filed complaints with USDA prior to July 1, 1997, so that they could file a civil action against USDA.

On April 14, 1999, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia approved a settlement and assigned four entities to facilitate implementation of the claims resolution process set out in the Consent Decree. To participate in this process, eligible farmers initially were required to submit completed claims packages to the Consent Decree Facilitator by October 12, 1999. This deadline was subsequently extended by the Court to September 15, 2000, upon a showing of ''extraordinary circumstances beyond [the claimant's] control.''

Approximately 61,000 petitions were filed after the original October 12, 1999, deadline, but on or before the September 15, 2000, ''late-filing'' deadline. Of these, only around 2,500 were permitted to proceed to a determination on the merits. Over 25,000 additional petitions were filed after the September 15, 2000 late-filing deadline and before the May 22, 2008, enactment of the 2008 farm bill.

On November 18, 2004, the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives received sworn testimony highlighting the inadequate notice provided to those who had viable claims of discrimination against the USDA of the claims resolution process set out in the Consent Decree. Because of this inadequate notice, many potential claimants were denied participation in the Pigford claims resolution process as ''late-filers.''

Secretary Vilsack has reached a settlement agreement with the claimants who filed claims after the deadline set by the court who were denied a determination of the merits of their Pigford claims. The government has an obligation to fund this settlement which is subject to court approval and Congress must act to provide relief for these claimants quickly.

Today we have the opportunity to make right these past wrongs by the Department and give each individual claimant the right to tell their side of the story.

This second Pigford round is not the same as the claims adjudicated in Pigford 1. We've made changes to the settlement agreement that will enhance the Department's ability to fight fraud. We require the adjudicators to be a truly neutral party. We allow that neutral adjudicator to ask the claimant for additional documentation if he or she suspects any fraud. We require the claimants' attorneys to certify that there is evidentiary support for the claims. And we require the Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office to evaluate the Department's internal controls and audit the process in adjudicating the claims.

I also thank John Boyd, president of the National Black Farmers Association, NBFA, for his help in getting us where we are today. Without his dedication to this issue, I don't think we would be passing this legislation today. My hope is that the Department will work with groups like NBFA to conduct outreach to the black community and claimants. No one wants to see fraud in the administration of these claims and stakeholder groups such as John's can be a valuable resource to getting that message out.

All these steps will help deter fraud and better protect taxpayer dollars.

Other provisions are included in this package including the Cobell settlement and four Native American tribal water agreements. In a fiscally responsible manner, we have fully offset the entire package.

The farm bill we passed 2 years ago does one thing right. It focuses a considerable amount of resources on new and beginning farmers and ranchers. Well, many of the Pigford claimants were in that same boat 20 years ago. It's time to rectify that. We know USDA has admitted that the discrimination occurred, and now we are obligated to do our best in getting those that deserve it, some relief. It is time to make these claimants right and move forward into a new era of civil rights at the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the Senate is close to passing legislation that includes three water settlements as well as funding to settle the Cobell and Pigford claims. I want to briefly discuss the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act, which is included in the larger bill.

The Crow Tribe has water related claims against the United States and those claims need to be settled. While I believe it is necessary to solve legitimate water claims, I want to make clear that I do not support backdoor efforts to steal water from my home state of Wyoming.

In the West, we know that water is worth fighting for. It is a precious commodity, and there isn't enough of it to meet all of our State's needs. Just as other Western members work hard to protect their state's water rights, Senator BARRASSO and I work to protect Wyoming's water rights. Some have suggested that Wyoming water users will be harmed by this bill. That is not the intention of the legislation. It is in place to settle water claims from the Crow Tribe. It is not intended to be a hidden effort to harm Wyoming water users.

Senator BARRASSO worked closely with the Wyoming Attorney General's Office and the Wyoming State engineer to negotiate substantial changes to this bill to guard against unreasonable takings of Wyoming's water. My staff participated in some of the meetings where those changes were made, and after numerous discussions with water experts in Wyoming and here in Washington, I am convinced that this legislation will hold Wyoming's water users harmless.

While I remain concerned about the cost of this legislation and the fact that the proponents have bundled together distinctly different bills, on the specific issue of protecting Wyoming's water rights, there are numerous protections in the bill to ensure Wyoming's water users will not be harmed if this bill becomes law. Because of that, I am not objecting to the bill today.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the Pigford II settlement pending full action by the U.S. Senate.

We all know that farming is a difficult occupation. The hours are long, the weather unpredictable and the challenge of competing in a global marketplace intense. Tens of thousands of Black farmers have had to face all those normal challenges. Tragically, they have had to deal with a challenge that was unique to them based solely on race. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was discriminating against them.

More than 12 years ago Black farmers across America brought a class action suit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture, USDA, for racial discrimination. The history of that discrimination is a sad one, and it is well documented.

Farmers, as do all businesses, need access to loans. They need to borrow money for expensive equipment and they need funding to help them when droughts strike or when markets collapse. The Congress has recognized this need for decades, and we have established special loan programs in the USDA to support these special needs.

Tragically, tens of thousands of Black farmers were the victims of systemic discrimination. During the 1980s and 1990s, the average processing time for a loan application by White farmers was 30 days, while the average time for a loan application by Black farmers was 387 days. That is more than 12 times longer if you are a Black farmer. This discrimination earned the USDA the regrettable nickname ''the Last Plantation.''

Black farmers finally sought justice through a class action lawsuit in 1997. More than 20,000 farmers initiated claims citing racial discrimination in the USDA farm loan programs.

Two years after the action was initiated, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia entered a consent decree approving a class action settlement to compensate these farmers for years of racial discrimination by the USDA. Each farmer who could prove discrimination was entitled to damages. Out of the initial 20,000 farmers, 15,000 were meritorious in the claims they brought. As the legal process continued, additional farmers began to join the class action and file their own claims. Approximately 80,000 farmers eventually brought claims.

Unfortunately, many of these farmers did not know about the class action suit, and by the time they learned of its existence, the filing deadline had passed.

In 2008, Congress—recognizing the injustice of stopping 80 percent or more of the farmers who potentially suffered at the hand of discrimination by our government—decided to take action and created a new cause of action for farmers previously denied access to justice.

In the 2008 farm bill, with bipartisan support, Congress included $100 million for payments and debt relief as a downpayment to satisfy the claims filed by deserving claimants denied participation in the original settlement because of timeliness issues.

After years of litigation and negotiation between the Department of Justice, which represented the USDA, and lawyers for the farmers, a settlement was finally reached in February 2010. The Pigford II settlement agreement will provide $1.25 billion, which is contingent on appropriation by Congress, to African-American farmers who can show they suffered racial discrimination in USDA farm loan programs. Once the money is appropriated farmers can pursue their individual claims through the same nonjudicial process used in the first case.

To address this funding need, President Obama included $1.15 billion in additional funding for his fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2011 budget.

Both Chambers of Congress have worked to pass appropriations to fulfill the settlement agreement since February. The House of Representatives has passed funding language for the Pigford case twice; once as part of the war supplemental and the other on a tax extenders bill.

I thank my colleagues for working together and reaching a settlement on this important issue. We have provided our fellow Americans with redress for an injustice that occurred.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 4783), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

H.R. 4783

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 4783) entitled ''An Act to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Chile, and to extend the period from which such contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Haiti may be accelerated.'', do pass with the following amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Claims Resolution Act of 2010''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

Sec. 101. Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement.

TITLE II—FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FROM IN RE BLACK FARMERS DISCRIMINATION LITIGATION

Sec. 201. Appropriation of funds for final settlement of claims from In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation.

TITLE III—WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS QUANTIFICATION

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Purposes.
Sec. 303. Definitions.
Sec. 304. Approval of Agreement.
Sec. 305. Water rights.
Sec. 306. Contract.
Sec. 307. Authorization of WMAT rural water system.
Sec. 308. Satisfaction of claims.
Sec. 309. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 310. White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount.
Sec. 311. Miscellaneous provisions.

Sec. 312. Funding.
Sec. 313. Antideficiency.
Sec. 314. Compliance with environmental laws.

TITLE IV—CROW TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT

Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Purposes.
Sec. 403. Definitions.
Sec. 404. Ratification of Compact.
Sec. 405. Rehabilitation and improvement of Crow Irrigation Project.
Sec. 406. Design and construction of MR&I System.
Sec. 407. Tribal water rights.
Sec. 408. Storage allocation from Bighorn Lake.
Sec. 409. Satisfaction of claims.
Sec. 410. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 411. Crow Settlement Fund.
Sec. 412. Yellowtail Dam, Montana.
Sec. 413. Miscellaneous provisions.
Sec. 414. Funding.
Sec. 415. Repeal on failure to meet enforceability date.
Sec. 416. Antideficiency.

TITLE V—TAOS PUEBLO INDIAN WATER RIGHTS

Sec. 501. Short title.
Sec. 502. Purposes.
Sec. 503. Definitions.
Sec. 504. Pueblo rights.
Sec. 505. Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund.
Sec. 506. Marketing.
Sec. 507. Mutual-Benefit Projects.
Sec. 508. San Juan-Chama Project contracts.
Sec. 509. Authorizations, ratifications, confirmations, and conditions precedent.
Sec. 510. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 511. Interpretation and enforcement.
Sec. 512. Disclaimer.
Sec. 513. Antideficiency.

TITLE VI—AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

Sec. 601. Short title.
Sec. 602. Definitions.

Subtitle A—Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System

Sec. 611. Authorization of Regional Water System.
Sec. 612. Operating Agreement.
Sec. 613. Acquisition of Pueblo water supply for Regional Water System.
Sec. 614. Delivery and allocation of Regional Water System capacity and water.
Sec. 615. Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund.
Sec. 616. Environmental compliance.
Sec. 617. Funding.

Subtitle B—Pojoaque Basin Indian Water Rights Settlement

Sec. 621. Settlement Agreement and contract approval.
Sec. 622. Environmental compliance.
Sec. 623. Conditions precedent and enforcement date.
Sec. 624. Waivers and releases of claims.
Sec. 625. Effect.
Sec. 626. Antideficiency.

TITLE VII—RECLAMATION WATER SETTLEMENTS FUND

Sec. 701. Mandatory appropriation.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Unemployment Compensation Program Integrity

Sec. 801. Collection of past-due, legally enforceable State debts.
Sec. 802. Reporting of first day of earnings to directory of new hires.

Subtitle B—TANF

Sec. 811. Extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.
Sec. 812. Modifications to TANF data reporting.

Subtitle C—Customs User Fees; Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset

Sec. 821. Customs user fees.
Sec. 822. Limitation on distributions relating to repeal of continued dumping and subsidy offset.

Subtitle D—Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health

Sec. 831. Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health.

Subtitle E—Rescission of Funds From WIC Program

Sec. 841. Rescission of funds from WIC program.

Subtitle F—Budgetary Effects

Sec. 851. Budgetary effects.

TITLE I—INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

SEC. 101. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT ON ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS.—The term ''Agreement on Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Costs'' means the agreement dated December 7, 2009, between Class Counsel (as defined in the Settlement) and the Defendants (as defined in the Settlement) relating to attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred by Class Counsel in connection with the Litigation and implementation of the Settlement, as modified by the parties to the Litigation.

(2) AMENDED COMPLAINT.—The term ''Amended Complaint'' means the Amended Complaint attached to the Settlement.

(3) FINAL APPROVAL.—The term ''final approval'' has the meaning given the term in the Settlement.

(4) LAND CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM.—The term ''Land Consolidation Program'' means a program conducted in accordance with the Settlement, the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), and subsection (e)(2) under which the Secretary may purchase fractional interests in trust or restricted land.

(5) LITIGATION.—The term ''Litigation'' means the case entitled Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al., United States District Court, District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96–1285 (TFH).

(6) PLAINTIFF.—The term ''Plaintiff'' means a member of any class certified in the Litigation.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) SETTLEMENT.—The term ''Settlement'' means the Class Action Settlement Agreement dated December 7, 2009, in the Litigation, as modified by the parties to the Litigation.

(9) TRUST ADMINISTRATION ADJUSTMENT FUND.—The term ''Trust Administration Adjustment Fund'' means the $100,000,000 deposited in the Settlement Account (as defined in the Settlement) pursuant to subsection (j)(1) for use in making the adjustments authorized by that subsection.

(10) TRUST ADMINISTRATION CLASS.—The term ''Trust Administration Class'' means the Trust Administration Class as defined in the Settlement.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Settlement.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Settlement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Settlement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent that such amendment is executed to make the Settlement consistent with this section.

(d) JURISDICTIONAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the limitation on the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in section 1346(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of the claims asserted in the Amended Complaint for purposes of the Settlement.

(2) CERTIFICATION OF TRUST ADMINISTRATION CLASS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court in the Litigation may certify the Trust Administration Class.

(B) TREATMENT.—On certification under subparagraph (A), the Trust Administration Class shall be treated as a class certified under rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for purposes of the Settlement.

(e) TRUST LAND CONSOLIDATION.—

(1) TRUST LAND CONSOLIDATION FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—On final approval of the Settlement, there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Trust Land Consolidation Fund''.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the Trust Land Consolidation Fund shall be made available to the Secretary during the 10-year period beginning on the date of final approval of the Settlement—

(i) to conduct the Land Consolidation Program; and

(ii) for other costs specified in the Settlement.

(C) DEPOSITS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On final approval of the Settlement, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Trust Land Consolidation Fund $1,900,000,000 out of the amounts appropriated to pay final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

(ii) CONDITIONS MET.—The conditions described in section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, shall be deemed to be met for purposes of clause (i).

(D) TRANSFERS.—In a manner designed to encourage participation in the Land Consolidation Program, the Secretary may transfer, at the discretion of the Secretary, not more than $60,000,000 of amounts in the Trust Land Consolidation Fund to the Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund established under paragraph (3).

(2) OPERATION.—The Secretary shall consult with Indian tribes to identify fractional interests within the respective jurisdictions of the Indian tribes for purchase in a manner that is consistent with the priorities of the Secretary.

(3) INDIAN EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP HOLDING FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—On final approval of the Settlement, there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund''.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law governing competition, public notification, or Federal procurement or assistance, amounts in the Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund shall be made available, without further appropriation, to the Secretary to contribute to an Indian Education Scholarship Fund, as described in the Settlement, to provide scholarships for Native Americans.

(4) ACQUISITION OF TRUST OR RESTRICTED LAND.—The Secretary may acquire, at the discretion of the Secretary and in accordance with the Land Consolidation Program, any fractional interest in trust or restricted land.

(5) TREATMENT OF UNLOCATABLE PLAINTIFFS.—A Plaintiff, the whereabouts of whom

are unknown and who, after reasonable efforts by the Secretary, cannot be located during the 5-year period beginning on the date of final approval of the Settlement, shall be considered to have accepted an offer made pursuant to the Land Consolidation Program.

(f) TAXATION AND OTHER BENEFITS.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, amounts received by an individual Indian as a lump sum or a periodic payment pursuant to the Settlement shall not be—

(A) included in gross income; or

(B) taken into consideration for purposes of applying any provision of the Internal Revenue Code that takes into account excludable income in computing adjusted gross income or modified adjusted gross income, including section 86 of that Code (relating to Social Security and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits).

(2) OTHER BENEFITS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of determining initial eligibility, ongoing eligibility, or level of benefits under any Federal or federally assisted program, amounts received by an individual Indian as a lump sum or a periodic payment pursuant to the Settlement shall not be treated for any household member, during the 1-year period beginning on the date of receipt—

(A) as income for the month during which the amounts were received; or

(B) as a resource.

(g) INCENTIVE AWARDS AND AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS UNDER SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), the court in the Litigation shall determine the amount to which the Plaintiffs in the Litigation may be entitled for incentive awards and for attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs—

(A) in accordance with controlling law, including, with respect to attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs, any applicable rule of law requiring counsel to produce contemporaneous time, expense, and cost records in support of a motion for such fees, expenses, and costs; and

(B) giving due consideration to the special status of Class Members (as defined in the Settlement) as beneficiaries of a federally created and administered trust.

(2) NOTICE OF AGREEMENT ON ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS.—The description of the request of Class Counsel for an amount of attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs required under paragraph C.1.d. of the Settlement shall include a description of all material provisions of the Agreement on Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Costs.

(3) EFFECT ON AGREEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection limits or otherwise affects the enforceability of the Agreement on Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Costs.

(h) SELECTION OF QUALIFYING BANK.—The United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in exercising the discretion of the Court to approve the selection of any proposed Qualifying Bank (as defined in the Settlement) under paragraph A.1. of the Settlement, may consider any factors or circumstances regarding the proposed Qualifying Bank that the Court determines to be appropriate to protect the rights and interests of Class Members (as defined in the Settlement) in the amounts to be deposited in the Settlement Account (as defined in the Settlement).

(i) APPOINTEES TO SPECIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The 2 members of the special board of trustees to be selected by the Secretary under paragraph G.3. of the Settlement shall be selected only after consultation with, and after considering the names of possible candidates timely offered by, federally recognized Indian tribes.

(j) TRUST ADMINISTRATION CLASS ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts deposited pursuant to paragraph E.2. of the Settlement, on final approval, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund of the Settlement Account (as defined in the Settlement) $100,000,000 out of the amounts appropriated to pay final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, to be allocated and paid by the Claims Administrator (as defined in the Settlement and pursuant to paragraph E.1.e of the Settlement) in accordance with this subsection.

(B) CONDITIONS MET.—The conditions described in section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, shall be deemed to be met for purposes of subparagraph (A).

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After the calculation of the pro rata share in Section E.4.b of the Settlement, the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund shall be used to increase the minimum payment to each Trust Administration Class Member whose pro rata share is—

(i) zero; or

(ii) greater than zero, but who would, after adjustment under this subparagraph, otherwise receive a smaller Stage 2 payment than those Trust Administration Class Members described in clause (i).

(B) RESULT.—The amounts in the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund shall be applied in such a manner as to ensure, to the extent practicable (as determined by the court in the Litigation), that each Trust Administration Class Member receiving amounts from the Trust Administration Adjustment Fund receives the same total payment under Stage 2 of the Settlement after making the adjustments required by this subsection.

(3) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—The payments authorized by this subsection shall be included with the Stage 2 payments under paragraph E.4. of the Settlement.

(k) EFFECT OF ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding any provision of this section, in the event that a court determines that the application of subsection (j) is unfair to the Trust Administration Class—

(1) subsection (j) shall not go into effect; and

(2) on final approval of the Settlement, in addition to the amounts deposited into the Trust Land Consolidation Fund pursuant to subsection (e), the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in that Fund $100,000,000 out of amounts appropriated to pay final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code (the conditions of which section shall be deemed to be met for purposes of this paragraph) to be used by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e).

TITLE II—FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FROM IN RE BLACK FARMERS DISCRIMINATION LITIGATION

SEC. 201. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FROM IN RE BLACK FARMERS DISCRIMINATION LITIGATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the settlement agreement dated February 18, 2010 (including any modifications agreed to by the parties and approved by the court under that agreement) between certain plaintiffs, by and through their counsel, and the Secretary of Agriculture to resolve, fully and forever, the claims raised or that could have been raised in the cases consolidated in *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation,* Misc. No. 08–mc–0511 (PLF), including Pigford claims asserted under section 14012 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2209).

(2) PIGFORD CLAIM.—The term ''Pigford claim'' has the meaning given that term in section 14012(a)(3) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2210).

(b) APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $1,150,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the terms of the Settlement Agreement if the Settlement Agreement is approved by a court order that is or becomes final and nonappealable, and the court finds that the Settlement Agreement is modified to incorporate the additional terms contained in subsection (g). The funds appropriated by this subsection are in addition to the $100,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation made available by section 14012(i) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2212) and shall be available for obligation only after those Commodity Credit Corporation funds are fully obligated. If the Settlement Agreement is not approved as provided in this subsection, the $100,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation made available by section 14012(i) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 shall be the sole funding available for Pigford claims.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—The use of the funds appropriated by subsection (b) shall be subject to the express terms of the Settlement Agreement.

(d) TREATMENT OF REMAINING FUNDS.—If any of the funds appropriated by subsection (b) are not obligated and expended to carry out the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary of Agriculture shall return the unused funds to the Treasury and may not make the unused funds available for any purpose related to section 14012 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, for any other settlement agreement executed in *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation*, No. 08–511 (D.D.C.), or for any other purpose.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the United States, any of its officers or agencies, or any other party to enter into the Settlement Agreement or any other settlement agreement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating the basis for a Pigford claim.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 14012 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2209) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ''subsection (h)'' and inserting ''subsection (g)''; and

(B) by striking ''subsection (i)'' and inserting ''subsection (h)'';

(2) by striking subsection (e);

(3) in subsection (g), by striking ''subsection (f)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)'';

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking ''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds'' and inserting ''Of the funds'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by striking ''subsection (g)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)'';

(5) by striking subsection (j); and

(6) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) as subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

(g) ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENT TERMS.—For the purposes of this section and funding for the Settlement Agreement, the following are additional terms:

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the settlement, including any modifications agreed to by the parties and approved by the court, between the Secretary of Agriculture and certain plaintiffs, by and through their counsel in litigation titled Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation, Misc. No. 08–mc–0511 (PLF).

(B) NEUTRAL ADJUDICATOR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Neutral Adjudicator'' means a Track A Neutral or a Track B Neutral as those terms are defined in the Settlement Agreement, who have been hired by Lead Class Counsel as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The Track A and B Neutrals called for in the Settlement Agreement shall be approved by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the court.

(2) OATH.—Every Neutral Adjudicator shall take an oath administered by the court prior to hearing claims.

(3) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION OR EVIDENCE.—Any Neutral Adjudicator may, during the course of hearing claims, require claimants to provide additional documentation and evidence if, in the Neutral Adjudicator's judgment, the additional documentation and evidence would be necessary or helpful in deciding the merits of the claim, or if the adjudicator suspects fraud regarding the claim.

(4) ATTORNEYS FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and the provisions of the Settlement Agreement regarding attorneys' fee caps and maximum and minimum percentages for awards of attorneys fees, the court shall make any determination as to the amount of attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs in accordance with controlling law, including, with respect to attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs, any applicable rule of law requiring counsel to produce contemporaneous time, expenses, and cost records in support of a motion for such fees, expenses, and costs.

(B) EFFECT ON AGREEMENT.—Nothing in this paragraph limits or otherwise affects the enforceability of provisions regarding attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs that may be contained in the Settlement Agreement.

(5) CERTIFICATION.—An attorney filing a claim on behalf of a claimant shall swear, under penalty of perjury, that: ''to the best of the attorney's knowledge, information, and belief formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, the claim is supported by existing law and the factual contentions have evidentiary support''.

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF CLAIMS DETERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENT FUNDS.—In order to ensure full transparency of the administration of claims under the Settlement Agreement, the Claims Administrator as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement, shall provide to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and Lead Class Counsel as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement, all information regarding Distribution of Claims Determinations and Settlement Funds described in the Settlement Agreement.

(h) REPORTS.—

(1) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall evaluate the internal controls (including internal controls concerning fraud and abuse) created to carry out the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and report to the Congress at least 2 times throughout the duration of the claims adjudication process on the results of this evaluation.

(B) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—Solely for purposes of conducting the evaluation under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall have access, upon request, to the claims administrator, the claims adjudicators, and related officials, appointed in connection with the aforementioned settlement, and to any information and records generated, used, or received by them, including names and addresses.

(2) USDA INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

(A) PERFORMANCE AUDIT.—The Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture shall, within 180 days of the initial adjudication of claims, and subsequently as appropriate, perform a performance audit based on a statistical sampling of adjudicated claims.

(B) AUDIT RECIPIENTS.—The audits described in clause (i) shall be provided to Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General.

TITLE III—WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS QUANTIFICATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010''.

SEC. 302. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the Agreement;

(2) to authorize and direct the Secretary to execute the Agreement and take any other action necessary to carry out all obligations of the Secretary under the Agreement in accordance with this title;

(3) to authorize the amounts necessary for the United States to meet the obligations of the United States under the Agreement and this title; and

(4) to permanently resolve certain damage claims and all water rights claims among—

(A) the Tribe and its members;

(B) the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members;

(C) the parties to the Agreement; and

(D) all other claimants seeking to determine the nature and extent of the water rights of the Tribe, its members, the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, and other claimants in—

(i) the consolidated civil action in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona for the County of Maricopa styled In re the General Adjudication of All Rights To Use Water In The Gila River System and Source, W–1 (Salt), W–2 (Verde), W–3 (Upper Gila), W–4 (San Pedro); and

(ii) the civil action pending in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona for the County of Apache styled In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Little Colorado River System and Source and numbered CIV–6417.

SEC. 303. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''Agreement'' means—

(A) the WMAT Water Rights Quantification Agreement dated January 13, 2009; and

(B) any amendment or exhibit (including exhibit amendments) to that Agreement that are—

(i) made in accordance with this title; or

(ii) otherwise approved by the Secretary.

(2) BUREAU.—The term ''Bureau'' means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(3) CAP.—The term ''CAP'' means the reclamation project authorized and constructed by the United States in accordance with title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.).

(4) CAP CONTRACTOR.—The term ''CAP contractor'' means an individual or entity that has entered into a long-term contract (as that term is used in the repayment stipulation) with the United States for delivery of water through the CAP system.

(5) CAP FIXED OM&R CHARGE.—The term ''CAP fixed OM&R charge'' has the meaning given the term in the repayment stipulation.

(6) CAP M&I PRIORITY WATER.—The term ''CAP M&I priority water'' means the CAP water having a municipal and industrial delivery priority under the repayment contract.

(7) CAP SUBCONTRACTOR.—The term ''CAP subcontractor'' means an individual or entity that has entered into a long-term subcontract (as that term is used in the repayment stipulation) with the United States and the District for the delivery of water through the CAP system.

(8) CAP SYSTEM.—The term ''CAP system'' means—

(A) the Mark Wilmer Pumping Plant;

(B) the Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct;

(C) the Fannin-McFarland Aqueduct;

(D) the Tucson Aqueduct;

(E) any pumping plant or appurtenant works of a feature described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (D); and

(F) any extension of, addition to, or replacement for a feature described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (E).

(9) CAP WATER.—The term ''CAP water'' means ''Project Water'' (as that term is defined in the repayment stipulation).

(10) CONTRACT.—The term ''Contract'' means—

(A) the proposed contract between the Tribe and the United States attached as exhibit 7.1 to the Agreement and numbered 08–XX–30–W0529; and

(B) any amendments to that contract.

(11) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State that is the contractor under the repayment contract.

(12) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date described in section 309(d)(1).

(13) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(14) INJURY TO WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''injury to water rights'' means an interference with, diminution of, or deprivation of, a water right under Federal, State, or other law.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''injury to water rights'' includes—

(i) a change in the groundwater table; and

(ii) any effect of such a change.

(C) EXCLUSION.—The term ''injury to water rights'' does not include any injury to water quality.

(15) LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND.—The term ''Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund'' means the fund established by section 403 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543).

(16) OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND.—The term ''off-reservation trust land'' means land—

(A) located outside the exterior boundaries of the reservation that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe as of the enforceability date; and

(B) depicted on the map attached to the Agreement as exhibit 2.57.

(17) OPERATING AGENCY.—The term ''Operating Agency'' means the 1 or more entities authorized to assume responsibility for the care, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the CAP system.

(18) REPAYMENT CONTRACT.—The term ''repayment contract'' means—

(A) the contract between the United States and the District for delivery of water and repayment of the costs of the CAP, numbered

14–06–W–245 (Amendment No. 1), and dated December 1, 1988; and

(B) any amendment to, or revision of, that contract.

(19) REPAYMENT STIPULATION.—The term ''repayment stipulation'' means the stipulated judgment and the stipulation for judgment (including any exhibits to those documents) entered on November 21, 2007, in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona in the consolidated civil action styled Central Arizona Water Conservation District v. United States, et al., and numbered CIV 95–625–TUC–WDB (EHC) and CIV 95–1720–PHX–EHC.

(20) RESERVATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''reservation'' means the land within the exterior boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation established by the Executive order dated November 9, 1871, as modified by subsequent Executive orders and Acts of Congress—

(i) known on the date of enactment of this Act as the ''Fort Apache Reservation'' pursuant to chapter 3 of the Act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 62); and

(ii) generally depicted on the map attached to the Agreement as exhibit 2.81.

(B) NO EFFECT ON DISPUTE OR AS ADMISSION.—The depiction of the reservation described in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not—

(i) be used to affect any dispute between the Tribe and the United States concerning the legal boundary of the reservation; or

(ii) constitute an admission by the Tribe with regard to any dispute between the Tribe and the United States concerning the legal boundary of the reservation.

(21) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(22) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Arizona.

(23) TRIBAL CAP WATER.—The term ''tribal CAP water'' means the CAP water to which the Tribe is entitled pursuant to the Contract.

(24) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''tribal water rights'' means the water rights of the Tribe described in paragraph 4.0 of the Agreement.

(25) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the White Mountain Apache Tribe organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'') (25 U.S.C. 476).

(26) WATER RIGHT.—The term ''water right'' means any right in or to groundwater, surface water, or effluent under Federal, State, or other law.

(27) WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The term ''WMAT rural water system'' means the municipal, rural, and industrial water diversion, storage, and delivery system described in section 307.

(28) YEAR.—The term ''year'' means a calendar year.

SEC. 304. APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT.

(a) APPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that any provision of the Agreement conflicts with a provision of this title, the Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent that such amendment is executed to make the Agreement consistent with this title.

(b) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the Agreement does not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall promptly—

(A) execute the Agreement, including all exhibits to the Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary; and

(B) in accordance with the Agreement, execute any amendment to the Agreement, including any amendment to any exhibit to the Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary, that is not inconsistent with this title; and

(2) DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may execute any other amendment to the Agreement, including any amendment to any exhibit to the Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary, that is not inconsistent with this title if the amendment does not require congressional approval pursuant to the Trade and Intercourse Act (25 U.S.C. 177) or other applicable Federal law (including regulations).

(c) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.—

(1) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—In implementing the Agreement and carrying out this title, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all applicable requirements of—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(C) all other applicable Federal environmental laws; and

(D) all regulations promulgated under the laws described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

(2) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Execution of the Agreement by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall carry out all necessary environmental compliance activities required by Federal law in implementing the Agreement.

(3) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau shall serve as the lead agency with respect to ensuring environmental compliance associated with the WMAT rural water system.

SEC. 305. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) TREATMENT OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The tribal water rights—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Tribe; and

(2) shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment.

(b) REALLOCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this title and the Agreement, the Secretary shall reallocate to the Tribe, and offer to enter into a contract with the Tribe for the delivery in accordance with this section of—

(A) an entitlement to 23,782 acre-feet per year of CAP water that has a non-Indian agricultural delivery priority (as defined in the Contract) in accordance with section 104(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3488), of which—

(i) 3,750 acre-feet per year shall be firmed by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe for the 100-year period beginning on January 1, 2008, with priority equivalent to CAP M&I priority water, in accordance with section 105(b)(1)(B) of that Act (118 Stat. 3492); and

(ii) 3,750 acre-feet per year shall be firmed by the State for the benefit of the Tribe for the 100-year period beginning on January 1, 2008, with priority equivalent to CAP M&I priority water, in accordance with section 105(b)(2)(B) of that Act (118 Stat. 3492); and

(B) an entitlement to 1,218 acre-feet per year of the water—

(i) acquired by the Secretary through the permanent relinquishment of the Harquahala Valley Irrigation District CAP subcontract entitlement in accordance with the contract numbered 3–07–30–W0290 among the District, Harquahala Valley Irrigation District, and the United States; and

(ii) converted to CAP Indian Priority water (as defined in the Contract) pursuant to the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat. 4480).

(2) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—Subject to approval by the Secretary under section 306(a)(1), the Tribe shall have the sole authority to lease, distribute, exchange, or allocate the tribal CAP water described in paragraph (1).

(c) WATER SERVICE CAPITAL CHARGES.—The Tribe shall not be responsible for any water service capital charge for tribal CAP water.

(d) ALLOCATION AND REPAYMENT.—For the purpose of determining the allocation and repayment of costs of any stage of the CAP constructed after November 21, 2007, the costs associated with the delivery of water described in subsection (b), regardless of whether the water is delivered for use by the Tribe or in accordance with any assignment, exchange, lease, option to lease, or other agreement for the temporary disposition of water entered into by the Tribe, shall be—

(1) nonreimbursable; and

(2) excluded from the repayment obligation of the District.

(e) WATER CODE.—Not later than 18 months after the enforceability date, the Tribe shall enact a water code that—

(1) governs the tribal water rights; and

(2) includes, at a minimum—

(A) provisions requiring the measurement, calculation, and recording of all diversions and depletions of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land;

(B) terms of a water conservation plan, including objectives, conservation measures, and an implementation timeline;

(C) provisions requiring the approval of the Tribe for the severance and transfer of rights to the use of water from historically irrigated land identified in paragraph 11.3.2.1 of the Agreement to diversions and depletions on other non-historically irrigated land not located on the watershed of the same water source; and

(D) provisions requiring the authorization of the Tribe for all diversions of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land by any individual or entity other than the Tribe.

SEC. 306. CONTRACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into the Contract, in accordance with the Agreement, to provide, among other things, that—

(1) the Tribe, on approval of the Secretary, may—

(A) enter into contracts or options to lease, contracts to exchange, or options to exchange tribal CAP water in Maricopa, Pinal, Pima, and Yavapai Counties in the State providing for the temporary delivery to any individual or entity of any portion of the tribal CAP water, subject to the condition that—

(i) the term of the contract or option to lease shall not be longer than 100 years;

(ii) the contracts or options to exchange shall be for the term provided in the contract or option; and

(iii) a lease or option to lease providing for the temporary delivery of tribal CAP water shall require the lessee to pay to the Operating Agency all CAP fixed OM&R charges and all CAP pumping energy charges (as defined in the repayment stipulation) associated with the leased water; and

(B) renegotiate any lease at any time during the term of the lease, subject to the condition that the term of the renegotiated lease shall not exceed 100 years;

(2) no portion of the tribal CAP water may be permanently alienated;

(3)(A) the Tribe (and not the United States in any capacity) shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Tribe under any contract or option to lease or exchange tribal CAP water entered into by the Tribe; and

(B) the United States (in any capacity) has no trust or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner—

(i) any funds received by the Tribe as consideration under a contract or option to lease or exchange tribal CAP water; or

(ii) the expenditure of those funds;

(4)(A) all tribal CAP water shall be delivered through the CAP system; and

(B) if the delivery capacity of the CAP system is significantly reduced or anticipated to be significantly reduced for an extended period of time, the Tribe shall have the same CAP delivery rights as a CAP contractor or CAP subcontractor that is allowed to take delivery of water other than through the CAP system;

(5) the Tribe may use tribal CAP water on or off the reservation for any purpose;

(6) as authorized by subsection (f)(2)(A) of section 403 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543) and to the extent that funds are available in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund established by subsection (a) of that section, the United States shall pay to the Operating Agency the CAP fixed OM&R charges associated with the delivery of tribal CAP water (except in the case of tribal CAP water leased by any individual or entity);

(7) the Secretary shall waive the right of the Secretary to capture all return flow from project exchange water flowing from the exterior boundary of the reservation; and

(8) no CAP water service capital charge shall be due or payable for the tribal CAP water, regardless of whether the water is delivered for use by the Tribe or pursuant to a contract or option to lease or exchange tribal CAP water entered into by the Tribe.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Contract shall be—

(1) for permanent service (within the meaning of section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d)); and

(2) without limit as to term.

(c) RATIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that any provision of the Contract conflicts with a provision of this title, the Contract is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Contract is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent that such amendment is executed to make the Contract consistent with this title.

(d) EXECUTION OF CONTRACT.—To the extent that the Contract does not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Contract.

(e) PAYMENT OF CHARGES.—The Tribe, and any recipient of tribal CAP water through a contract or option to lease or exchange, shall not be obligated to pay a water service capital charge or any other charge, payment, or fee for CAP water, except as provided in an applicable lease or exchange agreement.

(f) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) USE OUTSIDE STATE.—No tribal CAP water may be leased, exchanged, forborne, or otherwise transferred by the Tribe in any way for use directly or indirectly outside the State.

(2) USE OFF RESERVATION.—Except as authorized by this section and paragraph 4.7 of the Agreement, no tribal water rights under this title may be sold, leased, transferred, or used outside the boundaries of the reservation or off-reservation trust land other than pursuant to an exchange.

(3) AGREEMENTS WITH ARIZONA WATER BANKING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this title or the Agreement limits the right of the Tribe to enter into an agreement with the Arizona Water Banking Authority (or any successor entity) established by section 45–2421 of the Arizona Revised Statutes in accordance with State law.

(g) LEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the leases of tribal CAP Water by the Tribe to the District and to any of the cities in the State, attached as exhibits to the Agreement, are not in conflict with the provisions of this title—

(A) those leases are authorized, ratified, and confirmed; and

(B) the Secretary shall execute the leases.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—To the extent that amendments are executed to make the leases described in paragraph (1) consistent with this title, those amendments are authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with subsections (a) and (e) of section 312 and subsection (h) of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau, shall plan, design, and construct the WMAT rural water system to divert, store, and distribute water from the North Fork of the White River to the Tribe that shall consist of—

(1) a dam and storage reservoir, pumping plant, and treatment facilities located along the North Fork of the White River near the community of Whiteriver;

(2) a distribution system consisting of pipelines extending from the treatment facilities to existing water distribution systems serving the communities of Whiteriver, Fort Apache, Canyon Day, Cedar Creek, Carrizo, and Cibecue;

(3) connections to existing distribution facilities for the communities described in paragraph (2), but not including any upgrades of, or improvements to, existing or future public water systems for the communities described in paragraph (2) that may be necessary to accommodate increased demand and flow rates (and any associated changes in water quality);

(4) connections to additional communities along the pipeline, provided that the additional connections may be added to the distribution system described in paragraph (2) at the expense of the Tribe;

(5) appurtenant buildings and access roads;

(6) electrical power transmission and distribution facilities necessary for operation of the project; and

(7) any other project components that the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, determines to be necessary.

(b) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary and the Tribe—

(1) may modify the components of the WMAT rural water system described in subsection (a) by mutual agreement; and

(2) shall make all modifications required under subsection (c)(2).

(c) FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue a final project design of the WMAT rural water system, including the dam, pumping plants, pipeline, and treatment plant, that is generally consistent with the project extension report dated February 2007 after the completion of—

(A) any appropriate environmental compliance activity; and

(B) the review process described in paragraph (2).

(2) REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review the proposed design of the WMAT rural water system and perform value engineering analyses.

(B) RESULTS.—Taking into consideration the review under subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, shall require appropriate changes to the design, so that the final design—

(i) meets Bureau of Reclamation design standards;

(ii) to the maximum extent practicable, incorporates any changes that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of water through the WMAT rural water system; and

(iii) may be constructed for the amounts made available under section 312.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title to the WMAT rural water system shall be held by the United States until title to the WMAT rural water system is conveyed by the Secretary to the Tribe pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) CONVEYANCE TO TRIBE.—The Secretary shall convey to the Tribe title to the WMAT rural water system not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A) the operating criteria, standing operating procedures, emergency action plan, and first filling and monitoring criteria of the designers have been established and are in place;

(B) the WMAT rural water system has operated under the standing operating procedures of the designers, with the participation of the Tribe, for a period of 3 years;

(C) the Secretary has provided the Tribe with technical assistance on the manner by which to operate and maintain the WMAT rural water system;

(D) the funds made available under section 312(b)(3)(B) have been deposited in the WMAT Maintenance Fund; and

(E) the WMAT rural water system—

(i) is substantially complete, as determined by the Secretary; and

(ii) satisfies the requirement that—

(I) the infrastructure constructed is capable of storing, diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of water as set forth in the final project design described in subsection (c); and

(II) the Secretary has consulted with the Tribe regarding the proposed finding that the WMAT rural water system is substantially complete.

(e) ALIENATION AND TAXATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Conveyance of title to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (d) does not waive or alter any applicable Federal law (including regulations) prohibiting alienation or taxation of the WMAT rural water system or the underlying reservation land.

(2) ALIENATION OF WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The WMAT rural water system, including the components of the WMAT rural water system, shall not be alienated, encumbered, or conveyed in any manner by the Tribe, unless a reconveyance is authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with subsections (d) and (e) of section 312, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau and in cooperation with the Tribe, shall operate, maintain, and replace the WMAT rural water system until the date on which title to the WMAT rural water system is transferred to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (d)(2).

(2) LIMITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date on which title to the WMAT rural water system is transferred to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (d)(2), the United States shall have no obligation to pay for the operation, maintenance, or replacement costs of the WMAT rural water system.

(B) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary publishes a statement of findings in the Federal Register pursuant to subsection (d)(2), the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land or facilities conveyed, other than damages caused by

any intentional act or act of negligence committed by the United States, or by employees or agents of the United States, prior to the date on which the Secretary publishes a statement of findings in the Federal Register pursuant to subsection (d)(2).

(g) RIGHT TO REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The statement of findings published by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall be considered to be a final agency action subject to judicial review under sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title gives the Tribe or any other party the right to judicial review of the determination by the Secretary under subsection (d) except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(h) APPLICABILITY OF ISDEAA.—

(1) AGREEMENT FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.—On receipt of a request of the Tribe, and in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), the Secretary shall enter into 1 or more agreements with the Tribe to carry out the activities authorized by this section.

(2) CONTRACTS.—Any contract entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) for the purpose of carrying out any provision of this title shall incorporate such provisions regarding periodic payment of funds, timing for use of funds, transparency, oversight, reporting, and accountability as the Secretary determines to be necessary (at the sole discretion of the Secretary) to ensure appropriate stewardship of Federal funds.

(i) FINAL DESIGNS; PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FINAL DESIGNS.—All designs for the WMAT rural water system shall—

(A) conform to Bureau design standards; and

(B) be subject to review and approval by the Secretary.

(2) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.—Each project component of the WMAT rural water system shall be constructed pursuant to designs and specifications approved by the Secretary, and all construction work shall be subject to inspection and approval by the Secretary.

(j) CONDITION.—As a condition of construction of the facilities authorized by this section, the Tribe shall provide, at no cost to the Secretary, all land or interests in land that the Secretary identifies as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of those facilities.

SEC. 308. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as set forth in the Agreement, the benefits realized by the Tribe and its members under this title shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the Tribe, its members, and the United States, acting as trustee for the benefit of the Tribe and its members, for water rights and injury to water rights under Federal, State, or other law with respect to the reservation and off-reservation trust land.

(b) USES OF WATER.—All uses of water on land outside of the reservation, if and when that land is subsequently and finally determined to be part of the reservation through resolution of any dispute between the Tribe and the United States over the location of the reservation boundary, and any fee land within the reservation placed into trust and made part of the reservation, shall be subject to the maximum annual diversion amounts and the maximum annual depletion amounts specified in the Agreement.

(c) NO RECOGNITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), nothing in this title recognizes or establishes any right of a member of the Tribe to water on the reservation.

SEC. 309. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE AND OTHERS.—Except for the specifically retained claims described in subsection (b)(1), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, and the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for the Tribe and its members, as part of the performance of the respective obligations of the United States and the Tribe under the Agreement, are authorized to execute a waiver and release of any claims against the State (or any agency or political subdivision of the State), or any other person, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation under Federal, State, or other law for all—

(A)(i) past, present, and future claims for water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever; and

(ii) past, present, and future claims for water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors;

(B)(i) past and present claims for injury to water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial through the enforceability date;

(ii) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors; and

(iii) claims for injury to water rights arising after the enforceability date for the reservation and off-reservation trust land resulting from off-reservation diversion or use of water in a manner that is not in violation of the Agreement or State law; and

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, an applicable settlement judgement or decree, or this title.

(2) CLAIMS AGAINST TRIBE.—Except for the specifically retained claims described in subsection (b)(3), the United States, in all capacities (except as trustee for an Indian tribe other than the Tribe), as part of the performance of its obligations under the Agreement, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of any and all claims against the Tribe, its members, or any agency, official, or employee of the Tribe, under Federal, State, or any other law for all—

(A) past and present claims for injury to water rights resulting from the diversion or use of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial through the enforceability date;

(B) claims for injury to water rights arising after the enforceability date resulting from the diversion or use of water on the reservation and on off-reservation trust land in a manner that is not in violation of the Agreement; and

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of or related in any manner to the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, an applicable settlement judgement or decree, or this title.

(3) CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Except for the specifically retained claims described in subsection (b)(2), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, as part of the performance of the obligations of the Tribe under the Agreement, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of any claim against the United States, including agencies, officials, or employees of the United States (except in the capacity of the United States as trustee for other Indian tribes), under Federal, State, or other law for any and all—

(A)(i) past, present, and future claims for water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever; and

(ii) past, present, and future claims for water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors;

(B)(i) past and present claims relating in any manner to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or other resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion, or taking of water, or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the reservation and off-reservation trust land that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date;

(ii) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever that are based on aboriginal occupancy of land by the Tribe, its members, or their predecessors; and

(iii) claims for injury to water rights arising after the enforceability date for the reservation and off-reservation trust land resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of water in a manner that is not in violation of the Agreement or applicable law;

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, an applicable settlement judgment or decree, or this title;

(D) past and present claims relating in any manner to pending litigation of claims relating to the water rights of the Tribe for the reservation and off-reservation trust land;

(E) past and present claims relating to the operation, maintenance, and replacement of existing irrigation systems on the reservation constructed prior to the enforceability date that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date, which waiver shall only become effective on the full appropriation and payment to the Tribe of $4,950,000 of the amounts made available under section 312(b)(2)(B);

(F) any claims relating to operation, maintenance, and replacement of the WMAT rural water system, which waiver shall only become effective on the date on which funds are made available under section 312(b)(3)(B) and deposited in the WMAT Maintenance Fund;

(G) past and present breach of trust and negligence claims for damage to the land and natural resources of the Tribe caused by riparian and other vegetative manipulation by the United States for the purpose of increasing water runoff from the reservation that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date; and

(H) past and present claims for trespass, use, and occupancy of the reservation in, on, and along the Black River that first accrued at any time prior to the enforceability date.

(4) EFFECT ON BOUNDARY CLAIMS.—Nothing in this title expands, diminishes, or impacts any claims the Tribe may assert, or any defense the United States may assert, concerning title to land outside the most current survey, as of the date of enactment of this Act, of the northern boundary of the reservation.

(b) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—

(1) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY TRIBE AND UNITED STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims authorized under subsection (a)(1), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, shall retain any right—

(i) subject to subparagraph 16.9 of the Agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and its members under the Agreement or this title in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(ii) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Gila River adjudication proceedings;

(iii) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings;

(iv) to object to any claims by or for any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, or dependent Indian community, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, or nation;

(v) to participate in the Gila River adjudication proceedings and the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings to the extent provided in subparagraph 14.1 of the Agreement;

(vi) to assert any claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights not specifically waived under this section;

(vii) to assert any past, present, or future claim for injury to water rights against any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, dependent Indian community, allottee, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, nation, or allottee;

(viii) to assert any past, present, or future claim for trespass, use, and occupancy of the reservation in, on, or along the Black River against Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc., Phelps Dodge Corporation, or Phelps Dodge Morenci, Inc. (or a predecessor or successor of those entities), including all subsidiaries and affiliates of those entities; and

(ix) to assert claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights resulting from the pumping of water from land located within national forest land as of the date of the Agreement in the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 24 E., the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 25 E., the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 24 E., or the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 25 E., if water from the land is used on the land or is transported off the land for municipal, commercial, or industrial use.

(B) AGREEMENT.—On terms acceptable to the Tribe and the United States, the Tribe and the United States are authorized to enter into an agreement with Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc., Phelps Dodge Corporation, or Phelps Dodge Morenci, Inc. (or a predecessor or successor of those entities), including all subsidiaries and affiliates of those entities, to resolve the claims of the Tribe relating to the trespass, use, and occupancy of the reservation in, on, and along the Black River.

(2) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY TRIBE AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims authorized under subsection (a)(3), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and its members, shall retain any right—

(A) subject to subparagraph 16.9 of the Agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and its members under the Agreement or this title, in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(B) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and members under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Gila River adjudication proceedings;

(C) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Tribe and members under the judgment and decree entered by the court in the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings;

(D) to object to any claims by or for any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, or dependent Indian community, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, or nation;

(E) to assert past, present, or future claims for injury to water rights or any other claims other than a claim to water rights, against any other Indian tribe, Indian community or nation, or dependent Indian community, or the United States on behalf of such a tribe, community, or nation;

(F) to assert claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights resulting from the pumping of water from land located within national forest land as of the date of the Agreement in the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 24 E., the south ½ of T. 9 N., R. 25 E., the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 24 E., or the north ½ of T. 8 N., R. 25 E., if water from that land is used on the land or is transported off the land for municipal, commercial, or industrial use;

(G) to assert any claims arising after the enforceability date for injury to water rights not specifically waived under this section;

(H) to seek remedies and to assert any other claims not specifically waived under this section; and

(I) to assert any claim arising after the enforceability date for a future taking by the United States of reservation land, off-reservation trust land, or any property rights appurtenant to that land, including any water rights set forth in paragraph 4.0 of the Agreement.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims authorized under subsection (a)(2), the United States shall retain any right to assert any claim not specifically waived in that subsection.

(c) EFFECTIVENESS OF WAIVER AND RELEASES.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of subsection (a)(3), the waivers and releases under subsection (a) shall become effective on the enforceability date.

(d) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section takes effect on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A)(i) to the extent that the Agreement conflicts with this title, the Agreement has been revised through an amendment to eliminate the conflict; and

(ii) the Agreement, as so revised, has been executed by the Secretary, the Tribe, and the Governor of the State;

(B) the Secretary has fulfilled the requirements of sections 305 and 306;

(C) the amount made available under section 312(a) has been deposited in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount;

(D) the State funds described in subparagraph 13.3 of the Agreement have been deposited in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount;

(E) the Secretary has issued a record of decision approving the construction of the WMAT rural water system in a configuration substantially similar to that described in section 307;

(F) the judgments and decrees substantially in the form of those attached to the Agreement as exhibits 12.9.6.1 and 12.9.6.2 have been approved by the respective trial courts; and

(G) the waivers and releases authorized and set forth in subsection (a) have been executed by the Tribe and the Secretary.

(2) FAILURE OF ENFORCEABILITY DATE TO OCCUR.—If the Secretary does not publish a statement of findings under paragraph (1) by April 30, 2021—

(A) this title is repealed effective May 1, 2021, and any activity by the Secretary to carry out this title shall cease;

(B) any amounts made available under section 312 shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury;

(C) any other amounts deposited in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount (including any amounts paid by the State in accordance with the Agreement), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, shall immediately be returned to the respective sources of those funds; and

(D) the Tribe and its members, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, shall retain the right to assert past, present, and future water rights claims and claims for injury to water rights for the reservation and off-reservation trust land.

(3) NO ADDITIONAL RIGHTS TO WATER.—Beginning on the enforceability date, all land held by the United States in trust for the Tribe and its members shall have no rights to water other than those specifically quantified for the Tribe and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, for the reservation and off-reservation trust land pursuant to paragraph 4.0 of the Agreement.

(e) UNITED STATES ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this title or the Agreement affects any right of the United States to take any action, including environmental actions, under any laws (including regulations and the common law) relating to human health, safety, or the environment.

(f) NO EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(B)(ii), (3)(A)(ii), and (3)(B)(ii) of subsection (a), nothing in this title affects any rights to water of the Tribe, its members, or the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, for land outside the boundaries of the reservation or the off-reservation trust land.

(g) ENTITLEMENTS.—Any entitlement to water of the Tribe, its members, or the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and its members, relating to the reservation or off-reservation trust land shall be satisfied from the water resources granted, quantified, confirmed, or recognized with respect to the Tribe, its members, and the United States by the Agreement and this title.

(h) OBJECTION PROHIBITED.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1)(A)(ix) and (2)(F) of subsection (b), the Tribe and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe shall not—

(1) object to the use of any well located outside the boundaries of the reservation or the off-reservation trust land in existence on the enforceability date; or

(2) object to, dispute, or challenge after the enforceability date the drilling of any well or the withdrawal and use of water from any well in the Little Colorado River adjudication proceedings, the Gila River adjudication proceedings, or any other judicial or administrative proceeding.

SEC. 310. WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT SUBACCOUNT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund a subaccount to be known as the ''White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount'', consisting of—

(1) the amounts deposited in the subaccount pursuant to section 312(a); and

(2) such other amounts as are available, including the amounts provided in subparagraph 13.3 of the Agreement.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall use amounts from the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount for the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system, in accordance with section 307(a).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use such sums as are necessary from the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount—

(A) to provide the Bureau with amounts sufficient to carry out oversight of the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system;

(B) to repay to the Treasury (or the United States) any outstanding balance on the loan authorized by the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act (Public Law 110–390; 122 Stat. 4191), after which repayment, the Tribe shall have no further liability for the balance on that loan; and

(C) to carry out all required environmental compliance activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system.

(c) ISDEAA CONTRACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Tribe so requests, the planning, design, and construction of the WMAT rural water system shall be carried out pursuant to the terms of an agreement or agreements entered into under section 307(h).

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may pursue any judicial remedies and carry out any administrative actions that are necessary to enforce an agreement described in paragraph (1) to ensure that amounts in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount are used in accordance with this section.

(d) PROHIBITION ON PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No amount of the principal, or the interest or income accruing on the principal, of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount shall not be available for expenditure by the Secretary until the enforceability date.

(2) INVESTMENT.—The Secretary shall invest the amounts in the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount in accordance with section 403(f)(4) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(f)(4)).

(3) USE OF INTEREST.—The interest accrued on amounts invested under paragraph (2) shall not be available for expenditure or withdrawal until the enforceability date.

SEC. 311. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) LIMITED WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a civil action described in paragraph (2)—

(A) the United States or the Tribe, or both, may be joined in the civil action; and

(B) any claim by the United States or the Tribe to sovereign immunity from the civil action is waived for the sole purpose of resolving any issue regarding the interpretation or enforcement of this title or the Agreement.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL ACTION.—A civil action referred to in paragraph (1) is a civil action filed—

(A) by any party to the Agreement or signatory to an exhibit to the Agreement in a United States or State court that—

(i) relates solely and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of this title or the Agreement; and

(ii) names as a party the United States or the Tribe; or

(B) by a landowner or water user in the Gila River basin or Little Colorado River basin in the State that—

(i) relates solely and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of section 309 of this title and paragraph 12.0 of the Agreement; and

(ii) names as a party the United States or the Tribe.

(b) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title quantifies or otherwise affects any water right or claim or entitlement to water of any Indian tribe, band, or community other than the Tribe.

(c) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall have no trust or other obligation—

(A) to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner, any amount paid to the Tribe by any party to the Agreement other than the United States; or

(B) to review or approve the expenditure of those funds.

(2) INDEMNIFICATION.—The Tribe shall indemnify the United States, and hold the United States harmless, with respect to any claim (including claims for takings or breach of trust) arising out of the receipt or expenditure of funds described in paragraph (1)(A).

(d) APPLICABILITY OF RECLAMATION REFORM ACT.—The Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.) and any other acreage limitation or full-cost pricing provision under Federal law shall not apply to any individual, entity, or land solely on the basis of—

(1) receipt of any benefit under this title;

(2) the execution or performance of the Agreement; or

(3) the use, storage, delivery, lease, or exchange of CAP water.

(e) SECRETARIAL POWER SITES.—The portions of the following named secretarial power site reserves that are located on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation or the San Carlos Apache Reservation, as applicable, shall be transferred and restored into the name of the Tribe or the San Carlos Apache Tribe, respectively:

(1) Lower Black River (T. 3 N., R. 26 E.; T. 3 N., R. 27 E.).

(2) Black River Pumps (T. 2 N., R. 25 E.; T. 2 N., R. 26 E.; T. 3 N., R. 26 E.).

(3) Carrizo (T. 4 N., R. 20 E.; T. 4 N., R. 21 E.; T. 4½ N., R. 19 E.; T. 4½ N., R. 20 E.; T. 4½ N., R. 21 E.; T. 5 N., R. 19 E.).

(4) Knob (T. 5 N., R. 18 E.; T. 5 N., R. 19 E.).

(5) Walnut Canyon (T. 5 N., R. 17 E.; T. 5 N., R. 18 E.).

(6) Gleason Flat (T. 4½ N., R. 16 E.; T. 5 N., R. 16 E.).

(f) NO EFFECT ON FUTURE ALLOCATIONS.—Water received under a lease or exchange of tribal CAP water under this title shall not affect any future allocation or reallocation of CAP water by the Secretary.

(g) AFTER-ACQUIRED TRUST LAND.—

(1) REQUIREMENT OF ACT OF CONGRESS.—

(A) LEGAL TITLE.—Subject to subparagraph (B), after the enforceability date, if the Tribe seeks to have legal title to additional land in the State located outside the exterior boundaries of the reservation taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe, the Tribe may do so only pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically authorizing the transfer for the benefit of the Tribe.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

(i) the restoration of land to the reservation subsequently and finally determined to be part of the reservation through resolution of any dispute between the Tribe and the United States over the location of the reservation boundary, unless required by Federal law; or

(ii) off-reservation trust land acquired prior to January 1, 2008.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After-acquired trust land that is located outside the reservation shall not include federally reserved rights to surface water or groundwater.

(B) RESTORED LAND.—Land that is restored to the reservation as the result of the resolution of any reservation boundary dispute between the Tribe and the United States, or any fee simple land within the reservation that is placed into trust, shall have water rights pursuant to section 308(b).

(3) ACCEPTANCE OF LAND IN TRUST STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Tribe acquires legal fee title to land that is located within the exterior boundaries of the reservation, the Secretary shall accept the land in trust status for the benefit of the Tribe in accordance with applicable Federal law (including regulations) for such real estate acquisitions.

(B) RESERVATION STATUS.—Land held in trust by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), or restored to the reservation as a result of resolution of a boundary dispute between the Tribe and the United States, shall be deemed to be part of the reservation.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(b)(2) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act (Public Law 110–390; 122 Stat. 4191) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2013'' and inserting ''May 1, 2021''.

SEC. 312. FUNDING.

(a) RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(1) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Subject to paragraph (2), out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out the planning, engineering, design, environmental compliance, and construction of the WMAT rural water system $126,193,000.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The amount made available under paragraph (1) shall include such sums as are necessary, but not to exceed 4 percent of the construction contract costs, for the Bureau to carry out oversight of activities for planning, design, environmental compliance, and construction of the rural water system.

(b) WMAT SETTLEMENT AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF FUNDS.—In this subsection, the term ''Funds'' means—

(A) the WMAT Settlement Fund established by paragraph (2)(A); and

(B) the WMAT Maintenance Fund established by paragraph (3)(A).

(2) WMAT SETTLEMENT FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''WMAT Settlement Fund'', to be administered by the Secretary, consisting of the amounts deposited in the fund under subparagraph (B), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, for use by the Tribe in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the WMAT Settlement Fund—

(I) $78,500,000; and

(II) any additional amounts described in clause (ii), if applicable.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—In accordance with subsection

(e)(4)(B), if the WMAT rural water system is conveyed to the Tribe before the date on which the $35,000,000 described in subsection (e)(2) is completely made available, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, for deposit in the WMAT Settlement Fund, any remaining amounts that would otherwise have been made available for expenditure from the Cost Overrun Subaccount.

(C) USE OF FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall use amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund for any of the following purposes:

(I) Fish production, including hatcheries.

(II) Rehabilitation of recreational lakes and existing irrigation systems.

(III) Water-related economic development projects.

(IV) Protection, restoration, and economic development of forest and watershed health.

(ii) EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.—Of the amounts deposited in the Fund under subparagraph (B), not less than $4,950,000 shall be used for the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems.

(3) WMAT MAINTENANCE FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''WMAT Maintenance Fund'', to be administered by the Secretary, consisting of the amounts deposited in the fund under subparagraph (B), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, for use by the Tribe in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $50,000,000 for deposit in the WMAT Maintenance Fund.

(C) USE OF FUNDS.—The Tribe shall use amounts in the WMAT Maintenance Fund only for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the delivery of water through the WMAT rural water system.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Funds in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), including by investing amounts in the Funds in accordance with—

(A) the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161); and

(B) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a).

(5) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM FUNDS.—Amounts in the Funds shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after the enforceability date and in accordance with subsection (f).

(6) EXPENDITURE AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe may withdraw all or part of the amounts in the Funds on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan, as described in the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), a tribal management plan under this subparagraph shall require the Tribe to use any amounts withdrawn from the Funds in accordance with paragraph (2)(C) or (3)(C), as applicable.

(iii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the provisions of a tribal management plan described in clause (i) to ensure that any amounts withdrawn from the Funds under the tribal management plan are used in accordance with this title and the Agreement.

(iv) LIABILITY.—If the Tribe exercises the right to withdraw amounts from the Funds, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the amounts.

(B) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the amounts in the Funds that the Tribe does not withdraw under the tribal management plan.

(ii) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts remaining in the Funds will be used.

(iii) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under clause (i), the Secretary shall approve the plan, if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this title and the Agreement.

(iv) ANNUAL REPORT.—For each of the Funds, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(C) CERTAIN PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED.—No amount in the Funds shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(c) COST INDEXING.—All amounts made available under subsections (a), (b), and (e) shall be adjusted as necessary to reflect the changes since October 1, 2007, in the construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the construction of the WMAT rural water supply system, the maintenance of the rural water supply system, and the construction or rehabilitation of the other development projects described in subsection (b)(2)(C).

(d) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $2,500,000 for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of the WMAT rural water system, to remain available until the conditions described in section 307(f) have been met.

(e) COST OVERRUN SUBACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund a subaccount to be known as the ''WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount'', to be administered by the Secretary, consisting of the amounts deposited in the subaccount under paragraph (2), together with any interest accrued on those amounts, for use by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (4).

(2) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $24,000,000 for deposit in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for deposit in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount $11,000,000.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount shall not be available for expenditure by the Secretary until the enforceability date.

(B) INVESTMENT.—The Secretary shall invest the amounts in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount in accordance with section 403(f)(4) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(f)(4)).

(C) USE OF INTEREST.—The interest accrued on the amounts invested under subparagraph (B) shall not be available for expenditure or withdrawal until the enforceability date.

(4) USE OF COST OVERRUN SUBACCOUNT.—

(A) INITIAL USE.—The Secretary shall use the amounts in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount to complete the WMAT rural water system or to carry out activities relating to the operation, maintenance, or replacement of facilities of the WMAT rural water system, as applicable, if the Secretary determines that the amounts made available under subsections (a) and (d) will be insufficient in the period before title to the WMAT rural water system is conveyed to the Tribe—

(i) to complete the WMAT rural water system; or

(ii) to operate and maintain the WMAT rural water system.

(B) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—All unobligated amounts remaining in the Cost Overrun Subaccount on the date on which title to the WMAT rural water system is conveyed to the Tribe shall be—

(i) returned to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(ii) on an appropriation pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), deposited in the WMAT Settlement Fund and made available to the Tribe for use in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(C).

(f) CONDITIONS.—The amounts made available to the Secretary for deposit in the WMAT Maintenance Fund, together with any interest accrued on those amounts under subsection (b)(3) and any interest accruing on the WMAT Settlement Fund under subsection (b)(2), shall not be available for expenditure or withdrawal until the WMAT rural water system is transferred to the Tribe under section 307(d)(2).

(g) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under subsections (a), (b), (d), and (e), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 313. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized to be carried out under this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided by Congress expressly to carry out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 314. COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.

In implementing the Agreement and carrying out this title, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all applicable requirements of—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(3) all other applicable Federal environmental laws; and

(4) all regulations promulgated under the laws described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

TITLE IV—CROW TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2010''.

SEC. 402. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of claims to water rights in the State of Montana for—

(A) the Crow Tribe; and

(B) the United States for the benefit of the Tribe and allottees;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the Crow Tribe-Montana Water Rights Compact entered into by the Tribe and the State of Montana on June 22, 1999;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior—

(A) to execute the Crow Tribe-Montana Water Rights Compact; and

(B) to take any other action necessary to carry out the Compact in accordance with this title; and

(4) to ensure the availability of funds necessary for the implementation of the Compact and this title.

SEC. 403. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means any individual who holds a beneficial real property interest in an allotment of Indian land that is—

(A) located within the Reservation or the ceded strip; and

(B) held in trust by the United States.

(2) CEDED STRIP.—The term ''ceded strip'' means the area identified as the ceded strip on the map included in appendix 5 of the Compact.

(3) CIP OM&R.—The term ''CIP OM&R'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity associated with the day-to-day operation of the Crow Irrigation Project;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of the Crow Irrigation Project; and

(C) any activity relating to replacement of a feature of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(4) COMPACT.—The term ''Compact'' means the water rights compact between the Tribe and the State of Montana contained in section 85–20–901 of the Montana Code Annotated (2009) (including any exhibit, part, or amendment to the Compact).

(5) CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Crow Irrigation Project'' means the irrigation project—

(i) authorized by section 31 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1040);

(ii) managed by the Secretary (acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs); and

(iii) consisting of the project units of—

(I) Agency;

(II) Bighorn;

(III) Forty Mile;

(IV) Lodge Grass #1;

(V) Lodge Grass #2;

(VI) Pryor;

(VII) Reno;

(VIII) Soap Creek; and

(IX) Upper Little Horn.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''Crow Irrigation Project'' includes land held in trust by the United States for the Tribe and the allottees in the Bozeman Trail and Two Leggins irrigation districts.

(6) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register the statement of findings described in section 410(e).

(7) FINAL.—The term ''final'' with reference to approval of the decree described in section 410(e)(1)(A), means—

(A) completion of any direct appeal to the Montana Supreme Court of a decree by the Montana Water Court pursuant to section 85–2–235 of the Montana Code Annotated (2009), including the expiration of time for filing of any such appeal; or

(B) completion of any appeal to the appropriate United States Court of Appeals, including the expiration of time in which a petition for certiorari may be filed in the United States Supreme Court, denial of such petition, or issuance of a final judgment of the United States Supreme Court, whichever occurs last.

(8) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Crow Settlement Fund established by section 411.

(9) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(10) JOINT STIPULATION OF SETTLEMENT.—The term ''joint stipulation of settlement'' means the joint stipulation of settlement relating to the civil action styled Crow Tribe of Indians v. Norton, No. 02–284 (D.D.C. 2006).

(11) MR&I SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''MR&I System'' means the municipal, rural, and industrial water system of the Reservation, generally described in the document entitled ''Crow Indian Reservation Municipal, Rural and Industrial Water System Engineering Report'' prepared by DOWL HKM, and dated July 2008 and updated in a status report prepared by DOWL HKM dated December 2009.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''MR&I System'' includes—

(i) the raw water intake, water treatment plant, pipelines, storage tanks, pumping stations, pressure-reducing valves, electrical transmission facilities, and other items (including real property and easements necessary to deliver potable water to the Reservation) appurtenant to the system described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) in descending order of construction priority—

(I) the Bighorn River Valley Subsystem;

(II) the Little Bighorn River Valley Subsystem; and

(III) Pryor Extension.

(12) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R.—The term ''MR&I System OM&R'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity associated with the day-to-day operation of the MR&I System;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of the MR&I System; and

(C) any activity relating to replacement of project features of the MR&I System.

(13) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means the area identified as the Reservation on the map in appendix 4 of the Compact.

(14) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(15) TRIBAL COMPACT ADMINISTRATION.—The term ''Tribal Compact Administration'' means any activity relating to—

(A) the development or enactment by the Tribe of the tribal water code;

(B) establishment by the Tribe of a water resources department; and

(C) the operation by the Tribe of that water resources department (or a successor agency) during the 10-year period beginning on the date of establishment of the department.

(16) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—The term ''tribal water code'' means a water code adopted by the Tribe in accordance with section 407(f).

(17) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''tribal water rights'' means—

(A) the water rights of the Tribe described in article III of the Compact; and

(B) the water rights provided to the Tribe under section 408.

(18) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Crow Tribe of Indians of the State of Montana on behalf of itself and its members (but not its members in their capacities as allottees).

SEC. 404. RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.

(a) RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as modified by this title, and to the extent the Compact does not conflict with this title, the Compact is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO COMPACT.—If amendments are executed to make the Compact consistent with this title, those amendments are also authorized, ratified, and confirmed to the extent such amendments are consistent with this title.

(b) EXECUTION OF COMPACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the Compact does not conflict with this title, the Secretary is directed to and shall promptly execute the Compact, including all exhibits to or parts of the Compact requiring the signature of the Secretary.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary from approving modifications to appendices or exhibits to the Compact not inconsistent with this title, to the extent such modifications do not otherwise require Congressional approval pursuant to section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) or other applicable Federal law.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Compact, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all applicable aspects of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and all other applicable environmental Acts and regulations.

(2) EXECUTION OF THE COMPACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Execution of the Compact by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(B) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall carry out all Federal compliance activities necessary to implement the Compact.

SEC. 405. REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and without altering applicable law (including regulations) under which the Bureau of Indian Affairs collects assessments and carries out CIP OM&R, other than the rehabilitation and improvement carried out under this section, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall carry out such activities as are necessary to rehabilitate and improve the water diversion and delivery features of the Crow Irrigation Project, in accordance with an agreement to be negotiated between the Secretary and the Tribe.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall serve as the lead agency with respect to any activity to rehabilitate or improve the water diversion or delivery features of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(c) SCOPE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The scope of the rehabilitation and improvement under this section shall be as generally described in the document entitled ''Engineering Evaluation of Existing Conditions, Crow Agency Rehabilitation Study'' prepared by DOWL HKM, and dated August 2007 and updated in a status report dated December 2009 by DOWL HKM, on the condition that prior to beginning construction activities, the Secretary shall review the design of the proposed rehabilitation or improvement and perform value engineering analyses.

(2) NEGOTIATION WITH TRIBE.—On the basis of the review described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall negotiate with the Tribe appropriate changes to the final design so that the final design meets applicable industry standards, as well as changes, if any, that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of irrigation water and take into consideration the equitable distribution of water to allottees.

(d) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—All costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(e) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall not exceed $131,843,000, except that the total amount of $131,843,000 shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations from May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement.

(f) TRIBAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Tribe, in accordance with applicable Federal law, the Secretary shall enter into 1 or more

agreements with the Tribe to implement the provisions of this section by which the Tribe shall plan, design, and construct any or all of the rehabilitation and improvement required by this section.

(2) OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Bureau of Reclamation and the Tribe shall negotiate the cost of any oversight activities carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation for each agreement under this section, provided that the total cost for that oversight shall not exceed 4 percent of the total project costs.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) TRIBAL EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request, and in partial consideration for the funding provided under section 414(a), the Tribe shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way over tribal land as may be necessary for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project authorized by this section at no cost to the United States.

(B) JURISDICTION.—The Tribe shall retain criminal and civil jurisdiction over any lands that were subject to tribal jurisdiction prior to the granting of an easement or right-of-way in connection with the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(2) USER EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—In partial consideration of the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project authorized by this section and as a condition of continued service from the Crow Irrigation Project after the enforceability date, any water user of the Crow Irrigation Project shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way as may be necessary for the rehabilitation and improvements authorized under this section at no cost to the Secretary.

(3) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Land acquired by the United States in connection with rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project authorized by this section shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Tribe as part of the Reservation of the Tribe.

(h) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall facilitate the formation of a project management committee composed of representatives from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Tribe—

(1) to review cost factors and budgets for construction, operation, and maintenance activities relating to the Crow Irrigation Project;

(2) to improve management of inherently governmental activities through enhanced communication; and

(3) to seek additional ways to reduce overall costs for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

SEC. 406. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MR&I SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall plan, design, and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the MR&I System, in accordance with 1 or more agreements between the Secretary and the Tribe.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall serve as the lead agency with respect to any activity to design and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the MR&I System.

(c) SCOPE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The scope of the design and construction under this section shall be as generally described in the document entitled ''Crow Indian Reservation Municipal, Rural and Industrial Water System Engineering Report'' prepared by DOWL HKM, and dated July 2008 and updated in a status report dated December 2009 by DOWL HKM, on the condition that prior to beginning construction activities, the Secretary shall review the design of the proposed MR&I System and perform value engineering analyses.

(2) NEGOTIATION WITH TRIBE.—On the basis of the review described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall negotiate with the Tribe appropriate changes to the final design so that the final design meets applicable industry standards, as well as changes, if any, that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of MR&I System water and take into consideration the equitable distribution of water to allottees.

(d) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—All costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(e) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall not exceed $246,381,000, except that the total amount of $246,381,000 shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations from May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the design and construction of the MR&I System.

(f) TRIBAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Tribe, in accordance with applicable Federal law, the Secretary shall enter into 1 or more agreements with the Tribe to implement the provisions of this section by which the Tribe shall plan, design, and construct any or all of the rehabilitation and improvement required by this section.

(2) OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Bureau of Reclamation and the Tribe shall negotiate the cost of any oversight activities carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation for each agreement under this section, provided that the total cost for that oversight shall not exceed 4 percent of the total project costs.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) TRIBAL EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request, and in partial consideration for the funding provided under section 414(b), the Tribe shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way over tribal land as may be necessary for the construction of the MR&I System authorized by this section at no cost to the United States.

(B) JURISDICTION.—The Tribe shall retain criminal and civil jurisdiction over any lands that were subject to tribal jurisdiction prior to the granting of an easement or right-of-way in connection with the construction of the MR&I System.

(2) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Land acquired by the United States in connection with the construction of the MR&I System authorized by this section shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Tribe as part of the Reservation of the Tribe.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO MR&I SYSTEM FACILITIES.——

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey title to each MR&I System facility or section of a MR&I System facility authorized under subsection (a) to the Tribe after completion of construction of a MR&I System facility or a section of a MR&I System facility that is operating and delivering water.

(2) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the conveyance authorized by this subsection, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land, buildings, or facilities conveyed under this subsection, other than damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States, or by employees or agents of the United States, prior to the date of conveyance.

(B) TORT CLAIMS.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

(3) NOTICE OF PROPOSED CONVEYANCE.—Not later than 45 days before the date of a proposed conveyance of title to any MR&I System facility, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate notice of the conveyance of each such MR&I System facility or section of a MR&I System facility.

(4) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R OBLIGATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AFTER CONVEYANCE.—The Federal Government shall have no obligation to pay for the operation, maintenance, or replacement costs of the MR&I System beginning on the date on which—

(A) title to any MR&I System facility or section of a MR&I System facility under this subsection is conveyed to the Tribe; and

(B) the amounts required to be deposited in the MR&I System OM&R Account pursuant to section 411 have been deposited in that account.

(i) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—Upon transfer of title to the MR&I System or any section of a MR&I System facility to the Tribe in accordance with subsection (h), the Tribe is authorized to collect water use charges from customers of the MR&I System to cover—

(1) MR&I System OM&R costs; and

(2) any other costs relating to the construction and operation of the MR&I System.

(j) ALIENATION AND TAXATION.—Conveyance of title to the Tribe pursuant to subsection (h) does not waive or alter any applicable Federal law prohibiting alienation or taxation of the MR&I System or the underlying Reservation land.

(k) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to prepare the Tribe for operation of the MR&I System, including operation and management training.

(l) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall facilitate the formation of a project management committee composed of representatives from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Tribe—

(1) to review cost factors and budgets for construction, operation and maintenance activities for the MR&I System;

(2) to improve management of inherently governmental activities through enhanced communication; and

(3) to seek additional ways to reduce overall costs for the MR&I System.

(m) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to completion of the final design of the MR&I System required by subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with the Tribe, the State of Montana, and other affected non-Federal parties to discuss the possibility of receiving non-Federal contributions to the cost of the MR&I System.

(2) NEGOTIATIONS.—If, based on the extent to which non-Federal parties are expected to use the MR&I System, a non-Federal contribution to the MR&I System is determined by the parties described in paragraph (1) to be appropriate, the Secretary shall initiate negotiations for an agreement on the means by which such contributions may be provided.

SEC. 407. TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

(a) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress to provide to each allottee benefits that are equivalent to or exceed the benefits allottees possess as of the date of enactment of this Act, taking into consideration—

(1) the potential risks, cost, and time delay associated with litigation that would be resolved by the Compact and this title;

(2) the availability of funding under this title and from other sources;

(3) the availability of water from the tribal water rights; and

(4) the applicability of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381) and this title to protect the interests of allottees.

(b) CONFIRMATION OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The tribal water rights are ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid.

(2) USE.—Use of the tribal water rights shall be subject to the terms and conditions established by the Compact.

(c) HOLDING IN TRUST.—The tribal water rights—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Tribe and the allottees in accordance with this section; and

(2) shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment.

(d) ALLOTTEES.—

(1) APPLICABILITY OF ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887.—The provisions of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381), relating to the use of water for irrigation purposes shall apply to the tribal water rights.

(2) ENTITLEMENT TO WATER.—Any entitlement to water of an allottee under Federal law shall be satisfied from the tribal water rights.

(3) ALLOCATIONS.—Allottees shall be entitled to a just and equitable allocation of water for irrigation purposes.

(4) EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES.—Before asserting any claim against the United States under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381), or any other applicable law, an allottee shall exhaust remedies available under the tribal water code or other applicable tribal law.

(5) CLAIMS.—Following exhaustion of remedies available under the tribal water code or other applicable tribal law, an allottee may seek relief under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 381), or other applicable law.

(6) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall have the authority to protect the rights of allottees as specified in this section.

(e) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Tribe shall have authority to allocate, distribute, and lease the tribal water rights—

(A) in accordance with the Compact; and

(B) subject to approval of the Secretary of the tribal water code under subsection (f)(3)(B).

(2) LEASES BY ALLOTTEES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an allottee may lease any interest in land held by the allottee, together with any water right determined to be appurtenant to the interest in land.

(f) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period set forth in article IV(A)(2)(b) of the Compact, not later than 3 years after the date on which the Tribe ratifies the Compact as set forth in section 410(e)(1)(E), the Tribe shall enact a tribal water code, that provides for—

(A) the management, regulation, and governance of all uses of the tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact; and

(B) establishment by the Tribe of conditions, permit requirements, and other limitations relating to the storage, recovery, and use of the tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary, the tribal water code shall provide that—

(A) tribal allocations of water to allottees shall be satisfied with water from the tribal water rights;

(B) charges for delivery of water for irrigation purposes for allottees shall be assessed on a just and equitable basis;

(C) there is a process by which an allottee may request that the Tribe provide water for irrigation use in accordance with this title;

(D) there is a due process system for the consideration and determination by the Tribe of any request by an allottee, or any successor in interest to an allottee, for an allocation of such water for irrigation purposes on allotted land, including a process for—

(i) appeal and adjudication of any denied or disputed distribution of water; and

(ii) resolution of any contested administrative decision; and

(E) there is a requirement that any allottee with a claim relating to the enforcement of rights of the allottee under the tribal water code or relating to the amount of water allocated to land of the allottee must first exhaust remedies available to the allottee under tribal law and the tribal water code before initiating an action against the United States or petitioning the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d)(6).

(3) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the tribal water rights until the tribal water code is enacted in accordance with paragraph (1) and those provisions requiring approval pursuant to paragraph (2).

(B) APPROVAL.—The tribal water code shall not be valid unless—

(i) the provisions of the tribal water code required by paragraph (2) are approved by the Secretary; and

(ii) each amendment to the tribal water code that affects a right of an allottee is approved by the Secretary.

(C) APPROVAL PERIOD.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the tribal water code within a reasonable period of time after the date on which the Tribe submits it to the Secretary.

(g) EFFECT.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, nothing in this title—

(1) authorizes any action by an allottee against any individual or entity, or against the Tribe, under Federal, State, tribal, or local law; or

(2) alters or affects the status of any action pursuant to section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 408. STORAGE ALLOCATION FROM BIGHORN LAKE.

(a) STORAGE ALLOCATION TO TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As described in and subject to article III(A)(1)(b) of the Compact, the Secretary shall allocate to the Tribe 300,000 acre-feet per year of water stored in Bighorn Lake, Yellowtail Unit, Lower Bighorn Division, Pick Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Montana, under a water right held by the United States and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation, as measured at the outlet works of Yellowtail Dam, including—

(A) not more than 150,000 acre-feet per year of the allocation, which may be used in addition to the natural flow right described in article III(A)(1)(a) of the Compact; and

(B) 150,000 acre-feet per year of the allocation, which may be used only as supplemental water for the natural flow right described in article III(A)(1)(a) of the Compact for use in times of natural flow shortage.

(2) TREATMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The allocation under paragraph (1) shall be considered to be part of the tribal water rights.

(B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of the allocation under paragraph (1) shall be the priority date of the water right held by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(C) ADMINISTRATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall administer the water allocated under paragraph (1) in accordance with the Compact.

(ii) TEMPORARY TRANSFER.—In accordance with subsection (c), the Tribe may temporarily transfer by service contract, lease, exchange, or other agreement, not more than 50,000 acre-feet of water allocated under paragraph (1)(A) off the Reservation, subject to the approval of the Secretary and the requirements of the Compact.

(b) ALLOCATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving an allocation under this section, the Tribe shall enter into an allocation agreement with the Secretary to establish the terms and conditions of the allocation, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Compact and this title.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The allocation agreement under paragraph (1) shall include, among other things, a provision that—

(A) the agreement is without limit as to term;

(B) the Tribe, and not the United States, shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Tribe under any lease, contract, or agreement the Tribe may enter into pursuant to the authority in subsection (c);

(C) the United States shall have no trust obligation or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(i) any funds received by the Tribe as consideration under any lease, contract, or agreement the Tribe may enter into pursuant to the authority in subsection (c); or

(ii) the expenditure of such funds;

(D) if the facilities at Yellowtail Dam are significantly reduced or are anticipated to be significantly reduced for an extended period of time, the Tribe shall have the same storage rights as other storage contractors with respect to the allocation under this section;

(E) the costs associated with the construction of the storage facilities at Yellowtail Dam allocable to the Tribe—

(i) shall be nonreimbursable; and

(ii) shall be excluded from any repayment obligation of the Tribe;

(F) no water service capital charges shall be due or payable for any water allocated to the Tribe pursuant to this title and the allocation agreement, regardless of whether that water is delivered for use by the Tribe or is delivered under any leases, contracts, or agreements the Tribe may enter into pursuant to the authority in subsection (c);

(G) the Tribe shall not be required to make payments to the United States for any water allocated to the Tribe pursuant to this title and the allocation agreement except for each acre-foot of stored water leased or sold for industrial purposes; and

(H) for each acre-foot of stored water leased or sold by the Tribe for industrial purposes—

(i) the Tribe shall pay annually to the United States an amount to cover the proportionate share of the annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Yellowtail Unit allocable to the amount of water for industrial purposes leased or sold by the Tribe; and

(ii) the annual payments of the Tribe shall be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect the actual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Yellowtail Unit.

(c) TEMPORARY TRANSFER FOR USE OFF RESERVATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of statutory or common law and subject to paragraph (2), on approval of the Secretary and subject to the terms and conditions of the Compact, the Tribe may enter into a service contract, lease, exchange, or other agreement providing for the temporary delivery, use, or transfer of not

more than 50,000 acre-feet per year of water allocated under subsection (a)(1)(A) for use off the Reservation.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—An agreement under paragraph (1) shall not permanently alienate any portion of the water allocated under subsection (a)(1)(A).

(d) REMAINING STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As of the date of enactment of this Act, water in Bighorn Lake shall be considered to be fully allocated and no further storage allocations shall be made by the Secretary.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from—

(A) renewing the storage contract with Pennsylvania Power and Light Company consistent with the allocation to Pennsylvania Power and Light Company in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) entering into future agreements with either the Northern Cheyenne Tribe or the Crow Tribe facilitating either tribe's use of its respective allocation of water from Bighorn Lake.

SEC. 409. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) SATISFACTION OF TRIBAL CLAIMS.—The benefits realized by the Tribe under this title shall be in complete replacement of and substitution for, and full satisfaction of, all claims of the Tribe against the United States under paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 410(a).

(2) SATISFACTION OF ALLOTTEE CLAIMS.—The benefits realized by the allottees under this title shall be in complete replacement of and substitution for, and full satisfaction of—

(A) all claims waived and released under section 410(a)(2); and

(B) any claims of the allottees against the United States that the allottees have or could have asserted that are similar in nature to those described in section 410(a)(3).

(b) SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS RELATING TO CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), the funds made available under subsections (a) and (f) of section 414 shall be used to satisfy any claim of the Tribe or the allottees with respect to the appropriation of funds for the rehabilitation, expansion, improvement, repair, operation, or maintenance of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(2) SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.—Upon complete transfer of the funds described in subsections (a) and (f) of section 414 any claim of the Tribe or the allottees with respect to the transfer of funds for the rehabilitation, expansion, improvement, repair, operation, or maintenance of the Crow Irrigation Project shall be deemed to have been satisfied.

(3) EFFECT.—Except as provided in section 405, nothing in this title affects any applicable law (including regulations) under which the United States collects irrigation assessments from—

(A) non-Indian users of the Crow Irrigation Project; and

(B) the Tribe, tribal entities and instrumentalities, tribal members, allottees, and entities owned by the Tribe, tribal members, or allottees, to the extent that annual irrigation assessments on such tribal water users exceed the amount of funds available under section 411(e)(3)(D) for costs relating to CIP OM&R.

(c) NO RECOGNITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) and except as provided in section 407, nothing in this title recognizes or establishes any right of a member of the Tribe or an allottee to water within the Reservation or the ceded strip.

SEC. 410. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE FOR THE TRIBE.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), in return for recognition of the tribal water rights and other benefits as set forth in the Compact and this title, the Tribe, on behalf of itself and the members of the Tribe (but not tribal members in their capacities as allottees), and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and the members of the Tribe (but not tribal members in their capacities as allottees), are authorized and directed to execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the State of Montana that the Tribe, or the United States acting as trustee for the Tribe, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the State of Montana stream adjudication, prior to and including the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact or this title.

(2) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE FOR ALLOTTEES.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), in return for recognition of the water rights of the Tribe and other benefits as set forth in the Compact and this title, the United States, acting as trustee for allottees, is authorized and directed to execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the Reservation and the ceded strip that the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the State of Montana stream adjudication, prior to and including the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact or this title.

(3) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE TRIBE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), the Tribe, on behalf of itself and the members of the Tribe (but not Tribal members in their capacities as allottees), is authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(A) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to claims for water rights within the State of Montana that the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the State of Montana stream adjudication, except to the extent that such rights are recognized as tribal water rights in this title, including all claims relating in any manner to the claims reserved against the United States or agencies or employees of the United States in section 4(e) of the joint stipulation of settlement;

(B) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water, or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the State of Montana that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date, including all claims relating to the failure to establish or provide a municipal rural or industrial water delivery system on the Reservation and all claims relating to the failure to provide for, operate, or maintain the Crow Irrigation Project, or any other irrigation system or irrigation project on the Reservation;

(C) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to the pending litigation of claims relating to the water rights of the Tribe in the State of Montana;

(D) all claims against the United States, including the agencies and employees of the United States, relating to the negotiation, execution, or the adoption of the Compact (including exhibits) or this title;

(E) subject to the retention of rights set forth in subsection (c), all claims for monetary damages against the United States that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date with respect to—

(i) the failure to recognize or enforce the claim of the Tribe of title to land created by the movement of the Bighorn River; and

(ii) the failure to make productive use of that land created by the movement of the Bighorn River to which the Tribe has claimed title;

(F) all claims against the United States that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date arising from the taking or acquisition of the land of the Tribe or resources for the construction of the Yellowtail Dam;

(G) all claims against the United States that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date relating to the construction and operation of Yellowtail Dam and the management of Bighorn Lake; and

(H) all claims that first accrued at any time prior to and including the enforceability date relating to the generation, or the lack thereof, of power from Yellowtail Dam.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS OF WAIVERS AND RELEASES.—The waivers under subsection (a) shall take effect on the enforceability date.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this title, the Tribe on behalf of itself and the members of the Tribe and the United States, acting as trustee for the Tribe and allottees, retain—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Compact, any final decree, or this title;

(2) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water, including any claims the Tribe may have under—

(A) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), including for damages to natural resources;

(B) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(D) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (C);

(4) all claims relating to damages, losses, or injuries to land or natural resources not due to loss of water or water rights (including hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights);

(5) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this title or article VII(E) of the Compact;

(6) all claims against any person or entity other than the United States, including claims for monetary damages, with respect to—

(A) the claim of the Tribe of title to land created by the movement of the Bighorn River; and

(B) the productive use of that land created by the movement of the Bighorn River to which the Tribe has claimed title; and

(7) all claims that first accrued after the enforceability date with respect to claims otherwise waived in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (E) through (H) of subsection (a)(3).

(d) EFFECT OF COMPACT AND TITLE.—Nothing in the Compact or this title—

(1) affects the ability of the United States, acting as sovereign, to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including—

(A) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);

(B) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(D) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (C);

(2) affects the ability of the United States to take actions acting as trustee for any other Indian tribe or allottee of any other Indian tribe;

(3) confers jurisdiction on any State court—

(A) to interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment;

(B) to determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment; or

(C) to conduct judicial review of Federal agency action;

(4) waives any claim of a member of the Tribe in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Tribe; or

(5) revives any claims waived by the Tribe in the joint stipulation of settlement.

(e) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The enforceability date shall be the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A)(i) the Montana Water Court has issued a final judgment and decree approving the Compact; or

(ii) if the Montana Water Court is found to lack jurisdiction, the district court of jurisdiction has approved the Compact as a consent decree and such approval is final;

(B) all of the funds made available under subsections (c) through (f) of section 414 have been deposited in the Fund;

(C) the Secretary has executed the agreements with the Tribe required by sections 405(a) and 406(a);

(D) the State of Montana has appropriated and paid into an interest-bearing escrow account any payments due as of the date of enactment of this Act to the Tribe under the Compact;

(E)(i) the Tribe has ratified the Compact by submitting this title and the Compact to a vote by the tribal membership for approval or disapproval; and

(ii) the tribal membership has voted to approve this title and the Compact by a majority of votes cast on the day of the vote, as certified by the Secretary and the Tribe;

(F) the Secretary has fulfilled the requirements of section 408(a); and

(G) the waivers and releases authorized and set forth in subsection (a) have been executed by the Tribe and the Secretary.

(f) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the amounts made available to carry out this title are transferred to the Secretary.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) EXPIRATION AND TOLLING.—In the event that all appropriations authorized by this Act have not been made available to the Secretary by June 30, 2030—

(1) the waivers authorized in this section shall expire and be of no further force or effect; and

(2) all statutes of limitations applicable to any claim otherwise waived shall be tolled until June 30, 2030.

(h) VOIDING OF WAIVERS.—If the waivers pursuant to this section are void under subsection (g)—

(1) the United States' approval of the Compact under section 404 shall no longer be effective;

(2) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized in this Act, together with any interest earned on those funds, and any water rights or contracts to use water and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized in this Act shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Tribe and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(3) except for Federal funds used to acquire or develop property that is returned to the Federal Government under paragraph (2), the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized in this Act that were expended or withdrawn, together with any interest accrued, against any claims against the United States relating to water rights in the State of Montana asserted by the Tribe or in any future settlement of the water rights of the Crow Tribe.

SEC. 411. CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as ''the Crow Settlement Fund'', to be administered by the Secretary for the purpose of carrying out this title.

(b) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—The Fund shall consist of such amounts as are deposited in the Fund under subsections (c) through (h) of section 414.

(c) ACCOUNTS OF CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—The Secretary shall establish in the Fund the following accounts:

(1) The Tribal Compact Administration account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(c).

(2) The Energy Development Projects account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(d).

(3) The MR&I System OM&R Account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(e).

(4) The CIP OM&R Account, consisting of amounts made available pursuant to section 414(f).

(d) DEPOSITS TO CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall promptly deposit in the Fund any amounts appropriated for that purpose.

(2) PRIORITY OF DEPOSITS TO ACCOUNTS.—Of the amounts appropriated for deposit in the Fund, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit amounts in the accounts listed in subsection (c)—

(A) in full; and

(B) in the order listed in subsection (c).

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, make investments from the Fund, and make amounts available from the Fund for distribution to the Tribe consistent with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(2) INVESTMENT OF CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—Beginning on the enforceability date, the Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(A) the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161);

(B) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(C) the obligations of Federal corporations and Federal Government-sponsored entities, the charter documents of which provide that the obligations of the entities are lawful investments for federally managed funds, including—

(i) the obligations of the United States Postal Service described in section 2005 of title 39, United States Code;

(ii) bonds and other obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority described in section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831n–4);

(iii) mortgages, obligations, and other securities of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation described in section 303 of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1452); and

(iv) bonds, notes, and debentures of the Commodity Credit Corporation described in section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938 (15 U.S.C. 713a–4).

(3) DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CROW SETTLEMENT FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts from the Fund shall be used for each purpose described in subparagraphs (B) through (E).

(B) TRIBAL COMPACT ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT.—The Tribal Compact Administration account shall be used for expenditures by the Tribe for Tribal Compact Administration.

(C) ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ACCOUNT.—The Energy Development Projects account shall be used for expenditures by the Tribe for the following types of energy development on the Reservation, the ceded strip, and land owned by the Tribe:

(i) Development and marketing of power generation on the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam authorized in section 412(b).

(ii) Development of clean coal conversion projects.

(iii) Renewable energy projects other than the project described in clause (i).

(D) CIP OM&R ACCOUNT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the CIP OM&R Account shall be used for CIP OM&R costs.

(ii) REDUCTION OF COSTS TO TRIBAL WATER USERS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the funds described in clause (i) shall be used to reduce the CIP OM&R costs to all tribal water users on a proportional basis for a given year.

(II) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Funds in the CIP OM&R Account shall be used to pay irrigation assessments only for the Tribe, tribal entities and instrumentalities, tribal members, allottees, and entities owned by the Tribe, tribal members, or allottees.

(E) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R ACCOUNT.—Funds from the MR&I System OM&R Account shall be used to assist the Tribe in paying MR&I System OM&R costs.

(4) WITHDRAWALS BY TRIBE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe may withdraw any portion of amounts in the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the tribal management plan of the Tribe under subparagraph (A) shall require that the Tribe spend any amounts withdrawn from the Fund in accordance with this title.

(ii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial or administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce a tribal management plan to ensure that amounts withdrawn by the Tribe from the Fund under this paragraph are used in accordance with this title.

(C) LIABILITY.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be liable for the expenditure or investment of amounts withdrawn from the Fund by the Tribe under this paragraph.

(D) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the amounts described in subparagraph (A) that the Tribe elects not to withdraw under this paragraph during the fiscal year.

(ii) INCLUSION.—An expenditure plan under clause (i) shall include a description of the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts of the Tribe remaining in the Fund will be used during subsequent fiscal years.

(iii) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under clause (i), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is—

(I) reasonable; and

(II) consistent with this title.

(5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Tribe shall submit to the Secretary annual reports describing each expenditure by the Tribe of amounts in the Fund during the preceding calendar year.

(6) CERTAIN PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED.—No amount in the Fund shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(f) AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amounts in the Fund shall be available for use by the Secretary and withdrawal by the Tribe beginning on the enforceability date.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The amounts made available under section 414(c) shall be available for use by the Secretary and withdrawal by the Tribe beginning on the date on which the Tribe ratifies the Compact as provided in section 410(e)(1)(E).

(g) STATE CONTRIBUTION.—The State of Montana contribution to the Fund shall be provided in accordance with article VI(A) of the Compact.

(h) SEPARATE APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNT.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (35) and (36) as paragraphs (36) and (37), respectively;

(2) by redesignating the second paragraph (33) (relating to obligational authority and outlays requested for homeland security) as paragraph (35); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(38) a separate statement for the Crow Settlement Fund established under section 411 of the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2010, which shall include the estimated amount of deposits into the Fund, obligations, and outlays from the Fund.''.

SEC. 412. YELLOWTAIL DAM, MONTANA.

(a) STREAMFLOW AND LAKE LEVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title, the Compact, or the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan referred to in article III(A)(7) of the Compact—

(A) limits the discretion of the Secretary under the section 4F of that plan; or

(B) requires the Secretary to give priority to any factor described in section 4F of that plan over any other factor described in that section.

(2) BIGHORN LAKE MANAGEMENT.—Bighorn Lake water management, including the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan, is a Federal activity, and the review and enforcement of any water management decisions relating to Bighorn Lake shall be as provided by Federal law.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF PARAGRAPHS (1) AND (2).—The Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan referred to in and part of the Compact shall be interpreted to clearly reflect paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) APPLICABILITY OF INSTREAM FLOW REQUIREMENTS IN PLAN.—Notwithstanding any term (including any defined term) or provision in the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan, for purposes of this title, the Compact, and the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan, any requirement in the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan that the Tribe dedicate a specified percentage, portion, or number of acre-feet of water per year of the tribal water rights to instream flow means (and is limited in meaning and effect to) an obligation on the part of the Tribe to withhold from development or otherwise refrain from diverting or removing from the Bighorn River the specified quantity of water for the duration, at the locations, and under the conditions set forth in the applicable requirement.

(b) POWER GENERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Tribe shall have the exclusive right to develop and market power generation on the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, provided that this exclusive right shall expire 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act if construction has not been substantially completed on the power generation project of the Tribe.

(2) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION COOPERATION.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall cooperate with the Tribe on the development of any power generation project under this subsection.

(3) AGREEMENT.—Before construction of a power generation project under this subsection, the Tribe shall enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation that contains provisions that—

(A) allocate the responsibilities for the design, construction, and operations of the project;

(B) assure the compatibility of the power generation project with the operations of the Yellowtail Unit and the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, which shall include entering into agreements—

(i) regarding operating criteria and emergency procedures, as they relate to dam safety; and

(ii) under which, should the Tribe propose any modifications to facilities owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, the proposed modifications shall be subject to review and approval by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) beginning 10 years after the date on which the Tribe begins marketing power generated from the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, the Tribe shall make annual payments for operation, maintenance, and replacement costs in amounts determined in accordance with the guidelines and methods of the Bureau of Reclamation for assessing operation, maintenance, and replacement charges, provided that such annual payments shall not exceed 3 percent of gross annual revenue produced by the sale of electricity generated by such project; and

(D) the Secretary—

(i) shall review the charges established in the agreement on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Tribe makes the first payment described in subparagraph (C) to the Secretary under the agreement and at 5 year intervals thereafter; and

(ii) may increase or decrease the charges in proportion to the amount of any increase or decrease in the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement for the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam, provided that any increase in operation, maintenance, and replacement costs assessed to the Tribe may not exceed—

(I) 5 percent in any 5 year period; and

(II) 3 percent of the gross annual revenue produced by the sale of electricity generated by such project.

(4) USE OF POWER BY TRIBE.—Any hydroelectric power generated in accordance with this subsection shall be used or marketed by the Tribe.

(5) REVENUES.—The Tribe shall retain any revenues from the sale of hydroelectric power generated by a project under this subsection.

(6) LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES.—The United States shall have no trust obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(A) the revenues received by the Tribe under this subsection; or

(B) the expenditure of the revenues received by the Tribe under this subsection.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH TRIBE.—The Bureau of Reclamation shall consult with the Tribe on at least a quarterly basis on all issues relating to the management of Yellowtail Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO COMPACT AND PLAN.—The provisions of subsection (a) apply to any amendment to—

(1) the Compact; or

(2) the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan.

SEC. 413. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY BY THE UNITED STATES.—Except as provided in subsections (a) through (c) of section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C. 666), nothing in this title waives the sovereign immunity of the United States.

(b) OTHER TRIBES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED.—Nothing in this title quantifies or diminishes any land or water right, or any claim or entitlement to land or water, of an Indian tribe, band, or community other than the Tribe.

(c) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT.—With respect to Indian land within the Reservation or the ceded strip—

(1) the United States shall not submit against any Indian-owned land located within the Reservation or the ceded strip any claim for reimbursement of the cost to the United States of carrying out this title and the Compact; and

(2) no assessment of any Indian-owned land located within the Reservation or the ceded strip shall be made regarding that cost.

(d) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States has no trust or other obligation—

(A) to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner, any funds provided to the Tribe by any party to the Compact other than the United States; or

(B) to review or approve any expenditure of those funds.

(2) INDEMNIFICATION.—The Tribe shall indemnify the United States, and hold the United States harmless, with respect to all claims (including claims for takings or breach of trust) arising from the receipt or expenditure of amounts described in paragraph (1)(A).

(e) EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW.—Nothing in this section affects any provision of law (including regulations) in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to preenforcement review of any Federal environmental enforcement action.

(f) LIMITATIONS ON EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title, the Compact, or the Streamflow and Lake Level Management Plan referred to in article III(A)(7) of the Compact—

(A) limits, expands, alters, or otherwise affects—

(i) the meaning, interpretation, implementation, application, or effect of any article,

provision, or term of the Yellowstone River Compact;

(ii) any right, requirement, or obligation under the Yellowstone River Compact;

(iii) any allocation (or manner of determining any allocation) of water under the Yellowstone River Compact; or

(iv) any present or future claim, defense, or other position asserted in any legal, administrative, or other proceeding arising under or relating to the Yellowstone River Compact (including the original proceeding between the State of Montana and the State of Wyoming pending as of the date of enactment of this Act before the United States Supreme Court);

(B) makes an allocation or apportionment of water between or among States;

(C) addresses or implies whether, how, or to what extent (if any)—

(i) the tribal water rights, or any portion of the tribal water rights, should be accounted for as part of or otherwise charged against any allocation of water made to a State under the provisions of the Yellowstone River Compact; or

(ii) the Yellowstone River Compact includes the tribal water rights or the water right of any Indian tribe as part of any allocation or other disposition of water under that compact; or

(D) waives the sovereign immunity from suit of any State under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, except as expressly authorized in Article IV(F)(8) of the Compact.

(2) EFFECT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN COMPACT.—The provisions in paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III (A)(6)(a), paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III(B)(6)(a), paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III(E)(6)(a), and paragraphs (1) and (2) of article III (F)(6)(a) of the Compact that provide protections to certain water rights recognized under the laws of the State of Montana do not affect in any way, either directly or indirectly, existing or future water rights (including the exercise of any such rights) outside of the State of Montana.

(g) EFFECT ON RECLAMATION LAW.—The activities carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation under this title shall not establish a precedent or impact the authority provided under any other provision of Federal reclamation law, including—

(1) the Rural Supply Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–451; 120 Stat. 3345); and

(2) the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 991).

SEC. 414. FUNDING.

(a) REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(1) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $73,843,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project, for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project $58,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the rehabilitation and improvement of the Crow Irrigation Project.

(b) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MR&I SYSTEM.—

(1) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $146,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the design and construction of the MR&I System, for the design and construction of the MR&I System.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the design and construction of the MR&I System $100,381,000, adjusted to reflect changes since May 1, 2008, in construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the design and construction of the MR&I System.

(c) TRIBAL COMPACT ADMINISTRATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $4,776,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for Tribal Compact Administration.

(d) ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $20,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for Energy Development Projects as set forth in section 411(e)(3)(C).

(e) MR&I SYSTEM OM&R.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $47,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for MR&I System OM&R.

(f) CIP OM&R.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary $10,000,000, adjusted to reflect changes in appropriate cost indices during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the transfer, for CIP OM&R.

(g) USE.—In addition to the uses authorized under subsections (a) and (b), such amounts as may be necessary of the amounts made available under those subsections may be used to carry out related activities necessary to comply with Federal environmental and cultural resource laws.

(h) ACCOUNT TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer from the amounts made available under subsection (a) such amounts as the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Tribe, determines to be necessary to supplement the amounts made available under subsection (b), on a determination of the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, that such a transfer is in the best interest of the Tribe.

(2) OTHER APPROVED TRANSFERS.—The Secretary may transfer from the amounts made available under subsection (b) such amounts as the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Tribe, determines to be necessary to supplement the amounts made available under subsection (a), on a determination of the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, that such a transfer is in the best interest of the Tribe.

(i) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this section the funds transferred under subsections (a) through (f), without further appropriation.

SEC. 415. REPEAL ON FAILURE TO MEET ENFORCEABILITY DATE.

If the Secretary does not publish a statement of findings under section 410(e) not later than March 31, 2016, or the extended date agreed to by the Tribe and the Secretary, after reasonable notice to the State of Montana, as applicable—

(1) this title is repealed effective April 1, 2016, or the day after the extended date agreed to by the Tribe and the Secretary after reasonable notice to the State of Montana, whichever is later;

(2) any action taken by the Secretary and any contract or agreement pursuant to the authority provided under any provision of this title shall be void;

(3) any amounts made available under section 414, together with any interest on those amounts, shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury;

(4) any amounts made available under section 414 that remain unexpended shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(5) the United States shall be entitled to set off against any claims asserted by the Tribe against the United States relating to water rights—

(A) any funds expended or withdrawn from the amounts made available pursuant to this title; and

(B) any funds made available to carry out the activities authorized in this title from other authorized sources.

SEC. 416. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Settlement Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this title in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established under section 10501 of Public Law 111–11 or the ''Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health'' established by section 601(a) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c(a)).

TITLE V—TAOS PUEBLO INDIAN WATER RIGHTS

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act''.

SEC. 502. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to approve, ratify, and confirm the Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Agreement;

(2) to authorize and direct the Secretary to execute the Settlement Agreement and to perform all obligations of the Secretary under the Settlement Agreement and this title; and

(3) to authorize all actions and appropriations necessary for the United States to meet its obligations under the Settlement Agreement and this title.

SEC. 503. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ELIGIBLE NON-PUEBLO ENTITIES.—The term ''Eligible Non-Pueblo Entities'' means the Town of Taos, the El Prado Water and Sanitation District, and the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration Local Government Division on behalf of the Acequia Madre del Rio Lucero y del Arroyo Seco, the Acequia Madre del Prado, the Acequia del Monte, the Acequia Madre del Rio Chiquito, the Upper Ranchitos Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association, the Upper Arroyo Hondo Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association, and the Llano Quemado Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association.

(2) ENFORCEMENT DATE.—The term ''Enforcement Date'' means the date upon which the Secretary publishes the notice required by section 509(f)(1).

(3) MUTUAL-BENEFIT PROJECTS.—The term ''Mutual-Benefit Projects'' means the projects described and identified in articles 6 and 10.1 of the Settlement Agreement.

(4) PARTIAL FINAL DECREE.—The term ''Partial Final Decree'' means the Decree entered in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated), for the resolution of the Pueblo's water right claims and which is substantially in the form agreed to by the Parties and attached to the Settlement Agreement as Attachment 5.

(5) PARTIES.—The term ''Parties'' means the Parties to the Settlement Agreement, as identified in article 1 of the Settlement Agreement.

(6) PUEBLO.—The term ''Pueblo'' means the Taos Pueblo, a sovereign Indian tribe duly recognized by the United States of America.

(7) PUEBLO LANDS.—The term ''Pueblo lands'' means those lands located within the Taos Valley to which the Pueblo, or the United States in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo, holds title subject to Federal law limitations on alienation. Such lands include Tracts A, B, and C, the Pueblo's land grant, the Blue Lake Wilderness Area, and the Tenorio and Karavas Tracts and are generally depicted in Attachment 2 to the Settlement Agreement.

(8) SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT.—The term ''San Juan-Chama Project'' means the Project authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96 and 97), and the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(10) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the contract dated March 31, 2006, between and among—

(A) the United States, acting solely in its capacity as trustee for Taos Pueblo;

(B) the Taos Pueblo, on its own behalf;

(C) the State of New Mexico;

(D) the Taos Valley Acequia Association and its 55 member ditches;

(E) the Town of Taos;

(F) the El Prado Water and Sanitation District; and

(G) the 12 Taos area Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Associations, as amended to conform with this title.

(11) STATE ENGINEER.—The term ''State Engineer'' means the New Mexico State Engineer.

(12) TAOS VALLEY.—The term ''Taos Valley'' means the geographic area depicted in Attachment 4 of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 504. PUEBLO RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Those rights to which the Pueblo is entitled under the Partial Final Decree shall be held in trust by the United States on behalf of the Pueblo and shall not be subject to forfeiture, abandonment, or permanent alienation.

(b) SUBSEQUENT ACT OF CONGRESS.—The Pueblo shall not be denied all or any part of its rights held in trust absent its consent unless such rights are explicitly abrogated by an Act of Congress hereafter enacted.

SEC. 505. TAOS PUEBLO WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Fund'') to be used to pay or reimburse costs incurred by the Pueblo for—

(1) acquiring water rights;

(2) planning, permitting, designing, engineering, constructing, reconstructing, replacing, rehabilitating, operating, or repairing water production, treatment or delivery infrastructure, on-farm improvements, or wastewater infrastructure;

(3) restoring, preserving and protecting the Buffalo Pasture, including planning, permitting, designing, engineering, constructing, operating, managing and replacing the Buffalo Pasture Recharge Project;

(4) administering the Pueblo's water rights acquisition program and water management and administration system; and

(5) watershed protection and enhancement, support of agriculture, water-related Pueblo community welfare and economic development, and costs related to the negotiation, authorization, and implementation of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF FUND.—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, invest amounts in the Fund, and make monies available from the Fund for distribution to the Pueblo consistent with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) (hereinafter, ''Trust Fund Reform Act''), this title, and the Settlement Agreement.

(c) INVESTMENT OF FUND.—Upon the Enforcement Date, the Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(1) the Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. 70, ch. 41, 25 U.S.C. 161);

(2) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 1037, ch. 648, 25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(3) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(d) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM FUND.—Upon the Enforcement Date, all monies deposited in the Fund pursuant to section 509(c)(1) or made available from other authorized sources shall be available to the Pueblo for expenditure or withdrawal after the requirements of subsection (e) have been met.

(e) EXPENDITURES AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblo may withdraw all or part of the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan as described in the Trust Fund Reform Act.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the Trust Fund Reform Act, the tribal management plan shall require that the Pueblo spend any funds in accordance with the purposes described in subsection (a).

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the requirement that monies withdrawn from the Fund are used for the purposes specified in subsection (a).

(3) LIABILITY.—If the Pueblo exercises the right to withdraw monies from the Fund, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the monies withdrawn.

(4) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblo shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portions of the funds made available under this title that the Pueblo does not withdraw under paragraph (1)(A).

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts remaining in the Fund will be used.

(C) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this title.

(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Pueblo shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(f) AMOUNTS AVAILABLE ON APPROPRIATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (d), $15,000,000 of the monies deposited in the Fund—

(1) shall be available upon appropriation or availability of the funds from other authorized sources for the Pueblo's acquisition of water rights pursuant to Article 5.1.1.2.3 of the Settlement Agreement, the Buffalo Pasture Recharge Project, implementation of the Pueblo's water rights acquisition program and water management and administration system, the design, planning, engineering, permitting or construction of water or wastewater infrastructure eligible for funding under subsection (a), or costs related to the negotiation, authorization, and implementation of the Settlement Agreement, provided that such funds may be expended prior to the Enforcement Date only for activities which are determined by the Secretary to be more cost effective when implemented as early as possible; and

(2) shall be distributed by the Secretary to the Pueblo on receipt by the Secretary from the Pueblo of a written notice and a Tribal Council resolution that describes the purposes under paragraph (1) for which the monies will be used after a cost-effectiveness determination by the Secretary has been made as described in paragraph (1). The Secretary shall make the determination described in paragraph (1) within a reasonable period of time after receipt of the notice and resolution.

(g) NO PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No portion of the Fund shall be distributed on a per capita basis to members of the Pueblo.

SEC. 506. MARKETING.

(a) PUEBLO WATER RIGHTS.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e), the Pueblo may market water rights secured to it under the Settlement Agreement and Partial Final Decree, provided that such marketing is in accordance with this section.

(b) PUEBLO CONTRACT RIGHTS TO SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT WATER.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e), the Pueblo may subcontract water made available to the Pueblo under the contract authorized under section 508(b)(1)(A) to third parties to supply water for use within or without the Taos Valley, provided that the delivery obligations under such subcontract are not inconsistent with the Secretary's existing San Juan-Chama Project obligations and such subcontract is in accordance with this section.

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Diversion or use of water off Pueblo lands pursuant to Pueblo water rights or Pueblo contract rights to San Juan-Chama Project water shall be subject to and not inconsistent with the same requirements and conditions of State law, any applicable Federal law, and any applicable interstate compact as apply to the exercise of water rights or contract rights to San Juan-Chama Project water held by non-Federal, non-Indian entities, including all applicable State Engineer permitting and reporting requirements.

(2) EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—Such diversion or use off Pueblo lands under paragraph (1) shall not impair water rights or increase surface water depletions within the Taos Valley.

(d) MAXIMUM TERM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The maximum term of any water use lease or subcontract, including all renewals, shall not exceed 99 years in duration.

(2) ALIENATION OF RIGHTS.—The Pueblo shall not permanently alienate any rights it has under the Settlement Agreement, the Partial Final Decree, and this title.

(e) APPROVAL OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove any lease or subcontract submitted by the Pueblo for approval within a reasonable period of time after submission, provided that no Secretarial approval shall be required for any

water use lease for less than 10 acre-feet per year with a term of less than 7 years, including all renewals.

(f) NO FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.—The nonuse by a lessee or subcontractor of the Pueblo of any right to which the Pueblo is entitled under the Partial Final Decree shall in no event result in a forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss of all or any part of those rights.

(g) NO PREEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The approval authority of the Secretary provided under subsection (e) shall not amend, construe, supersede, or preempt any State or Federal law, interstate compact, or international treaty that pertains to the Colorado River, the Rio Grande, or any of their tributaries, including the appropriation, use, development, storage, regulation, allocation, conservation, exportation, or quantity of those waters.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The provisions of section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) shall not apply to any water made available under the Settlement Agreement.

(h) NO PREJUDICE.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to establish, address, prejudice, or prevent any party from litigating whether or to what extent any applicable State law, Federal law, or interstate compact does or does not permit, govern, or apply to the use of the Pueblo's water outside of New Mexico.

SEC. 507. MUTUAL-BENEFIT PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the Enforcement Date, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall provide financial assistance in the form of grants on a nonreimbursable basis to Eligible Non-Pueblo Entities to plan, permit, design, engineer, and construct the Mutual-Benefit Projects in accordance with the Settlement Agreement—

(1) to minimize adverse impacts on the Pueblo's water resources by moving future non-Indian ground water pumping away from the Pueblo's Buffalo Pasture; and

(2) to implement the resolution of a dispute over the allocation of certain surface water flows between the Pueblo and non-Indian irrigation water right owners in the community of Arroyo Seco Arriba.

(b) COST-SHARING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of planning, designing, and constructing the Mutual-Benefit Projects authorized in subsection (a) shall be 75 percent and shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the total cost of planning, designing, and constructing the Mutual-Benefit Projects shall be 25 percent and may be in the form of in-kind contributions, including the contribution of any valuable asset or service that the Secretary determines would substantially contribute to completing the Mutual-Benefit Projects.

(3) ADDITIONAL STATE CONTRIBUTION.—As a condition of expenditure by the Secretary of the funds made available under section 509(c)(2), the State shall—

(A) appropriate and make available the non-Federal share described in paragraph (2); and

(B) agree to provide additional funding associated with the Mutual-Benefit Projects as described in paragraph 10 of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 508. SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Contracts issued under this section shall be in accordance with this title and the Settlement Agreement.

(b) CONTRACTS FOR SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT WATER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into 3 repayment contracts within a reasonable period after the date of enactment of this Act, for the delivery of San Juan-Chama Project water in the following amounts:

(A) 2,215 acre-feet/annum to the Pueblo.

(B) 366 acre-feet/annum to the Town of Taos.

(C) 40 acre-feet/annum to the El Prado Water and Sanitation District.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each such contract shall provide that if the conditions precedent set forth in section 509(f)(2) have not been fulfilled by March 31, 2017, the contract shall expire on that date.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—Public Law 87–483 (76 Stat. 97) applies to the contracts entered into under paragraph (1) and no preference shall be applied as a result of section 504(a) with regard to the delivery or distribution of San Juan-Chama Project water or the management or operation of the San Juan-Chama Project.

(c) WAIVER.—With respect to the contract authorized and required by subsection (b)(1)(A) and notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 87–483 (76 Stat. 96) or any other provision of law—

(1) the Secretary shall waive the entirety of the Pueblo's share of the construction costs, both principal and the interest, for the San Juan-Chama Project and pursuant to that waiver, the Pueblo's share of all construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, inclusive of both principal and interest shall be nonreimbursable; and

(2) the Secretary's waiver of the Pueblo's share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project will not result in an increase in the pro rata shares of other San Juan-Chama Project water contractors, but such costs shall be absorbed by the United States Treasury or otherwise appropriated to the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 509. AUTHORIZATIONS, RATIFICATIONS, CONFIRMATIONS, AND CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.

(a) RATIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that any provision of the Settlement Agreement conflicts with any provision of this title, the Settlement Agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—To the extent amendments are executed to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this title, such amendments are also authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(b) EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—To the extent that the Settlement Agreement does not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits to the Settlement Agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary and any amendments necessary to make the Settlement Agreement consistent with this title, after the Pueblo has executed the Settlement Agreement and any such amendments.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) TAOS PUEBLO WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary for deposit in the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund established by section 505(a), for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016, $50,000,000, as adjusted by such amounts as may be required due to increases since April 1, 2007, in construction costs, as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction or rehabilitation involved.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under subparagraph (A), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund established by section 505(a) $38,000,000, as adjusted by such amounts as may be required due to increases since April 1, 2007, in construction costs, as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction or rehabilitation involved, for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

(2) MUTUAL-BENEFIT PROJECTS FUNDING.—

(A) FUNDING.—

(i) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to provide grants pursuant to section 507 $16,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under clause (i), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to provide grants pursuant to section 507 $20,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

(B) DEPOSIT IN FUND.—The Secretary shall deposit the funds made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) into a noninterest-bearing fund, to be known as the ''Taos Settlement Fund'', to be established in the Treasury of the United States so that such funds may be made available on the Enforcement Date as set forth in section 507(a).

(3) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A)(i), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

(d) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into such agreements and to take such measures as the Secretary may deem necessary or appropriate to fulfill the intent of the Settlement Agreement and this title.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) EFFECT OF EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The Secretary's execution of the Settlement Agreement shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—In carrying out this title, the Secretary shall comply with each law of the Federal Government relating to the protection of the environment, including—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(f) CONDITIONS PRECEDENT AND SECRETARIAL FINDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the fulfillment of the conditions precedent described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a statement of finding that the conditions have been fulfilled.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conditions precedent referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The President has signed into law the Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act.

(B) To the extent that the Settlement Agreement conflicts with this title, the Settlement Agreement has been revised to conform with this title.

(C) The Settlement Agreement, so revised, including waivers and releases pursuant to section 510, has been executed by the Parties and the Secretary prior to the Parties' motion for entry of the Partial Final Decree.

(D) Congress has fully appropriated or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources all funds made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c).

(E) The Legislature of the State of New Mexico has fully appropriated the funds for the State contributions as specified in the Settlement Agreement, and those funds have been deposited in appropriate accounts.

(F) The State of New Mexico has enacted legislation that amends NMSA 1978, section

72–6–3 to state that a water use due under a water right secured to the Pueblo under the Settlement Agreement or the Partial Final Decree may be leased for a term, including all renewals, not to exceed 99 years, provided that this condition shall not be construed to require that said amendment state that any State law based water rights acquired by the Pueblo or by the United States on behalf of the Pueblo may be leased for said term.

(G) A Partial Final Decree that sets forth the water rights and contract rights to water to which the Pueblo is entitled under the Settlement Agreement and this title and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement and Attachment 5 thereto has been approved by the Court and has become final and nonappealable.

(g) ENFORCEMENT DATE.—The Settlement Agreement shall become enforceable, and the waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 510 and the limited waiver of sovereign immunity set forth in section 511(a) shall become effective, as of the date that the Secretary publishes the notice required by subsection (f)(1).

(h) EXPIRATION DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If all of the conditions precedent described in section (f)(2) have not been fulfilled by March 31, 2017, the Settlement Agreement shall be null and void, the waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 510 and the sovereign immunity waivers in section 511(a) shall not become effective, and any unexpended Federal funds, together with any income earned thereon, and title to any property acquired or constructed with expended Federal funds, shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties in writing and approved by Congress.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(1) or any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (i), title to any property acquired or constructed with expended Federal funds made available under section 505(f) shall be retained by the Pueblo.

(i) RIGHT TO SET-OFF.—If the conditions precedent described in subsection (f)(2) have not been fulfilled by March 31, 2017, and the Settlement Agreement is null and void under subsection (h)(1)—

(1) the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds made available under section 505(f) that were used for purposes other than the purchase of water rights against any claim of the Pueblo against the United States described in section 510(b) (but excluding any claim retained under section 510(c)); and

(2) the Pueblo shall have the option either—

(A) to accept an equitable credit for any water rights acquired with funds made available under section 505(f) against any water rights secured for the Pueblo by the Pueblo, or by the United States on behalf of the Pueblo, in any litigation or future settlement of the case styled New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated); or

(B) to convey to the United States any water rights acquired with funds made available under section 505(f).

(j) EXTENSION.—The dates in subsections (h) and (i) and section 510(e) may be extended if the Parties agree that an extension is reasonably necessary.

SEC. 510. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLO AND THE UNITED STATES.—In return for recognition of the Pueblo's water rights and other benefits, including but not limited to the commitments by non-Pueblo parties, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this title, the Pueblo, on behalf of itself and its members, and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo are authorized to execute a waiver and release of claims against the parties to New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated) from—

(1) all claims for water rights in the Taos Valley that the Pueblo, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including but not limited to in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated), up to and including the Enforcement Date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this title;

(2) all claims for water rights, whether for consumptive or nonconsumptive use, in the Rio Grande mainstream or its tributaries that the Pueblo, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo, asserted or could assert in any water rights adjudication proceedings except those claims based on Pueblo or United States ownership of lands or water rights acquired after the Enforcement Date, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the Pueblo or the United States from fully participating in the inter se phase of any such water rights adjudication proceedings;

(3) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including but not limited to claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking) in the Rio Grande mainstream or its tributaries or for lands within the Taos Valley that accrued at any time up to and including the Enforcement Date; and

(4) all claims against the State of New Mexico, its agencies, or employees relating to the negotiation or the adoption of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLO AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Pueblo, on behalf of itself and its members, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to claims for water rights in or water of the Taos Valley that the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including but not limited to in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated);

(2) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights (including but not limited to damages, losses or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water or water rights, or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights or water infrastructure) in the Rio Grande mainstream or its tributaries or within the Taos Valley that first accrued at any time up to and including the Enforcement Date;

(3) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees for an accounting of funds appropriated by the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1562), the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1552), the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1757), the Act of August 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 564), and the Act of May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 291), as authorized by the Pueblo Lands Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), and the Pueblo Lands Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108), and for breach of trust relating to funds for water replacement appropriated by said Acts that first accrued before the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the pending litigation of claims relating to the Pueblo's water rights in New Mexico v. Abeyta and New Mexico v. Arellano, Civil Nos. 7896–BB (U.S.6 D.N.M.) and 7939–BB (U.S. D.N.M.) (consolidated); and

(5) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the negotiation, Execution or the adoption of the Settlement Agreement, exhibits thereto, the Final Decree, or this title.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this title, the Pueblo on behalf of itself and its members and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblo retain—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement, the Final Decree, including the Partial Final Decree, the San Juan-Chama Project contract between the Pueblo and the United States, or this title;

(2) all claims against persons other than the Parties to the Settlement Agreement for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water rights (including but not limited to claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights) within the Taos Valley arising out of activities occurring outside the Taos Valley or the Taos Valley Stream System;

(3) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired pursuant to State law, to the extent not inconsistent with the Partial Final Decree and the Settlement Agreement (including water rights for the land the Pueblo owns in Questa, New Mexico);

(5) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water including but not limited to any claims the Pueblo might have under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (including but not limited to claims for damages to natural resources), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those Acts;

(6) all claims relating to damages, losses, or injuries to land or natural resources not due to loss of water or water rights (including but not limited to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights); and

(7) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and claims not specifically waived and released pursuant to this title and the Settlement Agreement.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this title—

(1) affects the ability of the United States acting in its sovereign capacity to take actions authorized by law, including but not limited to any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), and the regulations implementing such Acts;

(2) affects the ability of the United States to take actions acting in its capacity as trustee for any other Indian tribe or allottee;

(3) confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(A) interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment or determine the

duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; or

(B) conduct judicial review of Federal agency action; or

(4) waives any claim of a member of the Pueblo in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Pueblo.

(e) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of—

(A) March 31, 2017; or

(B) the Enforcement Date.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the tolling of any period of limitations or any time-based equitable defense under any other applicable law.

SEC. 511. INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) LIMITED WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—Upon and after the Enforcement Date, if any Party to the Settlement Agreement brings an action in any court of competent jurisdiction over the subject matter relating only and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or this title, and names the United States or the Pueblo as a party, then the United States, the Pueblo, or both may be added as a party to any such action, and any claim by the United States or the Pueblo to sovereign immunity from the action is waived, but only for the limited and sole purpose of such interpretation or enforcement, and no waiver of sovereign immunity is made for any action against the United States or the Pueblo that seeks money damages.

(b) SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this title shall be deemed as conferring, restricting, enlarging, or determining the subject matter jurisdiction of any court, including the jurisdiction of the court that enters the Partial Final Decree adjudicating the Pueblo's water rights.

(c) REGULATORY AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this title shall be deemed to determine or limit any authority of the State or the Pueblo to regulate or administer waters or water rights now or in the future.

SEC. 512. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this title shall be construed in any way to quantify or otherwise adversely affect the land and water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any other Indian tribe.

SEC. 513. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized to be carried out under this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly to carry out the purposes of this title by Congress or there are not enough monies available to carry out the purposes of this title in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established under section 10501 of Public Law 111–11 or the ''Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health'' established by section 601(a) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c(a)).

TITLE VI—AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act''.

SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AAMODT CASE.—The term ''Aamodt Case'' means the civil action entitled State of New Mexico, ex rel. State Engineer and United States of America, Pueblo de Nambe, Pueblo de Pojoaque, Pueblo de San Ildefonso, and Pueblo de Tesuque v. R. Lee Aamodt, et al., No. 66 CV 6639 MV/LCS (D.N.M.).

(2) ACRE-FEET.—The term ''acre-feet'' means acre-feet of water per year.

(3) AUTHORITY.—The term ''Authority'' means the Pojoaque Basin Regional Water Authority described in section 9.5 of the Settlement Agreement or an alternate entity acceptable to the Pueblos and the County to operate and maintain the diversion and treatment facilities, certain transmission pipelines, and other facilities of the Regional Water System.

(4) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(5) COST-SHARING AND SYSTEM INTEGRATION AGREEMENT.—The term ''Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement'' means the agreement, dated August 27, 2009, to be executed by the United States, the State, the Pueblos, the County, and the City that—

(A) describes the location, capacity, and management (including the distribution of water to customers) of the Regional Water System; and

(B) allocates the costs of the Regional Water System with respect to—

(i) the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the Regional Water System;

(ii) rights-of-way for the Regional Water System; and

(iii) the acquisition of water rights.

(6) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

(7) COUNTY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.—The term ''County Distribution System'' means the portion of the Regional Water System that serves water customers on non-Pueblo land in the Pojoaque Basin.

(8) COUNTY WATER UTILITY.—The term ''County Water Utility'' means the water utility organized by the County to—

(A) receive water distributed by the Authority; and

(B) provide the water received under subparagraph (A) to customers on non-Pueblo land in the Pojoaque Basin.

(9) ENGINEERING REPORT.—The term ''Engineering Report'' means the report entitled ''Pojoaque Regional Water System Engineering Report'' dated September 2008 and any amendments thereto, including any modifications which may be required by section 611(d)(2).

(10) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund established by section 615(a).

(11) OPERATING AGREEMENT.—The term ''Operating Agreement'' means the agreement between the Pueblos and the County executed under section 612(a).

(12) OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''operations, maintenance, and replacement costs'' means all costs for the operation of the Regional Water System that are necessary for the safe, efficient, and continued functioning of the Regional Water System to produce the benefits described in the Settlement Agreement.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''operations, maintenance, and replacement costs'' does not include construction costs or costs related to construction design and planning.

(13) POJOAQUE BASIN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Pojoaque Basin'' means the geographic area limited by a surface water divide (which can be drawn on a topographic map), within which area rainfall and runoff flow into arroyos, drainages, and named tributaries that eventually drain to—

(i) the Rio Pojoaque; or

(ii) the 2 unnamed arroyos immediately south; and

(iii) 2 arroyos (including the Arroyo Alamo) that are north of the confluence of the Rio Pojoaque and the Rio Grande.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''Pojoaque Basin'' includes the San Ildefonso Eastern Reservation recognized by section 8 of Public Law 87–231 (75 Stat. 505).

(14) PUEBLO.—The term ''Pueblo'' means each of the pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, or Tesuque.

(15) PUEBLOS.—The term ''Pueblos'' means collectively the Pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, and Tesuque.

(16) PUEBLO LAND.—The term ''Pueblo land'' means any real property that is—

(A) held by the United States in trust for a Pueblo within the Pojoaque Basin;

(B)(i) owned by a Pueblo within the Pojoaque Basin before the date on which a court approves the Settlement Agreement; or

(ii) acquired by a Pueblo on or after the date on which a court approves the Settlement Agreement, if the real property is located—

(I) within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo, as recognized and conformed by a patent issued under the Act of December 22, 1858 (11 Stat. 374, chapter V); or

(II) within the exterior boundaries of any territory set aside for the Pueblo by law, executive order, or court decree;

(C) owned by a Pueblo or held by the United States in trust for the benefit of a Pueblo outside the Pojoaque Basin that is located within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo as recognized and confirmed by a patent issued under the Act of December 22, 1858 (11 Stat. 374, chapter V); or

(D) within the exterior boundaries of any real property located outside the Pojoaque Basin set aside for a Pueblo by law, executive order, or court decree, if the land is within or contiguous to land held by the United States in trust for the Pueblo as of January 1, 2005.

(17) PUEBLO WATER FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Pueblo Water Facility'' means—

(i) a portion of the Regional Water System that serves only water customers on Pueblo land; and

(ii) portions of a Pueblo water system in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that serve water customers on non-Pueblo land, also in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, or their successors, that are—

(I) depicted in the final project design, as modified by the drawings reflecting the completed Regional Water System; and

(II) described in the Operating Agreement.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Pueblo Water Facility'' includes—

(i) the barrier dam and infiltration project on the Rio Pojoaque described in the Engineering Report; and

(ii) the Tesuque Pueblo infiltration pond described in the Engineering Report.

(18) REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Regional Water System'' means the Regional Water System described in section 611(a).

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''Regional Water System'' does not include the County or Pueblo water supply delivered through the Regional Water System.

(19) SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT.—The term ''San Juan-Chama Project'' means the Project authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 97), and the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

(20) SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT ACT.—The term ''San Juan-Chama Project Act'' means sections 8 through 18 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 97).

(21) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(22) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the agreement among the State, the Pueblos, the United States, the County, and the City dated January 19, 2006, and signed by all of the government parties to the Settlement Agreement (other than the United States) on May 3, 2006, as amended in conformity with this title.

(23) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

Subtitle A—Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System

SEC. 611. AUTHORIZATION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall plan, design, and construct a regional water system in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, to be known as the ''Regional Water System''—

(1) to divert and distribute water to the Pueblos and to the County Water Utility, in accordance with the Engineering Report; and

(2) that consists of—

(A) surface water diversion facilities at San Ildefonso Pueblo on the Rio Grande; and

(B) any treatment, transmission, storage and distribution facilities and wellfields for the County Distribution System and Pueblo Water Facilities that are necessary to supply 4,000 acre-feet of water within the Pojoaque Basin, unless modified in accordance with subsection (d)(2).

(b) FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.—The Secretary shall issue a final project design within 90 days of completion of the environmental compliance described in section 616 for the Regional Water System that—

(1) is consistent with the Engineering Report; and

(2) includes a description of any Pueblo Water Facilities.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LAND; WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—Upon request, and in exchange for the funding which shall be provided in section 617(c), the Pueblos shall consent to the grant of such easements and rights-of-way as may be necessary for the construction of the Regional Water System at no cost to the Secretary. To the extent that the State or County own easements or rights-of-way that may be used for construction of the Regional Water System, the State or County shall provide that land or interest in land as necessary for construction at no cost to the Secretary. The Secretary shall acquire any other land or interest in land that is necessary for the construction of the Regional Water System.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall not condemn water rights for purposes of the Regional Water System.

(d) CONDITIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not begin construction of the Regional Water System facilities until the date on which—

(A) the Secretary executes—

(i) the Settlement Agreement; and

(ii) the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement; and

(B) the State and the County have entered into an agreement with the Secretary to contribute the non-Federal share of the costs of the construction in accordance with the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(2) MODIFICATIONS TO REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State and the County, in agreement with the Pueblos, the City, and other signatories to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, may modify the extent, size, and capacity of the County Distribution System as set forth in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(B) EFFECT.—A modification under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall not affect implementation of the Settlement Agreement so long as the provisions in section 623 are satisfied; and

(ii) may result in an adjustment of the State and County cost-share allocation as set forth in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(e) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) shall not apply to the design and construction of the Regional Water System.

(f) CONSTRUCTION COSTS.—

(1) PUEBLO WATER FACILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the expenditures of the Secretary to construct the Pueblo Water Facilities under this section shall not exceed $106,400,000.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, based on ordinary fluctuations in construction costs since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices.

(2) COSTS TO PUEBLO.—The costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out activities to construct the Pueblo Water Facilities under this section shall not be reimbursable to the United States.

(3) COUNTY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.—As a condition of the Secretary using the funds made available pursuant to section 617(a)(1), the costs of constructing the County Distribution System shall be a State and local expense pursuant to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(g) INITIATION OF DISCUSSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the cost of constructing the Regional Water System exceed the amounts described in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement for construction of the Regional Water System and would necessitate funds in excess of the amount made available pursuant to section 617(a)(1), the Secretary shall initiate negotiations with the parties to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement for an agreement regarding non-Federal contributions to ensure that the Regional Water System can be completed as required by section 623(e).

(2) JOINT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The United States shall not bear the entire amount of any cost overrun, nor shall the State be responsible to pay any amounts in addition to the amounts specified in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), on completion of the construction of the Regional Water System as defined in section 623(e), the Secretary, in accordance with the Operating Agreement, shall convey to—

(A) each Pueblo the portion of any Pueblo Water Facility that is located within the boundaries of the Pueblo, including any land or interest in land located within the boundaries of the Pueblo that is acquired by the United States for the construction of the Pueblo Water Facility;

(B) the County the County Distribution System, including any land or interest in land acquired by the United States for the construction of the County Distribution System; and

(C) the Authority any portions of the Regional Water System that remain after making the conveyances under subparagraphs (A) and (B), including any land or interest in land acquired by the United States for the construction of the portions of the Regional Water System.

(2) CONDITIONS FOR CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall not convey any portion of the Regional Water System facilities under paragraph (1) until the date on which—

(A) construction of the Regional Water System is substantially complete, as defined in section 623(e); and

(B) the Operating Agreement is executed in accordance with section 612.

(3) SUBSEQUENT CONVEYANCE.—On conveyance by the Secretary under paragraph (1), the Pueblos, the County, and the Authority shall not reconvey any portion of the Regional Water System conveyed to the Pueblos, the County, and the Authority, respectively, unless the reconveyance is authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.—On conveyance of a portion of the Regional Water System under paragraph (1), the United States shall have no further right, title, or interest in and to the portion of the Regional Water System conveyed.

(5) ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION.—On conveyance of a portion of the Regional Water System under paragraph (1), the Pueblos, County, or the Authority, as applicable, may, at the expense of the Pueblos, County, or the Authority, construct any additional infrastructure that is necessary to fully use the water delivered by the Regional Water System.

(6) TAXATION.—Conveyance of title to any portion of the Regional Water System, the Pueblo Water Facilities, or the County Distribution System under paragraph (1) does not waive or alter any applicable Federal law prohibiting taxation of such facilities or the underlying land.

(7) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any land or facility under this section, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land and facilities conveyed, other than damages caused by acts of negligence by the United States, or by employees or agents of the United States, prior to the date of conveyance.

(B) TORT CLAIMS.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'').

(8) EFFECT.—Nothing in any transfer of ownership provided or any conveyance thereto as provided in this section shall extinguish the right of any Pueblo, the County, or the Regional Water Authority to the continuous use and benefit of each easement or right of way for the use, operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of Pueblo Water Facilities, the County Distribution System or the Regional Water System or for wastewater purposes as provided in the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

SEC. 612. OPERATING AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblos and the County shall submit to the Secretary an executed Operating Agreement for the Regional Water System that is consistent with this title, the Settlement Agreement, and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement not later than 180 days after the later of—

(1) the date of completion of environmental compliance and permitting; or

(2) the date of issuance of a final project design for the Regional Water System under section 611(b).

(b) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the Operating Agreement within a reasonable period of time after the Pueblos and the County submit the Operating Agreement described in subsection (a) and upon making a determination that the Operating Agreement is consistent with this title, the Settlement Agreement, and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(c) CONTENTS.—The Operating Agreement shall include—

(1) provisions consistent with the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement and necessary to implement the intended benefits of the Regional Water System described in those documents;

(2) provisions for—

(A) the distribution of water conveyed through the Regional Water System, including a delineation of—

(i) distribution lines for the County Distribution System;

(ii) distribution lines for the Pueblo Water Facilities; and

(iii) distribution lines that serve both—

(I) the County Distribution System; and

(II) the Pueblo Water Facilities;

(B) the allocation of the Regional Water System capacity;

(C) the terms of use of unused water capacity in the Regional Water System;

(D) terms of interim use of County unused capacity, in accordance with section 614(d);

(E) the construction of additional infrastructure and the acquisition of associated rights-of-way or easements necessary to enable any of the Pueblos or the County to fully use water allocated to the Pueblos or the County from the Regional Water System, including provisions addressing when the construction of such additional infrastructure requires approval by the Authority;

(F) the allocation and payment of annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Regional Water System, including the portions of the Regional Water System that are used to treat, transmit, and distribute water to both the Pueblo Water Facilities and the County Water Utility;

(G) the operation of wellfields located on Pueblo land;

(H) the transfer of any water rights necessary to provide the Pueblo water supply described in section 613(a);

(I) the operation of the Regional Water System with respect to the water supply, including the allocation of the water supply in accordance with section 3.1.8.4.2 of the Settlement Agreement so that, in the event of a shortage of supply to the Regional Water System, the supply to each of the Pueblos' and to the County's distribution system shall be reduced on a pro rata basis, in proportion to each distribution system's most current annual use; and

(J) dispute resolution; and

(3) provisions for operating and maintaining the Regional Water System facilities before and after conveyance under section 611(h), including provisions to—

(A) ensure that—

(i) the operation of, and the diversion and conveyance of water by, the Regional Water System is in accordance with the Settlement Agreement;

(ii) the wells in the Regional Water System are used in conjunction with the surface water supply of the Regional Water System to ensure a reliable firm supply of water to all users of the Regional Water System, consistent with the intent of the Settlement Agreement that surface supplies will be used to the maximum extent feasible;

(iii) the respective obligations regarding delivery, payment, operation, and management are enforceable; and

(iv) the County has the right to serve any new water users located on non-Pueblo land in the Pojoaque Basin; and

(B) allow for any aquifer storage and recovery projects that are approved by the Office of the New Mexico State Engineer.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in this title precludes the Operating Agreement from authorizing phased or interim operations if the Regional Water System is constructed in phases.

SEC. 613. ACQUISITION OF PUEBLO WATER SUPPLY FOR REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of providing a reliable firm supply of water from the Regional Water System for the Pueblos in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary, on behalf of the Pueblos, shall—

(1) acquire water rights to—

(A) 302 acre-feet of Nambe reserved water described in section 2.6.2 of the Settlement Agreement; and

(B) 1141 acre-feet from water acquired by the County for water rights commonly referred to as ''Top of the World'' rights in the Aamodt Case;

(2) enter into a contract with the Pueblos for 1,079 acre-feet in accordance with section 11 of the San Juan-Chama Project Act; and

(3) by application to the State Engineer, seek approval to divert the water acquired and made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) at the points of diversion for the Regional Water System, consistent with the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(b) FORFEITURE.—The nonuse of the water supply secured by the Secretary for the Pueblos under subsection (a) shall in no event result in forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss thereof.

(c) TRUST.—The Pueblo water rights secured under subsection (a) shall be held by the United States in trust for the Pueblos.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—The water supply made available pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be subject to the San Juan-Chama Project Act, and no preference shall be provided to the Pueblos as a result of subsection (c) with regard to the delivery or distribution of San Juan-Chama Project water or the management or operation of the San Juan-Chama Project.

(e) CONTRACT FOR SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECT WATER SUPPLY.—With respect to the contract for the water supply required by subsection (a)(2), such San Juan-Chama Project contract shall be pursuant to the following terms:

(1) WAIVERS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of the San Juan-Chama Project Act, or any other provision of law—

(A) the Secretary shall waive the entirety of the Pueblos' share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, and pursuant to that waiver, the Pueblos' share of all construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, inclusive of both principal and interest, due from 1972 to the execution of the contract required by subsection (a)(2), shall be nonreimbursable;

(B) the Secretary's waiver of each Pueblo's share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project will not result in an increase in the pro rata shares of other San Juan-Chama Project water contractors, but such costs shall be absorbed by the United States Treasury or otherwise appropriated to the Department of the Interior; and

(C) the construction costs associated with any water made available from the San Juan-Chama Project which were determined nonreimbursable and nonreturnable pursuant to Public Law No. 88–293, 78 Stat. 171 (March 26, 1964), shall remain nonreimbursable and nonreturnable.

(2) TERMINATION.—The contract shall provide that it shall terminate only on—

(A) failure of the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to enter a final decree for the Aamodt Case by the expiration date described in section 623(b), or within the time period of any extension of that deadline granted by the court; or

(B) entry of an order by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico voiding the final decree and Settlement Agreement for the Aamodt Case pursuant to section 10.3 of the Settlement Agreement.

(f) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall use the water supply secured under subsection (a) only for the purposes described in the Settlement Agreement.

(g) FULFILLMENT OF WATER SUPPLY ACQUISITION OBLIGATIONS.—Compliance with subsections (a) through (f) shall satisfy any and all obligations of the Secretary to acquire or secure a water supply for the Pueblos pursuant to the Settlement Agreement.

(h) RIGHTS OF PUEBLOS IN SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT UNAFFECTED.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) through (g), the Pueblos, the County or the Regional Water Authority may acquire any additional water rights to ensure all parties to the Settlement Agreement receive the full allocation of water provided by the Settlement Agreement and nothing in this title amends or modifies the quantities of water allocated to the Pueblos thereunder.

SEC. 614. DELIVERY AND ALLOCATION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY AND WATER.

(a) ALLOCATION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Regional Water System shall have the capacity to divert from the Rio Grande a quantity of water sufficient to provide—

(A) up to 4,000 acre-feet of consumptive use of water; and

(B) the requisite peaking capacity described in—

(i) the Engineering Report; and

(ii) the final project design.

(2) ALLOCATION TO THE PUEBLOS AND COUNTY WATER UTILITY.—Of the capacity described in paragraph (1)—

(A) there shall be allocated to the Pueblos—

(i) sufficient capacity for the conveyance of 2,500 acre-feet consumptive use; and

(ii) the requisite peaking capacity for the quantity of water described in clause (i); and

(B) there shall be allocated to the County Water Utility—

(i) sufficient capacity for the conveyance of up to 1,500 acre-feet consumptive use; and

(ii) the requisite peaking capacity for the quantity of water described in clause (i).

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water shall be allocated to the Pueblos and the County Water Utility under this subsection in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle;

(B) the Settlement Agreement; and

(C) the Operating Agreement.

(b) DELIVERY OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM WATER.—The Authority shall deliver water from the Regional Water System—

(1) to the Pueblos water in a quantity sufficient to allow full consumptive use of up to 2,500 acre-feet per year of water rights by the Pueblos in accordance with—

(A) the Settlement Agreement;

(B) the Operating Agreement; and

(C) this subtitle; and

(2) to the County water in a quantity sufficient to allow full consumptive use of up to 1,500 acre-feet per year of water rights by the County Water Utility in accordance with—

(A) the Settlement Agreement;

(B) the Operating Agreement; and

(C) this subtitle.

(c) ADDITIONAL USE OF ALLOCATION QUANTITY AND UNUSED CAPACITY.—The Regional Water System may be used to—

(1) provide for use of return flow credits to allow for full consumptive use of the water allocated in the Settlement Agreement to each of the Pueblos and to the County; and

(2) convey water allocated to one of the Pueblos or the County Water Utility for the benefit of another Pueblo or the County Water Utility or allow use of unused capacity by each other through the Regional Water System in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between the Pueblos, or between a Pueblo and County Water Utility, as applicable, if—

(A) such intergovernmental agreements are consistent with the Operating Agreement, the Settlement Agreement, and this title;

(B) capacity is available without reducing water delivery to any Pueblo or the County Water Utility in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, unless the County Water Utility or Pueblo contracts for a reduction in water delivery or Regional Water System capacity;

(C) the Pueblo or County Water Utility contracting for use of the unused capacity or water has the right to use the water under applicable law; and

(D) any agreement for the use of unused capacity or water provides for payment of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the use of capacity or water.

(d) INTERIM USE OF COUNTY CAPACITY.—In accordance with section 9.6.4 of the Settlement Agreement, the County may use unused capacity and water rights of the County Water Utility to supply water within the County outside of the Pojoaque Basin—

(1) on approval by the State and the Authority; and

(2) subject to the issuance of a permit by the New Mexico State Engineer.

SEC. 615. AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund,'' consisting of—

(1) such amounts as are made available to the Fund under section 617(c) or other authorized sources; and

(2) any interest earned from investment of amounts in the Fund under subsection (b).

(b) MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.—The Secretary shall manage the Fund, invest amounts in the Fund, and make amounts available from the Fund for distribution to the Pueblos in accordance with—

(1) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(2) this title.

(c) INVESTMENT OF THE FUND.—On the date on which the waivers become effective as set forth in section 623(d), the Secretary shall invest amounts in the Fund in accordance with—

(1) the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161);

(2) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a); and

(3) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(d) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Pueblo may withdraw all or part of the Pueblo's portion of the Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan as described in the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the tribal management plan shall require that a Pueblo spend any amounts withdrawn from the Fund in accordance with the purposes described in section 617(c).

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the provisions of any tribal management plan to ensure that any amounts withdrawn from the Fund under an approved tribal management plan are used in accordance with this subtitle.

(4) LIABILITY.—If a Pueblo or the Pueblos exercise the right to withdraw amounts from the Fund, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the amounts withdrawn.

(5) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Pueblos shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the amounts in the Fund that the Pueblos do not withdraw under this subsection.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts remaining in the Fund will be used.

(C) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this title, the Settlement Agreement, and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement.

(D) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Pueblos shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(6) NO PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—No part of the principal of the Fund, or the interest or income accruing on the principal shall be distributed to any member of a Pueblo on a per capita basis.

(7) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM THE FUND.—

(A) APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), amounts made available under section 617(c)(1), or from other authorized sources, shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after the publication of the statement of findings required by section 623(a)(1).

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the amounts described in that clause may be expended before the date of publication of the statement of findings under section 623(a)(1) for any activity that is more cost-effective when implemented in conjunction with the construction of the Regional Water System, as determined by the Secretary.

(B) COMPLETION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Amounts made available under section 617(c)(1) or from other authorized sources shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after those portions of the Regional Water System described in section 1.5.24 of the Settlement Agreement have been declared substantially complete by the Secretary.

SEC. 616. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Secretary shall comply with each law of the Federal Government relating to the protection of the environment, including—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(b) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.—Nothing in this title affects the outcome of any analysis conducted by the Secretary or any other Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

SEC. 617. FUNDING.

(a) REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(1) FUNDING.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.—Subject to paragraph (5), out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary for the planning, design, and construction of the Regional Water System and the conduct of environmental compliance activities under section 616 an amount not to exceed $56,400,000, as adjusted under paragraph (4), for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016, to remain available until expended.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount made available under subparagraph (A), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the planning, design, and construction of the Regional Water System and the conduct of environmental compliance activities under section 616 $50,000,000, as adjusted under paragraph (4), for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2024.

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraph (1)(A), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

(3) PRIORITY OF FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to funding—

(A) the construction of the San Ildefonso portion of the Regional Water System, consisting of—

(i) the surface water diversion, treatment, and transmission facilities at San Ildefonso Pueblo; and

(ii) the San Ildefonso Pueblo portion of the Pueblo Water Facilities; and

(B) that part of the Regional Water System providing 475 acre-feet to Pojoaque Pueblo pursuant to section 2.2 of the Settlement Agreement.

(4) ADJUSTMENT.—The amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be adjusted annually to account for increases in construction costs since October 1, 2006, as determined using applicable engineering cost indices.

(5) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No amounts shall be made available under paragraph (1) for the construction of the Regional Water System until the date on which the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico issues an order approving the Settlement Agreement.

(B) RECORD OF DECISION.—No amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be expended for construction unless the record of decision issued by the Secretary after completion of an environmental impact statement provides for a preferred alternative that is in substantial compliance with the proposed Regional Water System, as defined in the Engineering Report.

(b) ACQUISITION OF WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary for the acquisition of the water rights under section 613(a)(1)(B) $5,400,000.

(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

(c) AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.—

(1) FUNDING.—

(A) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary the following amounts for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015:

(i) $15,000,000, as adjusted according to the CPI Urban Index beginning on October 1, 2006, which shall be allocated to the Pueblos, in accordance with section 2.7.1 of the Settlement Agreement, for the rehabilitation, improvement, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the agricultural delivery facilities, waste water systems, and other water-related infrastructure of the applicable Pueblo.

(ii) $5,000,000, as adjusted according to the CPI Urban Index beginning on January 1, 2011, and any interest on that amount, which shall be allocated to the Pueblo of Nambe only for the acquisition land, other real property interests, or economic development for the Nambe reserved water rights in accordance with section 613(a)(1)(A).

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amounts made available under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), respectively, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2024, $37,500,000 to assist the Pueblos in paying the Pueblos' share of the cost of operating, maintaining, and replacing the Pueblo Water Facilities and the Regional Water System.

(2) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Prior to conveyance of the Regional Water System pursuant to section 611, the Secretary is authorized to and shall pay any operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the Pueblo Water Facilities or the Regional Water System, up to the amount made available under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (A) $5,000,000.

(C) OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AFTER COMPLETION.—After the date on which construction of the Regional Water System is completed and the amounts required to be deposited in the Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund pursuant to paragraph (1) have been deposited by the Federal Government—

(i) the Federal Government shall have no obligation to pay for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs associated with the Pueblo Water Facilities or the Regional Water System; and

(ii) the authorization for the Secretary to expend funds for the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of those systems under subparagraph (A) shall expire.

(3) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this title the funds transferred under paragraphs (1)(A), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended or until the authorization for the Secretary to expend funds pursuant to paragraph (2) expires.

Subtitle B—Pojoaque Basin Indian Water Rights Settlement

SEC. 621. SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT APPROVAL.

(a) APPROVAL.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement (including any amendments to the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement that are executed to make the Settlement Agreement or the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement consistent with this title) are authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(b) EXECUTION.—To the extent the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement do not conflict with this title, the Secretary shall execute the Settlement Agreement and the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement (including any amendments that are necessary to make the Settlement Agreement or the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement consistent with this title).

(c) AUTHORITIES OF THE PUEBLOS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each of the Pueblos may enter into leases or contracts to exchange water rights or to forebear undertaking new or expanded water uses for water rights recognized in section 2.1 of the Settlement Agreement for use within the Pojoaque Basin, in accordance with the other limitations of section 2.1.5 of the Settlement Agreement, provided that section 2.1.5 is amended accordingly.

(2) APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—Consistent with the Settlement Agreement, the Secretary shall approve or disapprove a lease or contract entered into under paragraph (1).

(3) PROHIBITION ON PERMANENT ALIENATION.—No lease or contract under paragraph (1) shall be for a term exceeding 99 years, nor shall any such lease or contract provide for permanent alienation of any portion of the water rights made available to the Pueblos under the Settlement Agreement.

(4) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) shall not apply to any lease or contract entered into under paragraph (1).

(5) LEASING OR MARKETING OF WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply provided on behalf of the Pueblos pursuant to section 613(a)(1) may only be leased or marketed by any of the Pueblos pursuant to the intergovernmental agreements described in section 614(c)(2).

(d) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary shall amend the contracts relating to the Nambe Falls Dam and Reservoir that are necessary to use water supplied from the Nambe Falls Dam and Reservoir in accordance with the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 622. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

(a) EFFECT OF EXECUTION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The execution of the Settlement Agreement under section 611(b) shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—In carrying out this title, the Secretary shall comply with each law of the Federal Government relating to the protection of the environment, including—

(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 623. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT AND ENFORCEMENT DATE.

(a) CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the fulfillment of the conditions precedent described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register by September 15, 2017, a statement of findings that the conditions have been fulfilled.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The conditions precedent referred to in paragraph (1) are the conditions that—

(A) to the extent that the Settlement Agreement conflicts with this subtitle, the Settlement Agreement has been revised to conform with this subtitle;

(B) the Settlement Agreement, so revised, including waivers and releases pursuant to section 624, has been executed by the appropriate parties and the Secretary;

(C) Congress has fully appropriated, or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources, all funds authorized by section 617, with the exception of subsection (a)(1) of that section;

(D) the Secretary has acquired and entered into appropriate contracts for the water rights described in section 613(a);

(E) for purposes of section 613(a), permits have been issued by the New Mexico State Engineer to the Regional Water Authority to change the points of diversion to the mainstem of the Rio Grande for the diversion and consumptive use of at least 2,381 acre-feet by the Pueblos as part of the water supply for the Regional Water System, subject to the conditions that—

(i) the permits shall be free of any condition that materially adversely affects the ability of the Pueblos or the Regional Water Authority to divert or use the Pueblo water supply described in section 613(a), including water rights acquired in addition to those described in section 613(a), in accordance with section 613(g); and

(ii) the Settlement Agreement shall establish the means to address any permit conditions to ensure the ability of the Pueblos to fully divert and consume at least 2,381 acre-feet as part of the water supply for the Regional Water System, including defining the conditions that will not constitute a material adverse affect;

(F) the State has enacted any necessary legislation and provided any funding that may be required under the Settlement Agreement;

(G) a partial final decree that sets forth the water rights and other rights to water to which the Pueblos are entitled under the Settlement Agreement and this subtitle and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement has been approved by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico;

(H) a final decree that sets forth the water rights for all parties to the Aamodt Case and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement has been approved by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico; and

(I) the waivers and releases described in section 624 have been executed.

(b) EXPIRATION DATE.—If all the conditions precedent described in subsection (a)(2) have not been fulfilled by September 15, 2017—

(1) the Settlement Agreement shall no longer be effective;

(2) the waivers and releases described in the Settlement Agreement and section 624 shall not be effective;

(3) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title, together with any interest earned on those funds, any water rights or contracts to use water, and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Pueblos and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(4) except for Federal funds used to acquire or develop property that is returned to the Federal Government under paragraph (3), the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title that were expended or withdrawn, together with any interest accrued on those funds, against any claims against the United States—

(A) relating to water rights in the Pojoaque Basin asserted by any Pueblo that benefitted from the use of expended or withdrawn Federal funds; or

(B) in any future settlement of the Aamodt Case.

(c) ENFORCEMENT DATE.—The Settlement Agreement shall become enforceable beginning on the date on which the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico

enters a partial final decree pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(G) and an Interim Administrative Order consistent with the Settlement Agreement.

(d) EFFECTIVENESS OF WAIVERS.—The waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 624 shall become effective as of the date that the Secretary publishes the notice required by subsection (a)(1).

(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—

(1) CRITERIA FOR SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM.—Subject to the provisions in section 611(d) concerning the extent, size, and capacity of the County Distribution System, the Regional Water System shall be determined to be substantially completed if the infrastructure has been constructed capable of—

(A) diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of 2,500 acre-feet of water to the Pueblos; and

(B) diverting, treating, and transmitting the quantity of water specified in the Engineering Report to the County Distribution System.

(2) CONSULTATION.—On or after June 30, 2021, at the request of 1 or more of the Pueblos, the Secretary shall consult with the Pueblos and confer with the County and the State on whether the criteria in paragraph (1) for substantial completion of the Regional Water System have been met or will be met by June 30, 2024.

(3) WRITTEN DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—Not earlier than June 30, 2021, at the request of 1 or more of the Pueblos and after the consultation required by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(A) determine whether the Regional Water System has been substantially completed based on the criteria described in paragraph (1); and

(B) submit a written notice of the determination under subparagraph (A) to—

(i) the Pueblos;

(ii) the County; and

(iii) the State.

(4) RIGHT TO REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A determination by the Secretary under paragraph (3)(A) shall be considered to be a final agency action subject to judicial review by the Decree Court under sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) FAILURE TO MAKE TIMELY DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If a Pueblo requests a written determination under paragraph (3) and the Secretary fails to make such a written determination by the date described in clause (ii), there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the failure constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under section 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) DATE.—The date referred to in clause (i) is the date that is the later of—

(I) the date that is 180 days after the date of receipt by the Secretary of the request by the Pueblo; and

(II) June 30, 2023.

(C) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title gives any Pueblo or Settlement Party the right to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary regarding whether the Regional Water System has been substantially completed except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(5) RIGHT TO VOID FINAL DECREE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 30, 2024, on a determination by the Secretary, after consultation with the Pueblos, that the Regional Water System is not substantially complete, 1 or more of the Pueblos, or the United States acting on behalf of a Pueblo, shall have the right to notify the Decree Court of the determination.

(B) EFFECT.—The Final Decree shall have no force or effect on a finding by the Decree Court that a Pueblo, or the United States acting on behalf of a Pueblo, has submitted proper notification under subparagraph (A).

(f) VOIDING OF WAIVERS.—If the Final Decree is void under subsection (e)(5)—

(1) the Settlement Agreement shall no longer be effective;

(2) the waivers and releases executed pursuant to section 624 shall no longer be effective;

(3) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title, together with any interest earned on those funds, any water rights or contracts to use water, and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Pueblos and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(4) except for Federal funds used to acquire or develop property that is returned to the Federal Government under paragraph (3), the United States shall be entitled to set off any Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this title that were expended or withdrawn, together with any interest accrued on those funds, against any claims against the United States—

(A) relating to water rights in the Pojoaque Basin asserted by any Pueblo that benefitted from the use of expended or withdrawn Federal funds; or

(B) in any future settlement of the Aamodt Case.

(g) EXTENSION.—The dates in subsections (a)(1) and (b) may be extended if the parties to the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement agree that an extension is reasonably necessary.

SEC. 624. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLOS AND THE UNITED STATES.—In return for recognition of the Pueblos' water rights and other benefits, including waivers and releases by non-Pueblo parties, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this title, the Pueblos, on behalf of themselves and their members, and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos are authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims for water rights in the Pojoaque Basin that the Pueblos, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the Aamodt Case, up to and including the waiver effectiveness date identified in section 623(d), except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this title;

(2) all claims for water rights for lands in the Pojoaque Basin and for rights to use water in the Pojoaque Basin that the Pueblos, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos, might be able to otherwise assert in any proceeding not initiated on or before the date of enactment of this Act, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Settlement Agreement or this title;

(3) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking) for land within the Pojoaque Basin that accrued at any time up to and including the waiver effectiveness date identified in section 623(d);

(4) their defenses in the Aamodt Case to the claims previously asserted therein by other parties to the Settlement Agreement;

(5) all pending and future inter se challenges to the quantification and priority of water rights of non-Pueblo wells in the Pojoaque Basin, except as provided by section 2.8 of the Settlement Agreement;

(6) all pending and future inter se challenges against other parties to the Settlement Agreement;

(7) all claims for damages, losses, or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water) attributable to City of Santa Fe pumping of groundwater that has effects on the ground and surface water supplies of the Pojoaque Basin, provided that this waiver shall not be effective by the Pueblo of Tesuque unless there is a water resources agreement executed between the Pueblo of Tesuque and the City of Santa Fe; and

(8) all claims for damages, losses, or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to land resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water) attributable to County of Santa Fe pumping of groundwater that has effects on the ground and surface water supplies of the Pojoaque Basin.

(b) CLAIMS BY THE PUEBLOS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Pueblos, on behalf of themselves and their members, are authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees, relating to claims for water rights in or water of the Pojoaque Basin or for rights to use water in the Pojoaque Basin that the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the Aamodt Case;

(2) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights; claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water or water rights; or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights or water infrastructure) within the Pojoaque Basin that first accrued at any time up to and including the waiver effectiveness date identified in section 623(d);

(3) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees for an accounting of funds appropriated by Acts, including the Act of December 22, 1927 (45 Stat. 2), the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1562), the Act of March 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 90), the Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1115), the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1552), the Act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 525), the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1757), the Act of August 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 564), and the Act of May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 291), as authorized by the Pueblo Lands Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), and the Pueblo Lands Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108), and for breach of Trust relating to funds for water replacement appropriated by said Acts that first accrued before the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the pending litigation of claims relating to the Pueblos' water rights in the Aamodt Case; and

(5) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the negotiation, Execution or the adoption of the Settlement Agreement, exhibits thereto, the

Partial Final Decree, the Final Decree, or this title.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this title, the Pueblos on behalf of themselves and their members and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Pueblos retain.—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement, the Cost-Sharing and System Integration Agreement, the Final Decree, including the Partial Final Decree, the San Juan-Chama Project contract between the Pueblos and the United States or this title;

(2) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired pursuant to state law to the extent not inconsistent with the Partial Final Decree, Final Decree, and the Settlement Agreement;

(4) all claims against persons other than Parties to the Settlement Agreement for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water (including claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water) within the Pojoaque Basin arising out of activities occurring outside the Pojoaque Basin;

(5) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water including any claims the Pueblos may have under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (including claims for damages to natural resources), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those laws;

(6) all claims against the United States relating to damages, losses, or injuries to land or natural resources not due to loss of water or water rights (including hunting, fishing, gathering or cultural rights);

(7) all claims for water rights from water sources outside the Pojoaque Basin for land outside the Pojoaque Basin owned by a Pueblo or held by the United States for the benefit of any of the Pueblos; and

(8) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and claims not specifically waived and released pursuant to this title or the Settlement Agreement.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in the Settlement Agreement or this title—

(1) affects the ability of the United States acting in its sovereign capacity to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those laws;

(2) affects the ability of the United States to take actions acting in its capacity as trustee for any other Indian tribe or allottee; or

(3) confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(A) interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment or determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; or

(B) conduct judicial review of Federal agency action;

(e) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on June 30, 2021.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section precludes the tolling of any period of limitations or any time-based equitable defense under any other applicable law.

SEC. 625. EFFECT.

Nothing in this title or the Settlement Agreement affects the land and water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any Indian tribe, pueblo, or community other than the Pueblos.

SEC. 626. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this title (including any such obligation or activity under the Settlement Agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this title in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established under section 10501 of Public Law 111–11 or the ''Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health'' established by section 601(a) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c(a)).

TITLE VII—RECLAMATION WATER SETTLEMENTS FUND

SEC. 701. MANDATORY APPROPRIATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2014, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior $60,000,000 for deposit in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established in section 10501 of Public Law 111–11.

(b) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—Starting in fiscal year 2012, the Secretary of the Interior shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out subtitle B of title X of Public Law 111–11 the funds transferred under subsection (a), without further appropriation, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Unemployment Compensation Program Integrity

SEC. 801. COLLECTION OF PAST-DUE, LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE DEBTS.

(a) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DEBTS.—Section 6402(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''RESULTING FROM FRAUD'';

(2) by striking paragraphs (3) and (8) and redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively;

(3) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''by certified mail with return receipt'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''due to fraud'' and inserting ''is not a covered unemployment compensation debt'';

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''due to fraud'' and inserting '' is not a covered unemployment compensation debt''; and

(4) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''or the person's failure to report earnings'' after ''due to fraud''; and

(ii) by striking ''for not more than 10 years''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''due to fraud''; and

(ii) by striking ''for not more than 10 years''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to refunds payable under section 6402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 802. REPORTING OF FIRST DAY OF EARNINGS TO DIRECTORY OF NEW HIRES.

(a) ADDITION OF REQUIREMENT.—Section 453A(b)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653a(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''the date services for remuneration were first performed by the employee,'' after ''of the employee,''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT REGARDING REPORTING FORMAT AND METHOD.—Section 453A(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653a(c)) is amended by inserting '', to the extent practicable,'' after ''Each report required by subsection (b) shall''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall take effect 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) COMPLIANCE TRANSITION PERIOD.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) is required in order for a State plan under part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendment made by subsection (a), the plan shall not be regarded as failing to meet such requirements before the first day of the second calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first regular session of the State legislature that begins after the effective date of such amendment. If the State has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

Subtitle B—TANF

SEC. 811. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (other than the Emergency Contingency Fund for State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Programs established under subsection (c) of section 403 of such Act) shall continue through September 30, 2011, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2010, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. Grants and payments may be made pursuant to this authority on a quarterly basis through fiscal year 2011 at the level provided for such activities for the corresponding quarter of fiscal year 2010, except that—

(1) in the case of healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood grants under section 403(a)(2) of such Act, such grants and payments shall be made in accordance with the amendments made by subsection (b) of this section;

(2) in the case of supplemental grants under section 403(a)(3) of such Act—

(A) such grants and payments for the period beginning on October 1, 2010, and ending on December 3, 2010, shall not exceed the level provided for such grants and payments under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; and

(B) such grants and payments for the period beginning on December 4, 2010, and ending on June 30, 2011, shall not exceed the amount equal to the difference between $490,000,000 and such sums as are necessary for amounts obligated under section 403(b) of the Social Security Act on or after October 1, 2010, and before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) in the case of the Contingency Fund for State Welfare Programs established under

section 403(b) of such Act, grants and payments may be made in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2012, in accordance with the amendments made by subsection (c) of this section.

(b) HEALTHY MARRIAGE PROMOTION AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD GRANTS.—Section 403(a)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''and (C)'' and inserting '', (C), and (E)'';

(B) in clause (ii), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting ''(or, in the case of an entity seeking funding to carry out healthy marriage promotion activities and activities promoting responsible fatherhood, a combined application that contains assurances that the entity will carry out such activities under separate programs and shall not combine any funds awarded to carry out either such activities)'' after ''an application''; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking subclause (III) and inserting the following:

''(III) Marriage education, marriage skills, and relationship skills programs, that may include parenting skills, financial management, conflict resolution, and job and career advancement.'';

(2) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000'';

(3) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

''(D) APPROPRIATION.—Out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2011 for expenditure in accordance with this paragraph—

''(i) $75,000,000 for awarding funds for the purpose of carrying out healthy marriage promotion activities; and

''(ii) $75,000,000 for awarding funds for the purpose of carrying out activities promoting responsible fatherhood.

If the Secretary makes an award under subparagraph (B)(i) for fiscal year 2011, the funds for such award shall be taken in equal portion from the amounts appropriated under clauses (i) and (ii).''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) PREFERENCE.—In awarding funds under this paragraph for fiscal year 2011, the Secretary shall give preference to entities that were awarded funds under this paragraph for any prior fiscal year and that have demonstrated the ability to successfully carry out the programs funded under this paragraph.''.

(c) CONTINGENCY FUND.—Section 403(b)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(b)(2)), as amended by section 131(b)(2)(A) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, is amended—

(1) by striking ''$506,000,000'' and inserting ''such sums as are necessary for amounts obligated on or after October 1, 2010, and before the date of enactment of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010,''; and

(2) by striking '', reduced'' and all that follows up to the period.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 403(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(3)), as amended by section 131(b)(1) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F)—

(A) by inserting ''(or portion of a fiscal year)'' after ''a fiscal year''; and

(B) by inserting ''(or portion of the fiscal year)'' after ''the fiscal year'' each place it appears; and

(2) by striking clause (ii) of subparagraph (H) and inserting the following:

''(ii) subparagraph (G) shall be applied as if 'fiscal year 2011' were substituted for 'fiscal year 2001';''.

SEC. 812. MODIFICATIONS TO TANF DATA REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 411 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 611) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) PRE-REAUTHORIZATION STATE-BY-STATE REPORTS ON ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL WORK ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—

''(1) STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) REPORTING PERIODS AND DEADLINES.—Each eligible State shall submit to the Secretary the following reports:

''(i) MARCH 2011 REPORT.—Not later than May 31, 2011, a report for the period that begins on March 1, 2011, and ends on March 31, 2011, that contains the information specified in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(ii) APRIL-JUNE, 2011 REPORT.—Not later than August 31, 2011, a report for the period that begins on April 1, 2011, and ends on June 30, 2011, that contains with respect to the 3 months that occur during that period—

''(I) the average monthly numbers for the information specified in subparagraph (B); and

''(II) the information specified in subparagraph (C).

''(B) ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL WORK ACTIVITIES.—

''(i) With respect to each work-eligible individual in a family receiving assistance during a reporting period specified in subparagraph (A), whether the individual engages in any activities directed toward attaining self-sufficiency during a month occurring in a reporting period, and if so, the specific activities—

''(I) that do not qualify as a work activity under section 407(d) but that are otherwise reasonably calculated to help the family move toward self-sufficiency; or

''(II) that are of a type that would be counted toward the State participation rates under section 407 but for the fact that—

''(aa) the work-eligible individual did not engage in sufficient hours of the activity;

''(bb) the work-eligible individual has reached the maximum time limit allowed for having participation in the activity counted toward the State's work participation rate; or

''(cc) the number of work-eligible individuals engaged in such activity exceeds a limitation under such section.

''(ii) Any other information that the Secretary determines appropriate with respect to the information required under clause (i), including if the individual has no hours of participation, the principal reason or reasons for such non-participation.

''(C) EXPENDITURES ON OTHER BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—

''(i) Detailed, disaggregated information regarding the types of, and amounts of, expenditures made by the State during a reporting period specified in subparagraph (A) using—

''(I) Federal funds provided under section 403 that are (or will be) reported by the State on Form ACF–196 (or any successor form) under the category of other expenditures or the category of benefits or services provided in accordance with the authority provided under section 404(a)(2); or

''(II) State funds expended to meet the requirements of section 409(a)(7) and reported by the State in the category of other expenditures on Form ACF–196 (or any successor form).

''(ii) Any other information that the Secretary determines appropriate with respect to the information required under clause (i).

''(2) PUBLICATION OF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Concurrent with the submission of each report required under paragraph (1)(A), an eligible State shall publish on an Internet website maintained by the State agency responsible for administering the State program funded under this part (or such State-maintained website as the Secretary may approve)—

''(A) a summary of the information submitted in the report:

''(B) an analysis statement regarding the extent to which the information changes measures of total engagement in work activities from what was (or will be) reported by the State in the quarterly report submitted under subsection (a) for the comparable period; and

''(C) a narrative describing the most common activities contained in the report that are not countable toward the State participation rates under section 407.

''(3) APPLICATION OF AUTHORITY TO USE SAMPLING.—Subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1) shall apply to the reports required under paragraph (1) of this subsection in the same manner as subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1) applies to reports required under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1).

''(4) SECRETARIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

''(A) MARCH 2011 REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 2011, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the information submitted by eligible States for the March 2011 reporting period under paragraph (1)(A)(i). The report shall include a State-by-State summary and analysis of such information, identification of any States with missing or incomplete reports, and recommendations for such administrative or legislative changes as the Secretary determines are necessary to require eligible States to report the information on a recurring basis.

''(B) APRIL-JUNE, 2011 REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2011, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the information submitted by eligible States for the April-June 2011 reporting period under paragraph (1)(A)(ii). The report shall include a State-by-State summary and analysis of such information, identification of any States with missing or incomplete reports, and recommendations for such administrative or legislative changes as the Secretary determines are necessary to require eligible States to report the information on a recurring basis

''(5) AUTHORITY FOR EXPEDITIOUS IMPLEMENTATION.—The requirements of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the 'Administrative Procedure Act') or any other law relating to rulemaking or publication in the Federal Register shall not apply to the issuance of guidance or instructions by the Secretary with respect to the implementation of this subsection to the extent the Secretary determines that compliance with any such requirement would impede the expeditious implementation of this subsection.''.

(b) APPLICATION OF PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 409(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(2)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively,

(B) by inserting before clause (i) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), the following:

''(A) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—'';

(C) in clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) (as redesignated by paragraphs (1) and (2)), by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) REPORT ON ENGAGEMENT IN ADDITIONAL WORK ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a State has not submitted the report required by section 411(c)(1)(A)(i) by

May 31, 2011, or the report required by section 411(c)(1)(A)(ii) by August 31, 2011, the Secretary shall reduce the grant payable to the State under section 403(a)(1) for the immediately succeeding fiscal year by an amount equal to not more than 4 percent of the State family assistance grant.

''(ii) RESCISSION OF PENALTY.—The Secretary shall rescind a penalty imposed on a State under clause (i) with respect to a report required by section 411(c)(1)(A) if the State submits the report not later than—

''(I) in the case of the report required under section 411(c)(1)(A)(i), June 15, 2011; and

''(II) in the case of the report required under section 411(c)(1)(A)(ii), September 15, 2011.

''(iii) PENALTY BASED ON SEVERITY OF FAILURE.—The Secretary shall impose a reduction under clause (i) with respect to a fiscal year based on the degree of noncompliance.''.

(2) APPLICATION OF REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—Section 409(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''and, with respect to the penalty under paragraph (2)(B) of subsection (a), shall only apply to the extent the Secretary determines that the reasonable cause for failure to comply with a requirement of that paragraph is as a result of a one-time, unexpected event, such as a widespread data system failure or a natural or man-made disaster''.

(3) NONAPPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE COMPLIANCE PLAN PROVISIONS.—Section 409(c)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(c)(4)) is amended by inserting ''(2)(B),'' after ''paragraph''.

Subtitle C—Customs User Fees; Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset

SEC. 821. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''December 10, 2018'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''November 30, 2018'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''.

SEC. 822. LIMITATION ON DISTRIBUTIONS RELATING TO REPEAL OF CONTINUED DUMPING AND SUBSIDY OFFSET.

Notwithstanding section 1701(b) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–171; 120 Stat. 154 (19 U.S.C. 1675c note)) or any other provision of law, no payments shall be distributed under section 754 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of such section 1701, with respect to the entries of any goods that are, on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) unliquidated; and

(2)(A) not in litigation; or

(B) not under an order of liquidation from the Department of Commerce.

Subtitle D—Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health

SEC. 831. EMERGENCY FUND FOR INDIAN SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Section 601 of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''$2,000,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,602,619,000''; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2)(B), by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''not more than $602,619,000''.

Subtitle E—Rescission of Funds From WIC Program

SEC. 841. RESCISSION OF FUNDS FROM WIC PROGRAM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts made available in appropriations Acts to provide grants to States under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), $562,000,000 is rescinded.

Subtitle F—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 851. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Amend the title so as to read: This Act may be cited as ''The Claims Resettlement Act of 2010.''.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The various requests with respect to this bill are agreed to.

Mr. REID. The bill is passed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is passed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate everyone's cooperation. This has been a long hard slog to get where we are. I appreciate Senator KYL, Senator MENENDEZ, and many others who have worked on this matter tirelessly for many years. I am grateful it is accomplished. It is one of the noteworthy items we have been able to pass this Congress. It is good for all people concerned.

SENATOR KENT CONRAD

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Senator CONRAD, because of his tenure of service, had the choice to take a number of different committees. He decided to stay as chairman of the Budget Committee. When I talked to him this morning, I said: I am elated. He is really a wizard with numbers. As a young man, he was academically extremely talented. And as a person who has experience in the Senate, no one knows numbers better than he does. We are fortunate as a country that KENT CONRAD is going to remain as chairman of the Budget Committee.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader be authorized to sign any duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions for the remainder of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4713, AS MODIFIED

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Baucus amendment No. 4713 be modified with the changes at the desk and that the November 18 order be modified to make it in order to consider the Baucus amendment No. 4713, as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To repeal the expansion of information reporting requirements for payments of $600 or more to corporations, and for other purposes)

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—SMALL BUSINESS PAPERWORK RELIEF

SEC. 501. REPEAL OF EXPANSION OF INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPEAL OF PAYMENTS FOR PROPERTY AND OTHER GROSS PROCEEDS.—Subsection (b) of section 9006 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and the amendments made thereby, are hereby repealed; and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied as if such subsection, and amendments, had never been enacted.

(b) REPEAL OF APPLICATION TO CORPORATIONS; APPLICATION OF REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6041 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 9006(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and section 2101 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, is amended by striking subsections (i) and (j) and inserting the following new subsection:

''(i) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may prescribe such regulations and other guidance as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including rules to prevent duplicative reporting of transactions.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to payments made after December 31, 2010.

ANIMAL CRUSH VIDEO PROHIBITION ACT OF 2010

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair now lay before the Senate the House message to accompany H.R. 5566.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

H.R. 5566

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5566) entitled ''An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interstate commerce in animal crush videos, and for other purposes.'', with the following House amendment to Senate amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Animal Crush Video Prohibition Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has a long history of prohibiting the interstate sale, marketing, advertising, exchange, and distribution of obscene material and speech that is integral to criminal conduct.

(2) The Federal Government and the States have a compelling interest in preventing intentional acts of extreme animal cruelty.

(3) Each of the several States and the District of Columbia criminalize intentional acts of extreme animal cruelty, such as the intentional crushing, burning, drowning, suffocating, or impaling of animals for no socially redeeming purpose.

(4) There are certain extreme acts of animal cruelty that appeal to a specific sexual fetish. These acts of extreme animal cruelty are videotaped, and the resulting video tapes are commonly referred to as ''animal crush videos''.

(5) The Supreme Court of the United States has long held that obscenity is an exception to speech protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(6) In the judgment of Congress, many animal crush videos are obscene in the sense that the depictions, taken as a whole—

(A) appeal to the prurient interest in sex;

(B) are patently offensive; and

(C) lack serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

(7) Serious criminal acts of extreme animal cruelty are integral to the creation, sale, distribution, advertising, marketing, and exchange of animal crush videos.

(8) The creation, sale, distribution, advertising, marketing, and exchange of animal crush videos is intrinsically related and integral to creating an incentive for, directly causing, and perpetuating demand for the serious acts of extreme animal cruelty the videos depict. The primary reason for those criminal acts is the creation, sale, distribution, advertising, marketing, and exchange of the animal crush video image.

(9) The serious acts of extreme animal cruelty necessary to make animal crush videos are committed in a clandestine manner that—

(A) allows the perpetrators of such crimes to remain anonymous;

(B) makes it extraordinarily difficult to establish the jurisdiction within which the underlying criminal acts of extreme animal cruelty occurred; and

(C) often precludes proof that the criminal acts occurred within the statute of limitations.

(10) Each of the difficulties described in paragraph (9) seriously frustrates and impedes the ability of State authorities to enforce the criminal statutes prohibiting such behavior.

SEC. 3. ANIMAL CRUSH VIDEOS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 48. Animal crush videos

''(a) DEFINITION.—In this section the term 'animal crush video' means any photograph, motion-picture film, video or digital recording, or electronic image that—

''(1) depicts actual conduct in which 1 or more living non-human mammals, birds, reptiles, or amphibians is intentionally crushed, burned, drowned, suffocated, impaled, or otherwise subjected to serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 and including conduct that, if committed against a person and in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, would violate section 2241 or 2242); and

''(2) is obscene.

''(b) PROHIBITIONS.—

''(1) CREATION OF ANIMAL CRUSH VIDEOS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly create an animal crush video, if—

''(A) the person intends or has reason to know that the animal crush video will be distributed in, or using a means or facility of, interstate or foreign commerce; or

''(B) the animal crush video is distributed in, or using a means or facility of, interstate or foreign commerce.

''(2) DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL CRUSH VIDEOS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly sell, market, advertise, exchange, or distribute an animal crush video in, or using a means or facility of, interstate or foreign commerce.

''(c) EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION.—Subsection (b) shall apply to the knowing sale, marketing, advertising, exchange, distribution, or creation of an animal crush video outside of the United States, if—

''(1) the person engaging in such conduct intends or has reason to know that the animal crush video will be transported into the United States or its territories or possessions; or

''(2) the animal crush video is transported into the United States or its territories or possessions.

''(d) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 7 years, or both.

''(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply with regard to any visual depiction of—

''(A) customary and normal veterinary or agricultural husbandry practices;

''(B) the slaughter of animals for food; or

''(C) hunting, trapping, or fishing.

''(2) GOOD-FAITH DISTRIBUTION.—This section shall not apply to the good-faith distribution of an animal crush video to—

''(A) a law enforcement agency; or

''(B) a third party for the sole purpose of analysis to determine if referral to a law enforcement agency is appropriate.

''(f) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt the law of any State or local subdivision thereof to protect animals.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 48 in the table of sections for chapter 3 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''48. Animal crush videos.''.

(c) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of section 48 of title 18, United States Code (as amended by this section), or the application of the provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the provision and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 4. PAYGO COMPLIANCE.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for purposes of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, jointly submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage in the House acting first on this conference report or amendments between the Houses.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, the Senate passed the Animal Crush Video Prohibition Act of 2010. I thank Senators KYL, MERKLEY and BURR for their leadership on this important legislation, which bans the creation, sale and distribution of obscene animal crush videos. We worked together on a bipartisan basis to ensure that the bill respects the first amendment and the role of our court system, while at the same time giving law enforcement a valuable and necessary tool to stop obscene animal cruelty.

Earlier this year, in United States v. Stevens, the Supreme Court struck down a Federal statute banning depictions of animal cruelty because it held the statute to be overbroad and in violation of the first amendment. Animal crush videos, which can depict obscene, extreme acts of animal cruelty, were a primary target of that legislation.

Several months ago, in response to the Stevens decision, the House overwhelmingly passed a narrower bill banning animal crush videos on obscenity grounds. The Senate Judiciary Committee regularly looks at questions raised by Supreme Court decisions and the first amendment, and the House bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. The version of the bill passed today reflects a carefully crafted compromise between the House and Senate that strikes the right balance between the first amendment and the needs of law enforcement, while adhering to the separation of powers enshrined in our Constitution.

There are a few well-established exceptions to the first amendment. The United States has long prohibited the interstate sale of obscene materials, and the Supreme Court recognized this exception to the first amendment in 1957. Earlier this year, the Judiciary Committee held a hearing focused on the obscene nature of many animal crush videos. We heard testimony from experts who confirmed that many animal crush videos depict extreme acts of animal cruelty which are designed to appeal to a specific, prurient, sexual fetish. Indeed, these animal crush videos are patently offensive, lack any redeeming social value, and can be banned consistent with the Supreme Court's obscenity jurisprudence. Courts and juries play an important role in determining what is obscene, and I worked hard with Senator SESSIONS, and the bill sponsors, to make sure that the law passed today respects the role of both.

The United States also has a history of prohibiting speech that is integral to criminal conduct. The acts of animal cruelty depicted in many animal crush videos violate State laws, but these laws are hard to enforce. The animal cruelty is often committed in a clandestine manner that allows the perpetrators to remain anonymous. The nature of the videos makes it extraordinarily difficult to establish the jurisdiction necessary to prosecute the crimes. Given the severe difficulties that State law enforcement agencies have encountered in investigating the underlying conduct, today Congress has taken an important step towards combating the crimes of extreme animal cruelty that obscene animal crush videos depict.

I have long been a champion of first amendment rights. As the son of Vermont printers, I know firsthand that the freedom of speech is the cornerstone of our democracy. This is why I have worked hard to pass legislation like the SPEECH Act, which protects American authors, journalists and publishers from foreign libel lawsuits that undermine the first amendment.

Today's success demonstrates that Congress can work on a bipartisan basis to pass legislation that is the focus of many competing interests. I commend the coalition that worked hard, alongside the Humane Society and first amendment experts, to strike the proper balance between the needs of law enforcement and the first

amendment, and I am pleased that, once the President signs this bill into law, obscene animal crush videos will no longer threaten animal welfare.

COPYRIGHT CLEANUP, CLARIFICATION, AND CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2010

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a House message with respect to S. 3689.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

S. 3689

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3689) entitled ''An Act to clarify, improve, and correct the laws relating to copyrights.'', do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Copyright Cleanup, Clarification, and Corrections Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCE.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this Act a section or other provision is amended or repealed, such amendment or repeal shall be considered to be made to that section or other provision of title 17, United States Code.

SEC. 3. COPYRIGHT OFFICE PROCEDURES.

(a) DIRECTORY OF AGENTS OF SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Section 512(c)(2) is amended, in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking '', in both electronic and hard copy formats''.

(b) RECORDATION OF DOCUMENTS.—Section 205(a) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''A sworn or official certification may be submitted to the Copyright Office electronically, pursuant to regulations established by the Register of Copyrights.''.

SEC. 4. REPEAL OF EXPIRED PROVISIONS.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 601, and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for chapter 6, are repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—(A) The heading for chapter 6 is amended to read as follows:

''CHAPTER 6—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION''.

(B) The item relating to chapter 6 in the table of chapters is amended to read as follows:

***''6. Importation and Exportation** ..... 601''.*

(2) APPLICATION FOR COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.—Section 409 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (9), by adding ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) by striking paragraph (10); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (11) as paragraph (10).

(c) INFRINGING IMPORTATION OR EXPORTATION.—The second sentence of section 602(b) is amended by striking ''unless the provisions of section 601 are applicable''.

SEC. 5. CLARIFICATIONS.

(a) CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS OF PHONORECORDS.—Section 303(b) is amended by striking ''the musical work'' and inserting ''any musical work, dramatic work, or literary work''.

(b) PROCEEDINGS OF COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES.—Section 803(b)(6)(A) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ''All regulations issued by the Copyright Royalty Judges are subject to the approval of the Librarian of Congress and are subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 7 of title 5, except as set forth in subsection (d).''.

(c) LICENSES FOR CERTAIN NONEXEMPT TRANSMISSIONS.—Section 114(f)(2)(C) is amended by striking ''preexisting subscription digital audio transmission services or preexisting satellite digital radio audio services'' and inserting ''eligible nonsubscription services and new subscription services''.

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 101 is amended—

(1) by moving the definition of ''Copyright Royalty Judges'' to follow the definition of ''Copyright owner'';

(2) by moving the definition of ''motion picture exhibition facility'' to follow the definition of ''Literary works''; and

(3) by moving the definition of ''food service or drinking establishment'' to follow the definition of ''fixed'';

(b) LICENSES FOR WEBCASTING.—Section 114(f)(2)(B) is amended in the fourth sentence, in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''Judges shall base its decision'' and inserting ''Judges shall base their decision''.

(c) SATELLITE CARRIERS.—Section 119(g)(4)(B)(vi) is amended by striking ''the examinations'' and inserting ''an examination''.

(d) REMEDIES FOR INFRINGEMENT.—Section 503(a)(1)(B) is amended by striking ''copies of phonorecords'' and inserting ''copies or phonorecords''.

(e) RETENTION OF COPIES IN COPYRIGHT OFFICE.—Section 704(e) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''section 708(a)(10)'' and inserting ''section 708(a)''.

(f) CORRECTION OF INTERNAL REFERENCES.—(1) Section 114(b) is amended by striking ''118(g)'' and inserting ''118(f)''.

(2) Section 504(c)(2) is amended by striking ''subsection (g) of section 118'' and inserting ''section 118(f)''.

(3) Sections 1203(c)(5)(B)(i) and 1204(b) are each amended by striking ''118(g)'' and inserting ''118(f)''.

(g) PRO-IP ACT.—Section 209(a)(3)(A) of Public Law 110–403 is amended by striking ''by striking 'and 509' '' and inserting ''by striking 'and section 509' ''.

(h) TRADEMARK TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT.—Section 4(a)(1) of Public Law 111–146 is amended by striking ''by corporations attempting'' and inserting ''the purpose of which is''.

(i) TRAFFICKING.—Section 2318(e)(6) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''under section'' and inserting ''under this subsection''.

Amend the title so as to read: ''An Act to clarify, improve, and correct the laws relating to copyrights, and for other purposes.''.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendments, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate today has taken up and passed bipartisan legislation to make a number of improvements to the way in which the Copyright Office functions, to clarify areas in copyright law that have become unclear, and make technical changes to current law. The Copyright Office provided important recommendations that are included in this legislation, and I thank them for their input and guidance on these issues.

The changes made by this legislation are commonsense improvements that will make the copyright system more efficient. Bills such as this underscore the point that when Congress works together in a bipartisan, bicameral fashion, we can pass good pieces of legislation. I appreciate the Senate acting quickly to pass this bill, and I look forward to the President signing it into law.

JESSICA ANN ELLIS GOLD STAR FATHERS ACT OF 2010

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 650, S. 3650.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3650) to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Wyden amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4717) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the short title)

Strike section 1 and redesignate sections 2 and 3 as sections 1 and 2, respectively.

The bill (S. 3650), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3650

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

SECTION 1. PREFERENCE ELIGIBLE TREATMENT FOR FATHERS OF CERTAIN PERMANENTLY DISABLED OR DECEASED VETERANS.

Section 2108(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraphs (F) and (G) and inserting the following:

''(F) the parent of an individual who lost his or her life under honorable conditions while serving in the armed forces during a period named by paragraph (1)(A) of this section, if—

''(i) the spouse of that parent is totally and permanently disabled; or

''(ii) that parent, when preference is claimed, is unmarried or, if married, legally separated from his or her spouse;

''(G) the parent of a service-connected permanently and totally disabled veteran, if—

''(i) the spouse of that parent is totally and permanently disabled; or

''(ii) that parent, when preference is claimed, is unmarried or, if married, legally separated from his or her spouse; and''.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by this Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

BANKRUPTCY TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT of 2010

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6198.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6198) to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make technical corrections; and for related purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Hatch amendment which is at the desk be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4718) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 3, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following: ''and

''(F) in paragraph (51D), by inserting 'of the filing' after 'date' the 1st place it appears,''

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 6198), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE USA BID COMMITTEE

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent to proceed to H. Con. Res. 327.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 327) recognizing and supporting the efforts of the USA Bid Committee to bring the 2022 Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup Competition to the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 327) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

CONGRATULATING THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY ATHLETIC CLUB

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 611 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 611) congratulating the Cumberland Valley Athletic Club on the 48th anniversary of the running of the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, without any intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 611) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 611

Whereas President John F. Kennedy set as a national goal the improvement of the health of the members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas President Kennedy, in 1963, issued an Executive order challenging United States Marine officers to finish a 50-mile race in 20 hours, matching a similar challenge issued in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt;

Whereas, since that Executive order, thousands of Americans, not just servicemen and women, have taken up the challenge of the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon;

Whereas, since the inception of the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon, all members of the Armed Services have been invited to meet the challenge set by Presidents Kennedy and Roosevelt over an historic race course;

Whereas between 30 and 40 percent of participants in the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon each year are active duty military or veterans;

Whereas each of the branches of the United States Armed Forces fields at least 1 team each year in the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon, and the Navy typically fields several teams;

Whereas much of the course of the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon is located on Federal land, including the historic C&O Canal, the Appalachian Trail, and Antietam Battlefield;

Whereas the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon includes the War Correspondents Memorial Arch, a national monument located in Gathland State Park in the State of Maryland; and

Whereas following the assassination of President Kennedy, the first JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon was organized as a way to honor President Kennedy, and has been held annually, rain or shine, ever since: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends and congratulates the past, present, and future participants and organizers of the JFK 50-Mile Ultra-Marathon; and

(2) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Cumberland Valley Athletic Club as an expression of the best wishes of the Senate for a glorious year of celebration.

NATIONAL SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 631 and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 631) designating the week beginning on November 8, 2010, as ''National School Psychology Week.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 631) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 631

Whereas all children and youth learn best when they are healthy, supported, and receive an education that meets their individual needs;

Whereas schools can more effectively ensure that all students are ready and able to learn if schools meet all the needs of each student;

Whereas learning and development are directly linked to the mental health of children, and a supportive learning environment is an optimal place to promote mental health;

Whereas sound psychological principles are critical to proper instruction and learning, social and emotional development, prevention and early intervention, and support for a culturally diverse student population;

Whereas school psychologists are specially trained to deliver mental health services and academic support that lower barriers to learning and allow teachers to teach more effectively;

Whereas school psychologists facilitate collaboration that helps parents and educators identify and reduce risk factors, promote protective factors, create safe schools, and access community resources;

Whereas school psychologists are trained to assess barriers to learning, utilize data-based decisionmaking, implement research-driven prevention and intervention strategies, evaluate outcomes, and improve accountability;

Whereas State educational agencies and other State entities credential more than 35,000 school psychologists who practice in schools in the United States as key professionals that promote the learning and mental health of all children;

Whereas the National Association of School Psychologists establishes and maintains high standards for training, practice, and school psychologist credentialing, in collaboration with organizations such as the American Psychological Association, that promote effective and ethical services by

school psychologists to children, families, and schools;

Whereas the National Association of School Psychologists has a Model for Comprehensive and Integrated School Psychological Services that promotes standards for the consistent delivery of school psychological services to all students in need; and

Whereas the people of the United States should recognize the vital role school psychologists play in the personal and academic development of children in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning on November 8, 2010, as National School Psychology Week;

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of school psychologists to the success of students in schools across the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role school psychologists play in schools, in the community, and in helping students develop into successful and productive members of society.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 689.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 689) recognizing National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month, and celebrating the heritage and culture of American Indians and Alaska Natives and the contributions of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 689) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 689

Whereas from November 1, 2010, through November 30, 2010, the United States celebrates National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the United States Bureau of the Census estimated in 2009 that there were almost 5,000,000 individuals in the United States of American Indian or Alaska Native descent;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives maintain vibrant cultures and traditions, and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives speak and preserve indigenous languages, which have contributed to the English language by being used as names of individuals and locations throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress has recently reaffirmed its support of tribal self-governance and its commitment to improving the lives of all Native Americans by enhancing health care services, increasing law enforcement resources, and approving settlements of litigation involving Indian tribes and the United States;

Whereas Congress is committed to improving the housing conditions and socioeconomic status of American Indians and Alaska Natives;

Whereas the United States is committed to strengthening the government-to-government relationship that it has maintained with the various Indian Tribes;

Whereas Congress has recognized the contributions of the Iroquois Confederacy, and its influence on the Founding Fathers in the drafting of the Constitution of the United States with the concepts of freedom of speech, the separation of governmental powers, and the system of checks and balances between the branches of government;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with honor and distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States, and continue to serve in the Armed Forces in greater numbers per capita than any other group in the United States;

Whereas the United States has recognized the contribution of the Native American code talkers in World War I and World War II, who used indigenous languages as an unbreakable military code, saving countless Americans; and

Whereas the people of the United States have reason to honor the great achievements and contributions of American Indians and Alaska Natives and their ancestors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of November 2010 as National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month;

(2) celebrates the heritage and culture of American Indians and Alaska Natives and honors the contributions of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2010

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn under the provisions of H. Con. Res. 332 until 2 p.m., Monday, November 29; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, until 4 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that following morning business the Senate resume consideration of S. 510, the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next vote will occur at 6:30 p.m. on Monday, November 29. Under the agreement we reached last night, at 6:30 p.m. on Monday the Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the substitute amendment. Senators should expect additional votes on the four motions to suspend the rules and on passage of the bill on Monday night. Therefore, Senators should expect up to six rollcall votes Monday evening.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2010, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is nothing further to come before the Senate—first of all, I appreciate the Chair's courtesy in waiting this afternoon, as we got this most important legislation completed—I ask unanimous consent that the Senate adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:33 p.m., adjourned until Monday, November 29, at 2 p.m.