

advises graduate students in conducting their research and serves as a guest lecturer at the University.

After receiving his Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy, Mr. Scott went on to complete his Master of Science in Pharmacy Practice from the University of Kansas School of Pharmacy. Prior to election as President of the ASHP, Mr. Scott served as a member of ASHP Boards of Directors. He also held the distinguished position of President of the Minnesota Society of Hospital Pharmacists from 1992-1993, and in 1994 he was named a Fellow of the ASHP in recognition of his sustained contributions to pharmacy practice excellence.

American Society of Health-System Pharmacists is fortunate to have an individual with the credentials of Mr. Scott at its helm, as the organization devotes its attention to issues of patient safety and the effective use of prescription medications.●

FOUR CORNERS INTERPRETIVE CENTER ACT

● Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words about S. 28, the Four Corners Interpretive Center Act. I was very pleased that the Senate saw fit to pass this bill by voice vote on September 9, 1999, and I fully expect that this legislation will pass the House and be sent to the President during this Congress.

This legislation could not have passed without the strong support of its cosponsors, Senators ALLARD, BENNETT, BINGAMAN, CAMPBELL, and DOMENICI. Chairman BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL and the staff of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee deserve special praise for going the extra mile in shepherding this proposal through the committee with speed and professionalism.

The Four Corners Interpretive Center Act will benefit the Four Corner states, the Navajo Nation, and Ute Mountain Ute tribe, and especially the throngs of visitors who make the special effort to visit the remote Four Corners region, the only location where the corners of four states converge. A quarter million tourists visit the Four Corners each year, only to find that there are no utilities, no permanent restrooms, no running water, no telephones, and no vending stations for their convenience.

Additionally, the Four Corners National Monument has unique historical, cultural, and environmental significance. The absence of any educational exhibits to help visitors appreciate the area is a wasted opportunity. The interpretive center authorized by this bill will enable all Americans who come to this area to learn about the ancient home of the Anasazi people as well as the area's geography, plant and animal species.

The objective of S. 28 is simple: to aid in the construction and maintenance of an interpretive center at the Four Cor-

ners National Monument. The bill calls for a cooperative agreement among the Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute tribe, affected local governments, and the four corners states to be approved by the Interior Department. Matching funds from each of the four states would also be required. Arizona has already committed funds. This is the type of intergovernmental partnership that has worked well on a variety of other projects throughout the country, and it is an appropriate model for the interpretive center.

Again, I want to thank my colleagues in the Senate for passing this important legislation.●

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 2490

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 10 a.m. on Thursday, September 16, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2490, the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

I further ask consent that the reading be waived and that there be 10 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

I finally ask consent that following the debate, the Senate proceed to a vote on the adoption of the conference report with no intervening action or debate.

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

ELEVATING THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN HEALTH

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 268, S. 299.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 299) to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment on page 6, line 24, to insert "(29 U.S.C. 761b(a)(1))".

Mr. SHELBY. I ask unanimous consent the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 299), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 299

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

SECTION 1. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN HEALTH.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of Health and Human Services the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Health in order to, in a manner consistent with the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes—

(1) facilitate advocacy for the development of appropriate Indian health policy; and

(2) promote consultation on matters related to Indian health.

(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN HEALTH.—In addition to the functions performed on the date of enactment of this Act by the Director of the Indian Health Service, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Health shall perform such functions as the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") may designate. The Assistant Secretary for Indian Health shall—

(1) report directly to the Secretary concerning all policy- and budget-related matters affecting Indian health;

(2) collaborate with the Assistant Secretary for Health concerning appropriate matters of Indian health that affect the agencies of the Public Health Service;

(3) advise each Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning matters of Indian health with respect to which that Assistant Secretary has authority and responsibility;

(4) advise the heads of other agencies and programs of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning matters of Indian health with respect to which those heads have authority and responsibility; and

(5) coordinate the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning matters of Indian health.

(c) REFERENCES.—Reference in any other Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, or delegation of authority, or any document of or relating to the Director of the Indian Health Service shall be deemed to refer to the Assistant Secretary for Indian Health.

(d) RATE OF PAY.—

(1) POSITIONS AT LEVEL IV.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking the following:
"Assistant Secretaries of Health and Human Services (6)."; and

(B) by inserting the following:
"Assistant Secretaries of Health and Human Services (7)."

(2) POSITIONS AT LEVEL V.—Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

"Director, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services."

(e) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN HEALTH.—Section 601(a) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1661(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)";

(2) in the second sentence of paragraph (1), as so designated, by striking "a Director," and inserting "the Assistant Secretary for Indian Health,"; and

(3) by striking the third sentence of paragraph (1) and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting the following: "The Assistant Secretary for Indian Health shall carry out the duties specified in paragraph (2)."

"(2) The Assistant Secretary for Indian Health shall—

"(A) report directly to the Secretary concerning all policy- and budget-related matters affecting Indian health;

“(B) collaborate with the Assistant Secretary for Health concerning appropriate matters of Indian health that affect the agencies of the Public Health Service;

“(C) advise each Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning matters of Indian health with respect to which that Assistant Secretary has authority and responsibility;

“(D) advise the heads of other agencies and programs of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning matters of Indian health with respect to which those heads have authority and responsibility; and

“(E) coordinate the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services concerning matters of Indian health.”

(f) CONTINUED SERVICE BY INCUMBENT.—The individual serving in the position of Director of the Indian Health Service on the date preceding the date of enactment of this Act may serve as Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, at the pleasure of the President after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 601—

(i) in subsection (c), by striking “Director of the Indian Health Service” both places it appears and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Indian Health”; and

(ii) in subsection (d), by striking “Director of the Indian Health Service” and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Indian Health”; and

(B) in section 816(c)(1), by striking “Director of the Indian Health Service” and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Indian Health”;

(2) AMENDMENTS TO OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The following provisions are each amended by striking “Director of the Indian Health Service” each place it appears and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Indian Health”:

(A) Section 203(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 761b(a)(1)).

(B) Subsections (b) and (e) of section 518 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377 (b) and (e)).

(C) Section 803B(d)(1) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2991b-2(d)(1)).

NATIVE AMERICAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, TRADE PROMOTION, AND TOURISM ACT OF 1999

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 269, S. 401.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 401) to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the United States Constitution recognizes the spe-

cial relationship between the United States and Indian tribes;

(2) beginning in 1970, with the inauguration by the Nixon Administration of the Indian self-determination era, each President has reaffirmed the special government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States;

(3) in 1994, President Clinton issued an Executive memorandum to the heads of departments and agencies that obligated all Federal departments and agencies, particularly those that have an impact on economic development, to evaluate the potential impacts of their actions on Indian tribes;

(4) consistent with the principles of inherent tribal sovereignty and the special relationship between Indian tribes and the United States, Indian tribes retain the right to enter into contracts and agreements to trade freely, and seek enforcement of treaty and trade rights;

(5) Congress has carried out the responsibility of the United States for the protection and preservation of Indian tribes and the resources of Indian tribes through the endorsement of treaties, and the enactment of other laws, including laws that provide for the exercise of administrative authorities;

(6) the United States has an obligation to guard and preserve the sovereignty of Indian tribes in order to foster strong tribal governments, Indian self-determination, and economic self-sufficiency among Indian tribes;

(7) the capacity of Indian tribes to build strong tribal governments and vigorous economies is hindered by the inability of Indian tribes to engage communities that surround Indian lands and outside investors in economic activities on Indian lands;

(8) despite the availability of abundant natural resources on Indian lands and a rich cultural legacy that accords great value to self-determination, self-reliance, and independence, Native Americans suffer higher rates of unemployment, poverty, poor health, substandard housing, and associated social ills than those of any other group in the United States;

(9) the United States has an obligation to assist Indian tribes with the creation of appropriate economic and political conditions with respect to Indian lands to—

(A) encourage investment from outside sources that do not originate with the tribes; and

(B) facilitate economic ventures with outside entities that are not tribal entities;

(10) the economic success and material well-being of Native American communities depends on the combined efforts of the Federal Government, tribal governments, the private sector, and individuals;

(11) the lack of employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in the communities referred to in paragraph (7) has resulted in a multigenerational dependence on Federal assistance that is—

(A) insufficient to address the magnitude of needs; and

(B) unreliable in availability; and

(12) the twin goals of economic self-sufficiency and political self-determination for Native Americans can best be served by making available to address the challenges faced by those groups—

(A) the resources of the private market;

(B) adequate capital; and

(C) technical expertise.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To revitalize economically and physically distressed Native American economies by—

(A) encouraging the formation of new businesses by eligible entities, and the expansion of existing businesses; and

(B) facilitating the movement of goods to and from Indian lands and the provision of services by Indians.

(2) To promote private investment in the economies of Indian tribes and to encourage the

sustainable development of resources of Indian tribes and Indian-owned businesses.

(3) To promote the long-range sustained growth of the economies of Indian tribes.

(4) To raise incomes of Indians in order to reduce the number of Indians at poverty levels and provide the means for achieving a higher standard of living on Indian reservations.

(5) To encourage intertribal, regional, and international trade and business development in order to assist in increasing productivity and the standard of living of members of Indian tribes and improving the economic self-sufficiency of the governing bodies of Indian tribes.

(6) To promote economic self-sufficiency and political self-determination for Indian tribes and members of Indian tribes.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” has the meaning given that term in the first section of the Act entitled “To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry in the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes”, approved June 18, 1934 (19 U.S.C. 81a).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means an Indian tribe or tribal organization, an Indian arts and crafts organization, as that term is defined in section 2 of the Act of August 27, 1935 (commonly known as the “Indian Arts and Crafts Act”) (49 Stat. 891, chapter 748; 25 U.S.C. 305a), a tribal enterprise, a tribal marketing cooperative (as that term is defined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior), or any other Indian-owned business.

(3) INDIAN.—The term “Indian” has the meaning given that term in section 4(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(d)).

(4) INDIAN GOODS AND SERVICES.—The term “Indian goods and services” means—

(A) Indian goods, within the meaning of section 2 of the Act of August 27, 1935 (commonly known as the “Indian Arts and Crafts Act”) (49 Stat. 891, chapter 748; 25 U.S.C. 305a);

(B) goods produced or originated by an eligible entity; and

(C) services provided by eligible entities.

(5) INDIAN LANDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Indian lands” includes lands under the definition of—

(i) the term “Indian country” under section 1151 of title 18, United States Code; or

(ii) the term “reservation” under—

(I) section 3(d) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(d)); or

(II) section 4(10) of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1903(10)).

(B) FORMER INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN OKLAHOMA.—For purposes of applying section 3(d) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(d)) under subparagraph (A)(ii), the term “former Indian reservations in Oklahoma” shall be construed to include lands that are—

(i) within the jurisdictional areas of an Oklahoma Indian tribe (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior); and

(ii) recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for trust land status under part 151 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(6) INDIAN-OWNED BUSINESS.—The term “Indian-owned business” means an entity organized for the conduct of trade or commerce with respect to which at least 50 percent of the property interests of the entity are owned by Indians or Indian tribes (or a combination thereof).

(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(9) TRIBAL ENTERPRISE.—The term “tribal enterprise” means a commercial activity or business managed or controlled by an Indian tribe.