

Brown has improved the lives of countless Americans that reside in seismically active or potentially active regions of the country. Therefore, it is only fitting that this recognition be given to a man who served as one of the greatest contributors to the current earthquake hazards reduction infrastructure.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that H.R. 1550 is a good bill that comes to the floor at this time, and it is with bipartisan support, and I am pleased to recommend that all of the Members support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Fire Administration and The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program have long enjoyed the bipartisan support of the Congress because of their vital mission to improve the safety of all our citizens.

I would like to acknowledge the collegial approach taken by Mr. SMITH, the chairman of the Basic Research Subcommittee, in developing H.R. 1550. It has been a pleasure working with him on the bill. I also want to thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. SENENBRENNER, and the Ranking Democratic Member, Mr. HALL, for their efforts in bringing it before the House for its consideration today.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 was intended to address a serious problem affecting the safety of all Americans. Much progress has been made during the past 25 years in public education about fire safety, improvement in the effectiveness of fire services, and the wider use of home fire safety devices.

Nevertheless, the United States still has one of the highest fire death rates among advanced nations. In 1997, 4,000 Americans died and nearly 24,000 were injured in fires. Moreover, the approximately 2 million fires reported each year result in direct property losses estimated at well over \$8 billion, with total direct and indirect costs reaching \$100 billion annually.

The bill before the House seeks to reinvigorate the efforts of the Fire Administration. I am pleased that it endorses the President's fiscal year 2001 proposal and brings the budget level to \$50 million by fiscal year 2003. Although this is a 12 percent increase over three years, it still pales compared to the scale of activity originally contemplated for the agency.

Nevertheless, H.R. 1550 is a good start for providing the level of resources the Fire Administration needs to carry out its important mission. It will enable the agency to increase support for its critical responsibility for firefighter training through the National Fire Academy. Moreover, the budget growth will enable the agency to reverse the steep decline in support for fire research and for public education programs.

Regarding public education, the Fire Administration must enlarge and improve its efforts to reduce losses for the population groups most at risk from fire death and injury. We know that the elderly, the very young, and the poor are the most vulnerable. I included language in the report accompanying the original House-passed version of the bill tasking the Fire Administration to carefully assess whether research and additional data collection activities could improve understanding of the factors that lead to increased fire risk. Effective, targeted fire prevention campaigns can be developed only from a sound knowledge base.

In addition to resources, the bill provides for the agency to develop a management plan and establish the program priorities that will help to ensure the increased resources are used to maximum effect. An important component of the plan is the requirement for consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the fire service organizations to establish a prioritized set of research goals.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to specifically express my support of Title II of HR 1550, which reauthorizes the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). Through the efforts of the scientists and engineers funded by NEHRP programs, we now have maps that inform engineers, architects, and builders of seismic hazards; we have model building codes; and we have a greater understanding of the science of earthquake hazards and the response of buildings to seismic movement.

Advances such as early warning of seismic events, more structurally sound buildings, regional analysis of seismic risk, mobile research centers, and widespread use of the Internet and other telecommunications capabilities are going to make marked reductions in the impacts of earthquakes.

However, as my former colleague Mr. Brown of California would say, there are still challenges we must face and assessments that must be made periodically to make sure that we are doing everything we can to ensure the safety and security of the American people.

There are still earthquake-prone communities that have not adopted appropriate building codes; monitoring in earthquake-prone areas is still done with less than state-of-the-art equipment, and disparities in earthquake losses due to age, socioeconomic status, and physical limitations still exist.

Fortunately, I feel that the bill before us today will help us meet these needs.

In addition to authorizing increased funding for the base program, the bill authorizes (1) the "Advanced Seismic Research and Monitoring System" to upgrade and expand our seismic monitoring, and (2) the "Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation" to modernize earthquake engineering research facilities.

The full title of the Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation is actually the George E. Brown, Jr. Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation in recognition of one of this legislative body's most active and vigilant champions of earthquake preparedness; the late Representative George E. Brown, Jr.

Mr. Brown began the crusade for earthquake preparedness and mitigation in the 1960's, at a time in which many people labeled him an alarmist. But as we all know Mr. Brown was always a step ahead in his view of the world around us. Through his works—including serving as one of the original drafters of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977—Mr. Brown has improved the lives of countless Americans that reside in seismically active, or potentially active, regions of the country.

Therefore, it is only fitting that this recognition be given to a man who served as one of the greatest contributors to the current "earthquake hazard reduction" infrastructure.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that H.R. 1550 is a good bill that comes to the Floor

with bipartisan support and that authorizes programs that advance public safety. I am pleased to recommend the measure to my colleagues for their approval.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THUNE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 655.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

OMNIBUS INDIAN ADVANCEMENT ACT

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5528) to authorize the construction of a Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place in Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5528

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Omnibus Indian Advancement Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WORKS

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Conveyance and operation of irrigation works

Sec. 103. Relationship to other laws.

TITLE II—NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Findings.

Sec. 203. Housing assistance.

Sec. 204. Loan guarantees for Native Hawaiian housing.

TITLE III—COUSHATTA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA LAND TRANSACTIONS

Sec. 301. Approval not required to validate land transactions.

TITLE IV—WAKPA SICA RECONCILIATION PLACE

Sec. 401. Findings.

Sec. 402. Definitions.

Subtitle A—Reconciliation Center

Sec. 411. Reconciliation center.

Sec. 412. Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court.

Sec. 413. Legal jurisdiction not affected. Subtitle B—GAO Study

Sec. 421. GAO study.

TITLE V—EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE

Sec. 501. Expenditure of funds by tribe authorized.

TITLE VI—TORRES-MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Congressional findings and purpose.

Sec. 603. Definitions.

Sec. 604. Ratification of settlement agreement.

Sec. 605. Settlement funds.

Sec. 606. Trust land acquisition and status.

Sec. 607. Permanent flowage easements.

Sec. 608. Satisfaction of claims, waivers, and releases.

Sec. 609. Miscellaneous provisions.

Sec. 610. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 611. Effective date.

TITLE VII—SHAWNEE TRIBE STATUS

Sec. 701. Short title.

Sec. 702. Findings.

Sec. 703. Definitions.

Sec. 704. Federal recognition, trust relationship, and program eligibility.

Sec. 705. Establishment of a tribal roll.

Sec. 706. Organization of the tribe; tribal constitution.

Sec. 707. Tribal land.

Sec. 708. Jurisdiction.

Sec. 709. Individual Indian land.

Sec. 710. Treaties not affected.

TITLE VIII—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Sec. 801. Short title.

Subtitle A—Miscellaneous Technical Provisions

Sec. 811. Technical correction to an Act affecting the status of Mississippi Choctaw lands and adding such lands to the Choctaw Reservation.

Sec. 812. Technical corrections concerning the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

Sec. 813. Waiver of repayment of expert assistance loans to the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribes.

Sec. 814. Technical amendment to the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Protection Act.

Sec. 815. Technical amendment to extend the authorization period under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Sec. 816. Technical amendment to extend the authorization period under the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986.

Sec. 817. Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation.

Sec. 818. Technical amendment regarding the treatment of certain income for purposes of Federal assistance.

Sec. 819. Land to be taken into trust. Subtitle B—Santa Fe Indian School

Sec. 821. Short title.

Sec. 822. Definitions.

Sec. 823. Transfer of certain lands for use as the Santa Fe Indian School.

Sec. 824. Land use.

TITLE IX—CALIFORNIA INDIAN LAND TRANSFER

Sec. 901. Short title.

Sec. 902. Lands held in trust for various tribes of California Indians.

Sec. 903. Miscellaneous provisions.

TITLE X—NATIVE AMERICAN HOMEOWNERSHIP

Sec. 1001. Lands Title Report Commission.

Sec. 1002. Loan guarantees.

Sec. 1003. Native American housing assistance.

TITLE XI—INDIAN EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES

Sec. 1101. Short title.

Sec. 1102. Findings, purposes.

Sec. 1103. Amendments to the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992.

Sec. 1104. Report on expanding the opportunities for program integration.

TITLE XII—NAVAJO NATION TRUST LAND LEASING

Sec. 1201. Short title.

Sec. 1202. Congressional findings and declaration of purposes.

Sec. 1203. Lease of restricted lands for the Navajo Nation.

TITLE XIII—AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Sec. 1301. Short title.

Sec. 1302. Establishment of American Indian Education Foundation.

TITLE XIV—GRATON RANCHERIA RESTORATION

Sec. 1401. Short title.

Sec. 1402. Findings.

Sec. 1403. Definitions.

Sec. 1404. Restoration of Federal recognition, rights, and privileges.

Sec. 1405. Transfer of land to be held in trust.

Sec. 1406. Membership rolls.

Sec. 1407. Interim government.

Sec. 1408. Tribal constitution.

TITLE XV—CEMETERY SITES AND HISTORICAL PLACES

Sec. 1501. Findings; definitions.

Sec. 1502. Withdrawal of lands.

Sec. 1503. Application for conveyance of withdrawn lands.

Sec. 1504. Amendments.

Sec. 1505. Procedure for evaluating applications.

Sec. 1506. Applicability.

TITLE I—SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WORKS

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) it is the policy of the United States, in fulfillment of its trust responsibility to Indian tribes, to promote Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency;

(2) the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (hereinafter referred to as the "Community") has operated the irrigation works within the Community's reservation since November 1997 and is capable of fully managing the operation of these irrigation works;

(3) considering that the irrigation works, which are comprised primarily of canals, ditches, irrigation wells, storage reservoirs, and sump ponds located exclusively on lands held in trust for the Community and allottees, have been operated generally the same for over 100 years, the irrigation works will continue to be used for the distribution and delivery of water;

(4) considering that the operational management of the irrigation works has been carried out by the Community as indicated in paragraph (2), the conveyance of ownership of such works to the Community is viewed as an administrative action;

(5) the Community's laws and regulations are in compliance with section 102(b); and

(6) in light of the foregoing and in order to—

(A) promote Indian self-determination, economic self-sufficiency, and self-governance;

(B) enable the Community in its development of a diverse, efficient reservation economy; and

(C) enable the Community to better serve the water needs of the water users within the Community,

it is appropriate in this instance that the United States convey to the Community the ownership of the irrigation works.

SEC. 102. CONVEYANCE AND OPERATION OF IRRIGATION WORKS

(a) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior, as soon as is practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, and in accordance with the provisions of this title and all other applicable law, shall convey to the Community any or all rights and interests of the United States in and to the irrigation works on the Community's reservation which were formerly operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of the Act of April 4, 1910 (25 U.S.C. 385) and sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 385a, 385b, and 385c) and any implementing regulations, during the period between the date of the enactment of this Act and the conveyance of the irrigation works by the United States to the Community, the Community shall operate the irrigation works under the provisions set forth in this title and in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), including retaining and expending operations and maintenance collections for irrigation works purposes. Effective upon the date of conveyance of the irrigation works, the Community shall have the full ownership of and operating authority over the irrigation works in accordance with the provisions of this title.

(b) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.—To assure compliance with the Federal trust responsibilities of the United States to Indian tribes, individual Indians and Indians with trust allotments, including such trust responsibilities contained in Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-512), the Community shall operate the irrigation works consistent with this title and under uniform laws and regulations adopted by the Community for the management, regulation, and control of water resources on the reservation so as to assure fairness in the delivery of water to water users. Such Community laws and regulations include currently and shall continue to include provisions to maintain the following requirements and standards which shall be published and made available to the Secretary and the Community at large:

(1) PROCESS.—A process by which members of the Community, including Indian allottees, shall be provided a system of distribution, allocation, control, pricing and regulation of water that will provide a just and equitable distribution of water so as to achieve the maximum beneficial use and conservation of water in recognition of the demand on the water resource, the changing uses of land and water and the varying annual quantity of available Community water.

(2) DUE PROCESS.—A due process system for the consideration and determination of any request by an Indian or Indian allottee for distribution of water for use on his or her land, including a process for appeal and adjudication of denied or disputed distributions and for resolution of contested administrative decisions.

(c) SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—If the provisions of the Community's laws and regulations implementing

subsection (b) only are to be modified subsequent to the date of the enactment of this Act by the Community, such proposed modifications shall be published and made available to the Secretary at least 120 days prior to their effective date and any modification that could significantly adversely affect the rights of allottees shall only become effective upon the concurrence of both the Community and the Secretary.

(d) LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.—Effective upon the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence based on the Community's ownership or operation of the irrigation works, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States prior to the date of the enactment of this Act. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to increase the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 2671 et seq.).

(e) CANCELLATION OF CHARGES.—Effective upon the date of conveyance of the irrigation works under this section, any charges for construction of the irrigation works on the reservation of the Community that have been deferred pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1932 (25 U.S.C. 386a) are hereby canceled.

(f) PROJECT NO LONGER A BIA PROJECT.—Effective upon the date of conveyance of the irrigation works under this section, the irrigation works shall no longer be considered a Bureau of Indian Affairs irrigation project and the facilities will not be eligible for Federal benefits based solely on the fact that the irrigation works were formerly a Bureau of Indian Affairs irrigation project. Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit or reduce in any way the service, contracts, or funds the Community may be eligible to receive under other applicable Federal law.

SEC. 103. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to diminish the trust responsibility of the United States under applicable law to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, to individual Indians, or to Indians with trust allotments within the Community's reservation.

TITLE II—NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Hawaiian Homelands Homeownership Act of 2000".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) The United States has undertaken a responsibility to promote the general welfare of the United States by—

(A) employing its resources to remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of lower income; and

(B) developing effective partnerships with governmental and private entities to accomplish the objectives referred to in subparagraph (A);

(2) the United States has a special responsibility for the welfare of the Native peoples of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(3) pursuant to the provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), the United States set aside 200,000 acres of land in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii in order to establish a homeland for the native people of Hawaii—Native Hawaiians;

(4) despite the intent of Congress in 1920 to address the housing needs of Native Hawaiians through the enactment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), Native Hawaiians eligible to reside on

the Hawaiian home lands have been foreclosed from participating in Federal housing assistance programs available to all other eligible families in the United States;

(5) although Federal housing assistance programs have been administered on a racially neutral basis in the State of Hawaii, Native Hawaiians continue to have the greatest unmet need for housing and the highest rates of overcrowding in the United States;

(6) among the Native American population of the United States, Native Hawaiians experience the highest percentage of housing problems in the United States, as the percentage—

(A) of housing problems in the Native Hawaiian population is 49 percent, as compared to—

(i) 44 percent for American Indian and Alaska Native households in Indian country; and

(ii) 27 percent for all other households in the United States; and

(B) overcrowding in the Native Hawaiian population is 36 percent as compared to 3 percent for all other households in the United States;

(7) among the Native Hawaiian population, the needs of Native Hawaiians, as that term is defined in section 801 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, as added by section 203 of this Act, eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands are the most severe, as—

(A) the percentage of overcrowding in Native Hawaiian households on the Hawaiian Home Lands is 36 percent; and

(B) approximately 13,000 Native Hawaiians, which constitute 95 percent of the Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands, are in need of housing;

(8) applying the Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines—

(A) 70.8 percent of Native Hawaiians who either reside or who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands have incomes that fall below the median family income; and

(B) 50 percent of Native Hawaiians who either reside or who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands have incomes below 30 percent of the median family income;

(9) ⅓ of those Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands pay more than 30 percent of their income for shelter, and ½ of those Native Hawaiians face overcrowding;

(10) the extraordinarily severe housing needs of Native Hawaiians demonstrate that Native Hawaiians who either reside on, or are eligible to reside on, Hawaiian Home Lands have been denied equal access to Federal low-income housing assistance programs available to other qualified residents of the United States, and that a more effective means of addressing their housing needs must be authorized;

(11) consistent with the recommendations of the National Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing, and in order to address the continuing prevalence of extraordinarily severe housing needs among Native Hawaiians who either reside or are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands, Congress finds it necessary to extend the Federal low-income housing assistance available to American Indians and Alaska Natives under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.) to those Native Hawaiians;

(12) under the treaty-making power of the United States, Congress had the constitutional authority to confirm a treaty between the United States and the government that represented the Hawaiian people, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized

the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, extended full diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887;

(13) the United States has recognized and reaffirmed that—

(A) Native Hawaiians have a cultural, historic, and land-based link to the indigenous people who exercised sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands, and that group has never relinquished its claims to sovereignty or its sovereign lands;

(B) Congress does not extend services to Native Hawaiians because of their race, but because of their unique status as the indigenous people of a once sovereign nation as to whom the United States has established a trust relationship;

(C) Congress has also delegated broad authority to administer a portion of the Federal trust responsibility to the State of Hawaii;

(D) the political status of Native Hawaiians is comparable to that of American Indians; and

(E) the aboriginal, indigenous people of the United States have—

(i) a continuing right to autonomy in their internal affairs; and

(ii) an ongoing right of self-determination and self-governance that has never been extinguished;

(14) the political relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people has been recognized and reaffirmed by the United States as evidenced by the inclusion of Native Hawaiians in—

(A) the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.);

(B) the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);

(C) the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 80q et seq.);

(D) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);

(E) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.);

(F) the Native American Languages Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 3434);

(G) the American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Development Act (20 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.);

(H) the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); and

(I) the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

(15) in the area of housing, the United States has recognized and reaffirmed the political relationship with the Native Hawaiian people through—

(A) the enactment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), which set aside approximately 200,000 acres of public lands that became known as Hawaiian Home Lands in the Territory of Hawaii that had been ceded to the United States for homesteading by Native Hawaiians in order to rehabilitate a landless and dying people;

(B) the enactment of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4)—

(i) by ceding to the State of Hawaii title to the public lands formerly held by the United States, and mandating that those lands be held in public trust, for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians, as that term is defined in section 201 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.); and

(ii) by transferring the United States responsibility for the administration of Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Hawaii, but retaining the authority to enforce the trust, including the exclusive right of the United States to consent to any actions affecting

the lands which comprise the corpus of the trust and any amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii affecting the rights of beneficiaries under the Act;

(C) the authorization of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration for the purchase, construction, or refinancing of homes on Hawaiian Home Lands under the Act of June 27, 1934 (commonly referred to as the "National Housing Act" (42 Stat. 1246 et seq., chapter 847; 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.));

(D) authorizing Native Hawaiian representation on the National Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing under Public Law 101-235;

(E) the inclusion of Native Hawaiians in the definition under section 3764 of title 38, United States Code, applicable to subchapter V of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code (relating to a housing loan program for Native American veterans); and

(F) the enactment of the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (109 Stat. 357; 48 U.S.C. 491, note prec.) which establishes a process for the conveyance of Federal lands to the Department of Hawaiian Homes Lands that are equivalent in value to lands acquired by the United States from the Hawaiian Home Lands inventory.

SEC. 203. HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

TITLE VIII—HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE HAWAIIANS

SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

"In this title:

"(1) DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS; DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department of Hawaiian Home Lands' or 'Department' means the agency or department of the government of the State of Hawaii that is responsible for the administration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.).

"(2) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

"(3) ELDERLY FAMILIES; NEAR-ELDERLY FAMILIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'elderly family' or 'near-elderly family' means a family whose head (or his or her spouse), or whose sole member, is—

"(i) for an elderly family, an elderly person; or

"(ii) for a near-elderly family, a near-elderly person.

"(B) CERTAIN FAMILIES INCLUDED.—The term 'elderly family' or 'near-elderly family' includes—

"(i) 2 or more elderly persons or near-elderly persons, as the case may be, living together; and

"(ii) 1 or more persons described in clause (i) living with 1 or more persons determined under the housing plan to be essential to their care or well-being.

"(4) HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS.—The term 'Hawaiian Home Lands' means lands that—

"(A) have the status as Hawaiian home lands under section 204 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (42 Stat. 110); or

"(B) are acquired pursuant to that Act.

"(5) HOUSING AREA.—The term 'housing area' means an area of Hawaiian Home Lands with respect to which the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is authorized to provide assistance for affordable housing under this Act.

"(6) HOUSING ENTITY.—The term 'housing entity' means the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

"(7) HOUSING PLAN.—The term 'housing plan' means a plan developed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

"(8) MEDIAN INCOME.—The term 'median income' means, with respect to an area that is a Hawaiian housing area, the greater of—

"(A) the median income for the Hawaiian housing area, which shall be determined by the Secretary; or

"(B) the median income for the State of Hawaii.

"(9) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—The term 'Native Hawaiian' means any individual who is—

"(A) a citizen of the United States; and

"(B) a descendant of the aboriginal people, who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that currently constitutes the State of Hawaii, as evidenced by—

"(i) genealogical records;

"(ii) verification by kupuna (elders) or kama'aina (long-term community residents); or

"(iii) birth records of the State of Hawaii.

SEC. 802. BLOCK GRANTS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

"(a) GRANT AUTHORITY.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall (to the extent amounts are made available to carry out this title) make a grant under this title to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to carry out affordable housing activities for Native Hawaiian families who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands.

"(b) PLAN REQUIREMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make a grant under this title to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for a fiscal year only if—

"(A) the Director has submitted to the Secretary a housing plan for that fiscal year; and

"(B) the Secretary has determined under section 804 that the housing plan complies with the requirements of section 803.

"(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the applicability of the requirements under paragraph (1), in part, if the Secretary finds that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has not complied or cannot comply with those requirements due to circumstances beyond the control of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

"(c) USE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACTIVITIES UNDER PLAN.—Except as provided in subsection (e), amounts provided under a grant under this section may be used only for affordable housing activities under this title that are consistent with a housing plan approved under section 804.

"(d) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by regulation, authorize the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to use a percentage of any grant amounts received under this title for any reasonable administrative and planning expenses of the Department relating to carrying out this title and activities assisted with those amounts.

"(2) ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING EXPENSES.—The administrative and planning expenses referred to in paragraph (1) include—

"(A) costs for salaries of individuals engaged in administering and managing affordable housing activities assisted with grant amounts provided under this title; and

"(B) expenses incurred in preparing a housing plan under section 803.

"(e) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—The Director shall make all reasonable efforts, consistent with the purposes of this title, to maximize participation by the private sector, including nonprofit organizations and for-profit entities, in implementing a housing plan that has been approved by the Secretary under section 803.

"SEC. 803. HOUSING PLAN.

"(a) PLAN SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall—

"(i) require the Director to submit a housing plan under this section for each fiscal year; and

"(2) provide for the review of each plan submitted under paragraph (1).

"(b) 5-YEAR PLAN.—Each housing plan under this section shall—

"(1) be in a form prescribed by the Secretary; and

"(2) contain, with respect to the 5-year period beginning with the fiscal year for which the plan is submitted, the following information:

"(A) MISSION STATEMENT.—A general statement of the mission of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to serve the needs of the low-income families to be served by the Department.

"(B) GOAL AND OBJECTIVES.—A statement of the goals and objectives of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to enable the Department to serve the needs identified in subparagraph (A) during the period.

"(C) ACTIVITIES PLANS.—An overview of the activities planned during the period including an analysis of the manner in which the activities will enable the Department to meet its mission, goals, and objectives.

"(c) 1-YEAR PLAN.—A housing plan under this section shall—

"(1) be in a form prescribed by the Secretary; and

"(2) contain the following information relating to the fiscal year for which the assistance under this title is to be made available:

"(A) GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.—A statement of the goals and objectives to be accomplished during the period covered by the plan.

"(B) STATEMENT OF NEEDS.—A statement of the housing needs of the low-income families served by the Department and the means by which those needs will be addressed during the period covered by the plan, including—

"(i) a description of the estimated housing needs and the need for assistance for the low-income families to be served by the Department, including a description of the manner in which the geographical distribution of assistance is consistent with—

"(I) the geographical needs of those families; and

"(II) needs for various categories of housing assistance; and

"(ii) a description of the estimated housing needs for all families to be served by the Department.

"(C) FINANCIAL RESOURCES.—An operating budget for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, in a form prescribed by the Secretary, that includes—

"(i) an identification and a description of the financial resources reasonably available to the Department to carry out the purposes of this title, including an explanation of the manner in which amounts made available will be used to leverage additional resources; and

"(ii) the uses to which the resources described in clause (i) will be committed, including—

"(I) eligible and required affordable housing activities; and

"(II) administrative expenses.

"(D) AFFORDABLE HOUSING RESOURCES.—A statement of the affordable housing resources currently available at the time of the submittal of the plan and to be made available during the period covered by the plan, including—

"(i) a description of the significant characteristics of the housing market in the State of Hawaii, including the availability of housing from other public sources, private market housing;

“(ii) the manner in which the characteristics referred to in clause (i) influence the decision of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to use grant amounts to be provided under this title for—

“(I) rental assistance;

“(II) the production of new units;

“(III) the acquisition of existing units; or

“(IV) the rehabilitation of units;

“(iii) a description of the structure, coordination, and means of cooperation between the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and any other governmental entities in the development, submission, or implementation of housing plans, including a description of—

“(I) the involvement of private, public, and nonprofit organizations and institutions;

“(II) the use of loan guarantees under section 184A of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992; and

“(III) other housing assistance provided by the United States, including loans, grants, and mortgage insurance;

“(iv) a description of the manner in which the plan will address the needs identified pursuant to subparagraph (C);

“(v) a description of—

“(I) any existing or anticipated homeownership programs and rental programs to be carried out during the period covered by the plan; and

“(II) the requirements and assistance available under the programs referred to in subclause (I);

“(vi) a description of—

“(I) any existing or anticipated housing rehabilitation programs necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the housing to be carried out during the period covered by the plan; and

“(II) the requirements and assistance available under the programs referred to in subclause (I);

“(vii) a description of—

“(I) all other existing or anticipated housing assistance provided by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands during the period covered by the plan, including—

“(aa) transitional housing;

“(bb) homeless housing;

“(cc) college housing; and

“(dd) supportive services housing; and

“(II) the requirements and assistance available under such programs;

“(viii) a description of any housing to be demolished or disposed of;

“(II) a timetable for that demolition or disposition; and

“(III) any other information required by the Secretary with respect to that demolition or disposition;

“(ix) a description of the manner in which the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands will coordinate with welfare agencies in the State of Hawaii to ensure that residents of the affordable housing will be provided with access to resources to assist in obtaining employment and achieving self-sufficiency;

“(x) a description of the requirements established by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to—

“(I) promote the safety of residents of the affordable housing;

“(II) facilitate the undertaking of crime prevention measures;

“(III) allow resident input and involvement, including the establishment of resident organizations; and

“(IV) allow for the coordination of crime prevention activities between the Department and local law enforcement officials; and

“(xi) a description of the entities that will carry out the activities under the plan, including the organizational capacity and key personnel of the entities.

“(E) CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE.—Evidence of compliance that shall include, as appropriate—

“(i) a certification that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands will comply with—

“(I) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) or with title VIII of the Act popularly known as the ‘Civil Rights Act of 1968’ (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) in carrying out this title, to the extent that such title is applicable; and

“(II) other applicable Federal statutes;

“(ii) a certification that the Department will require adequate insurance coverage for housing units that are owned and operated or assisted with grant amounts provided under this title, in compliance with such requirements as may be established by the Secretary;

“(iii) a certification that policies are in effect and are available for review by the Secretary and the public governing the eligibility, admission, and occupancy of families for housing assisted with grant amounts provided under this title;

“(iv) a certification that policies are in effect and are available for review by the Secretary and the public governing rents charged, including the methods by which such rents or homebuyer payments are determined, for housing assisted with grant amounts provided under this title; and

“(v) a certification that policies are in effect and are available for review by the Secretary and the public governing the management and maintenance of housing assisted with grant amounts provided under this title.

“(d) APPLICABILITY OF CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the requirements of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) or of title VIII of the Act popularly known as the ‘Civil Rights Act of 1968’ (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) apply to assistance provided under this title, nothing in the requirements concerning discrimination on the basis of race shall be construed to prevent the provision of assistance under this title—

“(A) to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands on the basis that the Department served Native Hawaiians; or

“(B) to an eligible family on the basis that the family is a Native Hawaiian family.

“(2) CIVIL RIGHTS.—Program eligibility under this title may be restricted to Native Hawaiians. Subject to the preceding sentence, no person may be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability.

“(e) USE OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—As a condition of receiving grant amounts under this title, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands shall, to the extent practicable, provide for private nonprofit organizations experienced in the planning and development of affordable housing for Native Hawaiians to carry out affordable housing activities with those grant amounts.

“SEC. 804. REVIEW OF PLANS.

“(a) REVIEW AND NOTICE.—

“(I) REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a review of a housing plan submitted to the Secretary under section 803 to ensure that the plan complies with the requirements of that section.

“(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall have the discretion to review a plan referred to in subparagraph (A) only to the extent that the Secretary considers that the review is necessary.

“(2) NOTICE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a plan under section 803, the

Secretary shall notify the Director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands whether the plan complies with the requirements under that section.

“(B) EFFECT OF FAILURE OF SECRETARY TO TAKE ACTION.—For purposes of this title, if the Secretary does not notify the Director, as required under this subsection and subsection (b), upon the expiration of the 60-day period described in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the plan shall be considered to have been determined to comply with the requirements under section 803; and

“(ii) the Director shall be considered to have been notified of compliance.

“(b) NOTICE OF REASONS FOR DETERMINATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—If the Secretary determines that a plan submitted under section 803 does not comply with the requirements of that section, the Secretary shall specify in the notice under subsection (a)—

“(1) the reasons for noncompliance; and

“(2) any modifications necessary for the plan to meet the requirements of section 803.

“(c) REVIEW.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—After the Director submits a housing plan under section 803, or any amendment or modification to the plan to the Secretary, to the extent that the Secretary considers such action to be necessary to make a determination under this subsection, the Secretary shall review the plan (including any amendments or modifications thereto) to determine whether the contents of the plan—

“(A) set forth the information required by section 803 to be contained in the housing plan;

“(B) are consistent with information and data available to the Secretary; and

“(C) are not prohibited by or inconsistent with any provision of this Act or any other applicable law.

“(2) INCOMPLETE PLANS.—If the Secretary determines under this subsection that any of the appropriate certifications required under section 803(c)(2)(E) are not included in a plan, the plan shall be considered to be incomplete.

“(d) UPDATES TO PLAN.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), after a plan under section 803 has been submitted for a fiscal year, the Director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands may comply with the provisions of that section for any succeeding fiscal year (with respect to information included for the 5-year period under section 803(b) or for the 1-year period under section 803(c)) by submitting only such information regarding such changes as may be necessary to update the plan previously submitted.

“(2) COMPLETE PLANS.—The Director shall submit a complete plan under section 803 not later than 4 years after submitting an initial plan under that section, and not less frequently than every 4 years thereafter.

“(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and section 803 shall take effect on the date provided by the Secretary pursuant to section 807(a) to provide for timely submission and review of the housing plan as necessary for the provision of assistance under this title for fiscal year 2000.

“SEC. 805. TREATMENT OF PROGRAM INCOME AND LABOR STANDARDS.

“(a) PROGRAM INCOME.—

“(I) AUTHORITY TO RETAIN.—The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands may retain any program income that is realized from any grant amounts received by the Department under this title if—

“(A) that income was realized after the initial disbursement of the grant amounts received by the Department; and

“(B) the Director agrees to use the program income for affordable housing activities in accordance with the provisions of this title.

“(2) PROHIBITION OF REDUCTION OF GRANT.—The Secretary may not reduce the grant amount for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands based solely on—

“(A) whether the Department retains program income under paragraph (1); or

“(B) the amount of any such program income retained.

“(3) EXCLUSION OF AMOUNTS.—The Secretary may, by regulation, exclude from consideration as program income any amounts determined to be so small that compliance with the requirements of this subsection would create an unreasonable administrative burden on the Department.

“(b) LABOR STANDARDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Any contract or agreement for assistance, sale, or lease pursuant to this title shall contain—

“(A) a provision requiring that an amount not less than the wages prevailing in the locality, as determined or adopted (subsequent to a determination under applicable State or local law) by the Secretary, shall be paid to all architects, technical engineers, draftsmen, technicians employed in the development and all maintenance, and laborers and mechanics employed in the operation, of the affordable housing project involved; and

“(B) a provision that an amount not less than the wages prevailing in the locality, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Act commonly known as the ‘Davis-Bacon Act’ (46 Stat. 1494, chapter 411; 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq.) shall be paid to all laborers and mechanics employed in the development of the affordable housing involved.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) and provisions relating to wages required under paragraph (1) in any contract or agreement for assistance, sale, or lease under this title, shall not apply to any individual who performs the services for which the individual volunteered and who is not otherwise employed at any time in the construction work and received no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee for those services.

“SEC. 806. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) RELEASE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out the alternative environmental protection procedures described in subparagraph (B) in order to ensure—

“(i) that the policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other provisions of law that further the purposes of such Act (as specified in regulations issued by the Secretary) are most effectively implemented in connection with the expenditure of grant amounts provided under this title; and

“(ii) to the public undiminished protection of the environment.

“(B) ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCEDURE.—In lieu of applying environmental protection procedures otherwise applicable, the Secretary may by regulation provide for the release of funds for specific projects to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands if the Director assumes all of the responsibilities for environmental review, decisionmaking, and action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and such other provisions of law as the regulations of the Secretary specify, that would apply to the Secretary were the Secretary to undertake those projects as Federal projects.

“(2) REGULATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out this section

only after consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality.

“(B) CONTENTS.—The regulations issued under this paragraph shall—

“(i) provide for the monitoring of the environmental reviews performed under this section;

“(ii) in the discretion of the Secretary, facilitate training for the performance of such reviews; and

“(iii) provide for the suspension or termination of the assumption of responsibilities under this section.

“(3) EFFECT ON ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY.—The duty of the Secretary under paragraph (2)(B) shall not be construed to limit or reduce any responsibility assumed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for grant amounts with respect to any specific release of funds.

“(b) PROCEDURE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize the release of funds subject to the procedures under this section only if, not less than 15 days before that approval and before any commitment of funds to such projects, the Director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands submits to the Secretary a request for such release accompanied by a certification that meets the requirements of subsection (c).

“(2) EFFECT OF APPROVAL.—The approval of the Secretary of a certification described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to satisfy the responsibilities of the Secretary under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and such other provisions of law as the regulations of the Secretary specify to the extent that those responsibilities relate to the releases of funds for projects that are covered by that certification.

“(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under the procedures under this section shall—

“(1) be in a form acceptable to the Secretary;

“(2) be executed by the Director;

“(3) specify that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has fully carried out its responsibilities as described under subsection (a); and

“(4) specify that the Director—

“(A) consents to assume the status of a responsible Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and each provision of law specified in regulations issued by the Secretary to the extent that those laws apply by reason of subsection (a); and

“(B) is authorized and consents on behalf of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Director to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for the purpose of enforcement of the responsibilities of the Director.

“SEC. 807. REGULATIONS.

“The Secretary shall issue final regulations necessary to carry out this title not later than October 1, 2000.

“SEC. 808. EFFECTIVE DATE.

“Except as otherwise expressly provided in this title, this title shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Amendments of 2000.

“SEC. 809. AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

“(a) NATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND ELIGIBLE FAMILIES.—

“(i) PRIMARY OBJECTIVE.—The national objectives of this title are—

“(A) to assist and promote affordable housing activities to develop, maintain, and operate affordable housing in safe and healthy environments for occupancy by low-income Native Hawaiian families;

“(B) to ensure better access to private mortgage markets and to promote self-sufficiency of low-income Native Hawaiian families;

“(C) to coordinate activities to provide housing for low-income Native Hawaiian families with Federal, State and local activities to further economic and community development;

“(D) to plan for and integrate infrastructure resources on the Hawaiian Home Lands with housing development; and

“(E) to—

“(i) promote the development of private capital markets; and

“(ii) allow the markets referred to in clause (i) to operate and grow, thereby benefiting Native Hawaiian communities.

“(2) ELIGIBLE FAMILIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subparagraph (B), assistance for eligible housing activities under this title shall be limited to low-income Native Hawaiian families.

“(B) EXCEPTION TO LOW-INCOME REQUIREMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director may provide assistance for homeownership activities under—

“(I) section 810(b);

“(II) model activities under section 810(f); or

“(III) loan guarantee activities under section 184A of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 to Native Hawaiian families who are not low-income families, to the extent that the Secretary approves the activities under that section to address a need for housing for those families that cannot be reasonably met without that assistance.

“(ii) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary shall establish limitations on the amount of assistance that may be provided under this title for activities for families that are not low-income families.

“(C) OTHER FAMILIES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Director may provide housing or housing assistance provided through affordable housing activities assisted with grant amounts under this title to a family that is not composed of Native Hawaiians if—

“(i) the Department determines that the presence of the family in the housing involved is essential to the well-being of Native Hawaiian families; and

“(ii) the need for housing for the family cannot be reasonably met without the assistance.

“(D) PREFERENCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A housing plan submitted under section 803 may authorize a preference, for housing or housing assistance provided through affordable housing activities assisted with grant amounts provided under this title to be provided, to the extent practicable, to families that are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands.

“(ii) APPLICATION.—In any case in which a housing plan provides for preference described in clause (i), the Director shall ensure that housing activities that are assisted with grant amounts under this title are subject to that preference.

“(E) USE OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—As a condition of receiving grant amounts under this title, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, shall to the extent practicable, provide for private nonprofit organizations experienced in the planning and development of affordable housing for Native Hawaiians to carry out affordable housing activities with those grant amounts.

“SEC. 810. ELIGIBLE AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Affordable housing activities under this section are activities conducted in accordance with the requirements of section 811 to—

“(I) develop or to support affordable housing for rental or homeownership; or

“(2) provide housing services with respect to affordable housing, through the activities described in subsection (b).

“(b) ACTIVITIES.—The activities described in this subsection are the following:

“(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, or moderate or substantial rehabilitation of affordable housing, which may include—

“(A) real property acquisition;

“(B) site improvement;

“(C) the development of utilities and utility services;

“(D) conversion;

“(E) demolition;

“(F) financing;

“(G) administration and planning; and

“(H) other related activities.

“(2) HOUSING SERVICES.—The provision of housing-related services for affordable housing, including—

“(A) housing counseling in connection with rental or homeownership assistance;

“(B) the establishment and support of resident organizations and resident management corporations;

“(C) energy auditing;

“(D) activities related to the provisions of self-sufficiency and other services; and

“(E) other services related to assisting owners, tenants, contractors, and other entities participating or seeking to participate in other housing activities assisted pursuant to this section.

“(3) HOUSING MANAGEMENT SERVICES.—The provision of management services for affordable housing, including—

“(A) the preparation of work specifications;

“(B) loan processing;

“(C) inspections;

“(D) tenant selection;

“(E) management of tenant-based rental assistance; and

“(F) management of affordable housing projects.

“(4) CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY ACTIVITIES.—The provision of safety, security, and law enforcement measures and activities appropriate to protect residents of affordable housing from crime.

“(5) MODEL ACTIVITIES.—Housing activities under model programs that are—

“(A) designed to carry out the purposes of this title; and

“(B) specifically approved by the Secretary as appropriate for the purpose referred to in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 811. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) RENTS.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to paragraph (2), as a condition to receiving grant amounts under this title, the Director shall develop written policies governing rents and homebuyer payments charged for dwelling units assisted under this title, including methods by which such rents and homebuyer payments are determined.

“(2) MAXIMUM RENT.—In the case of any low-income family residing in a dwelling unit assisted with grant amounts under this title, the monthly rent or homebuyer payment (as applicable) for that dwelling unit may not exceed 30 percent of the monthly adjusted income of that family.

“(b) MAINTENANCE AND EFFICIENT OPERATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall, using amounts of any grants received under this title, reserve and use for operating under section 810 such amounts as may be necessary to provide for the continued maintenance and efficient operation of such housing.

“(2) DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN HOUSING.—This subsection may not be construed to prevent the Director, or any entity funded by the De-

partment, from demolishing or disposing of housing, pursuant to regulations established by the Secretary.

“(c) INSURANCE COVERAGE.—As a condition to receiving grant amounts under this title, the Director shall require adequate insurance coverage for housing units that are owned or operated or assisted with grant amounts provided under this title.

“(d) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION.—As a condition to receiving grant amounts under this title, the Director shall develop written policies governing the eligibility, admission, and occupancy of families for housing assisted with grant amounts provided under this title.

“(e) MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE.—As a condition to receiving grant amounts under this title, the Director shall develop policies governing the management and maintenance of housing assisted with grant amounts under this title.

SEC. 812. TYPES OF INVESTMENTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 811 and an applicable housing plan approved under section 803, the Director shall have—

“(1) the discretion to use grant amounts for affordable housing activities through the use of—

“(A) equity investments;

“(B) interest-bearing loans or advances;

“(C) noninterest-bearing loans or advances;

“(D) interest subsidies;

“(E) the leveraging of private investments;

or

“(F) any other form of assistance that the Secretary determines to be consistent with the purposes of this title; and

“(2) the right to establish the terms of assistance provided with funds referred to in paragraph (1).

“(b) INVESTMENTS.—The Director may invest grant amounts for the purposes of carrying out affordable housing activities in investment securities and other obligations, as approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 813. LOW-INCOME REQUIREMENT AND INCOME TARGETING.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Housing shall qualify for affordable housing for purposes of this title only if—

“(1) each dwelling unit in the housing—

“(A) in the case of rental housing, is made available for occupancy only by a family that is a low-income family at the time of the initial occupancy of that family of that unit; and

“(B) in the case of housing for homeownership, is made available for purchase only by a family that is a low-income family at the time of purchase; and

“(2) each dwelling unit in the housing will remain affordable, according to binding commitments satisfactory to the Secretary, for—

“(A) the remaining useful life of the property (as determined by the Secretary) without regard to the term of the mortgage or to transfer of ownership; or

“(B) such other period as the Secretary determines is the longest feasible period of time consistent with sound economics and the purposes of this title, except upon a foreclosure by a lender (or upon other transfer in lieu of foreclosure) if that action—

“(i) recognizes any contractual or legal rights of any public agency, nonprofit sponsor, or other person or entity to take an action that would—

“(I) avoid termination of low-income affordability, in the case of foreclosure; or

“(II) transfer ownership in lieu of foreclosure; and

“(ii) is not for the purpose of avoiding low-income affordability restrictions, as determined by the Secretary.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), housing assisted pursuant to sec-

tion 809(a)(2)(B) shall be considered affordable housing for purposes of this title.

SEC. 814. LEASE REQUIREMENTS AND TENANT SELECTION.

“(a) LEASES.—Except to the extent otherwise provided by or inconsistent with the laws of the State of Hawaii, in renting dwelling units in affordable housing assisted with grant amounts provided under this title, the Director, owner, or manager shall use leases that—

“(1) do not contain unreasonable terms and conditions;

“(2) require the Director, owner, or manager to maintain the housing in compliance with applicable housing codes and quality standards;

“(3) require the Director, owner, or manager to give adequate written notice of termination of the lease, which shall be the period of time required under applicable State or local law;

“(4) specify that, with respect to any notice of eviction or termination, notwithstanding any State or local law, a resident shall be informed of the opportunity, before any hearing or trial, to examine any relevant documents, record, or regulations directly related to the eviction or termination;

“(5) require that the Director, owner, or manager may not terminate the tenancy, during the term of the lease, except for serious or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease, violation of applicable Federal, State, or local law, or for other good cause; and

“(6) provide that the Director, owner, or manager may terminate the tenancy of a resident for any activity, engaged in by the resident, any member of the household of the resident, or any guest or other person under the control of the resident, that—

“(A) threatens the health or safety of, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents or employees of the Department, owner, or manager;

“(B) threatens the health or safety of, or right to peaceful enjoyment of their premises by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or

“(C) is criminal activity (including drug-related criminal activity) on or off the premises.

“(b) TENANT OR HOMEBUYER SELECTION.—As a condition to receiving grant amounts under this title, the Director shall adopt and use written tenant and homebuyer selection policies and criteria that—

“(1) are consistent with the purpose of providing housing for low-income families;

“(2) are reasonably related to program eligibility and the ability of the applicant to perform the obligations of the lease; and

“(3) provide for—

“(A) the selection of tenants and homebuyers from a written waiting list in accordance with the policies and goals set forth in an applicable housing plan approved under section 803; and

“(B) the prompt notification in writing of any rejected applicant of the grounds for that rejection.

SEC. 815. REPAYMENT.

“If the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands uses grant amounts to provide affordable housing under activities under this title and, at any time during the useful life of the housing, the housing does not comply with the requirement under section 813(a)(2), the Secretary shall—

“(1) reduce future grant payments on behalf of the Department by an amount equal to the grant amounts used for that housing (under the authority of section 819(a)(2)); or

“(2) require repayment to the Secretary of any amount equal to those grant amounts.

“SEC. 816. ANNUAL ALLOCATION.

“For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall allocate any amounts made available for assistance under this title for the fiscal year, in accordance with the formula established pursuant to section 817 to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands if the Department complies with the requirements under this title for a grant under this title.

“SEC. 817. ALLOCATION FORMULA.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall, by regulation issued not later than the expiration of the 6-month period beginning on the date of enactment of the Hawaiian Homelands Homeownership Act of 2000, in the manner provided under section 807, establish a formula to provide for the allocation of amounts available for a fiscal year for block grants under this title in accordance with the requirements of this section.

“(b) FACTORS FOR DETERMINATION OF NEED.—The formula under subsection (a) shall be based on factors that reflect the needs for assistance for affordable housing activities, including—

“(1) the number of low-income dwelling units owned or operated at the time pursuant to a contract between the Director and the Secretary;

“(2) the extent of poverty and economic distress and the number of Native Hawaiian families eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands; and

“(3) any other objectively measurable conditions that the Secretary and the Director may specify.

“(c) OTHER FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In establishing the formula under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider the relative administrative capacities of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and other challenges faced by the Department, including—

“(1) geographic distribution within Hawaiian Home Lands; and

“(2) technical capacity.

“(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Hawaiian Homelands Homeownership Act of 2000.

“SEC. 818. REMEDIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.

“(a) ACTIONS BY SECRETARY AFFECTING GRANT AMOUNTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), if the Secretary finds after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has failed to comply substantially with any provision of this title, the Secretary shall—

“(A) terminate payments under this title to the Department;

“(B) reduce payments under this title to the Department by an amount equal to the amount of such payments that were not expended in accordance with this title; or

“(C) limit the availability of payments under this title to programs, projects, or activities not affected by such failure to comply.

“(2) ACTIONS.—If the Secretary takes an action under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall continue that action until the Secretary determines that the failure by the Department to comply with the provision has been remedied by the Department and the Department is in compliance with that provision.

“(b) NONCOMPLIANCE BECAUSE OF A TECHNICAL INCAPACITY.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance for the Department, either directly or indirectly, that is designed to increase the capability and capacity of the Director of the Department to administer assistance provided under this title in compliance with the requirements under this title if the Secretary makes a finding under subsection (a), but determines

that the failure of the Department to comply substantially with the provisions of this title—

“(1) is not a pattern or practice of activities constituting willful noncompliance; and

“(2) is a result of the limited capability or capacity of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

“(c) REFERRAL FOR CIVIL ACTION.

“(1) AUTHORITY.—In lieu of, or in addition to, any action that the Secretary may take under subsection (a), if the Secretary has reason to believe that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has failed to comply substantially with any provision of this title, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States with a recommendation that an appropriate civil action be instituted.

“(2) CIVIL ACTION.—Upon receiving a referral under paragraph (1), the Attorney General may bring a civil action in any United States district court of appropriate jurisdiction for such relief as may be appropriate, including an action—

“(A) to recover the amount of the assistance furnished under this title that was not expended in accordance with this title; or

“(B) for mandatory or injunctive relief.

“(d) REVIEW.

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Director receives notice under subsection (a) of the termination, reduction, or limitation of payments under this Act, the Director—

“(A) may, not later than 60 days after receiving such notice, file with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, or in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a petition for review of the action of the Secretary; and

“(B) upon the filing of any petition under subparagraph (A), shall forthwith transmit copies of the petition to the Secretary and the Attorney General of the United States, who shall represent the Secretary in the litigation.

“(2) PROCEDURE.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall file in the court a record of the proceeding on which the Secretary based the action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

“(B) OBJECTIONS.—No objection to the action of the Secretary shall be considered by the court unless the Department has registered the objection before the Secretary.

“(3) DISPOSITION.**“(A) COURT PROCEEDINGS.**

“(i) JURISDICTION OF COURT.—The court shall have jurisdiction to affirm or modify the action of the Secretary or to set the action aside in whole or in part.

“(ii) FINDINGS OF FACT.—If supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole, the findings of fact by the Secretary shall be conclusive.

“(iii) ADDITION.—The court may order evidence, in addition to the evidence submitted for review under this subsection, to be taken by the Secretary, and to be made part of the record.

“(B) SECRETARY.

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, by reason of the additional evidence referred to in subparagraph (A) and filed with the court—

“(I) may—

“(aa) modify the findings of fact of the Secretary; or

“(bb) make new findings; and

“(II) shall file—

“(aa) such modified or new findings; and

“(bb) the recommendation of the Secretary, if any, for the modification or setting aside of the original action of the Secretary.

“(ii) FINDINGS.—The findings referred to in clause (i)(II)(bb) shall, with respect to a question of fact, be considered to be conclusive if those findings are—

“(I) supported by substantial evidence on the record; and

“(II) considered as a whole.

“(4) FINALITY.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), upon the filing of the record under this subsection with the court—

“(i) the jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive; and

“(ii) the judgment of the court shall be final.

“(B) REVIEW BY SUPREME COURT.—A judgment under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari or certification, as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code.

“SEC. 819. MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE.**“(a) ENFORCEABLE AGREEMENTS.**

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, through binding contractual agreements with owners or other authorized entities, shall ensure long-term compliance with the provisions of this title.

“(2) MEASURES.—The measures referred to in paragraph (1) shall provide for—

“(A) to the extent allowable by Federal and State law, the enforcement of the provisions of this title by the Department and the Secretary; and

“(B) remedies for breach of the provisions referred to in paragraph (1).

“(b) PERIODIC MONITORING.

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Director shall review the activities conducted and housing assisted under this title to assess compliance with the requirements of this title.

“(2) REVIEW.—Each review under paragraph (1) shall include onsite inspection of housing to determine compliance with applicable requirements.

“(3) RESULTS.—The results of each review under paragraph (1) shall be—

“(A) included in a performance report of the Director submitted to the Secretary under section 820; and

“(B) made available to the public.

“(c) PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—The Secretary shall establish such performance measures as may be necessary to assess compliance with the requirements of this title.

“SEC. 820. PERFORMANCE REPORTS.

“(a) REQUIREMENT.—For each fiscal year, the Director shall—

“(1) review the progress the Department has made during that fiscal year in carrying out the housing plan submitted by the Department under section 803; and

“(2) submit a report to the Secretary (in a form acceptable to the Secretary) describing the conclusions of the review.

“(b) CONTENT.—Each report submitted under this section for a fiscal year shall—

“(1) describe the use of grant amounts provided to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for that fiscal year;

“(2) assess the relationship of the use referred to in paragraph (1) to the goals identified in the housing plan;

“(3) indicate the programmatic accomplishments of the Department; and

“(4) describe the manner in which the Department would change its housing plan submitted under section 803 as a result of its experiences.

“(c) SUBMISSIONS.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) establish a date for submission of each report under this section;

“(2) review each such report; and

“(3) with respect to each such report, make recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title.

“(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.

“(1) COMMENTS BY BENEFICIARIES.—In preparing a report under this section, the Director shall make the report publicly available

to the beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.) and give a sufficient amount of time to permit those beneficiaries to comment on that report before it is submitted to the Secretary (in such manner and at such time as the Director may determine).

“(2) SUMMARY OF COMMENTS.—The report shall include a summary of any comments received by the Director from beneficiaries under paragraph (1) regarding the program to carry out the housing plan.

SEC. 821. REVIEW AND AUDIT BY SECRETARY.

“(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, not less frequently than on an annual basis, make such reviews and audits as may be necessary or appropriate to determine whether—

“(A) the Director has—

“(i) carried out eligible activities under this title in a timely manner;

“(ii) carried out and made certifications in accordance with the requirements and the primary objectives of this title and with other applicable laws; and

“(iii) a continuing capacity to carry out the eligible activities in a timely manner;

“(B) the Director has complied with the housing plan submitted by the Director under section 803; and

“(C) the performance reports of the Department under section 821 are accurate.

“(2) ONSITE VISITS.—Each review conducted under this section shall, to the extent practicable, include onsite visits by employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

“(b) REPORT BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall give the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands not less than 30 days to review and comment on a report under this subsection. After taking into consideration the comments of the Department, the Secretary may revise the report and shall make the comments of the Department and the report with any revisions, readily available to the public not later than 30 days after receipt of the comments of the Department.

“(c) EFFECT OF REVIEWS.—The Secretary may make appropriate adjustments in the amount of annual grants under this title in accordance with the findings of the Secretary pursuant to reviews and audits under this section. The Secretary may adjust, reduce, or withdraw grant amounts, or take other action as appropriate in accordance with the reviews and audits of the Secretary under this section, except that grant amounts already expended on affordable housing activities may not be recaptured or deducted from future assistance provided to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

SEC. 822. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDITS.

“To the extent that the financial transactions of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands involving grant amounts under this title relate to amounts provided under this title, those transactions may be audited by the Comptroller General of the United States under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General of the United States shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, files, and other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands pertaining to such financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit.

SEC. 823. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the conclusion of each fiscal year in which assistance under this title is made available, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

“(i) a description of the progress made in accomplishing the objectives of this title;

“(2) a summary of the use of funds available under this title during the preceding fiscal year; and

“(3) a description of the aggregate outstanding loan guarantees under section 184A of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

“(b) RELATED REPORTS.—The Secretary may require the Director to submit to the Secretary such reports and other information as may be necessary in order for the Secretary to prepare the report required under subsection (a).

SEC. 824. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for grants under this title such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004.”

SEC. 204. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING.

Subtitle E of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 is amended by inserting after section 184 (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13a) the following:

SEC. 184A. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(i) DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS.—The term ‘Department of Hawaiian Home Lands’ means the agency or department of the government of the State of Hawaii that is responsible for the administration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.).

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a Native Hawaiian family, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and private nonprofit or private for-profit organizations experienced in the planning and development of affordable housing for Native Hawaiians.

“(3) FAMILY.—The term ‘family’ means 1 or more persons maintaining a household, as the Secretary shall by regulation provide.

“(4) GUARANTEE FUND.—The term ‘Guarantee Fund’ means the Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund established under subsection (i).

“(5) HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS.—The term ‘Hawaiian Home Lands’ means lands that—

“(A) have the status of Hawaiian Home Lands under section 204 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (42 Stat. 110); or

“(B) are acquired pursuant to that Act.

“(6) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—The term ‘Native Hawaiian’ means any individual who is—

“(A) a citizen of the United States; and

“(B) a descendant of the aboriginal people, who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that currently constitutes the State of Hawaii, as evidenced by—

“(i) genealogical records;

“(ii) verification by kupuna (elders) or kama‘aina (long-term community residents); or

“(iii) birth records of the State of Hawaii.

“(7) OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.—The term ‘Office of Hawaiian Affairs’ means the entity of that name established under the constitution of the State of Hawaii.

“(b) AUTHORITY.—To provide access to sources of private financing to Native Hawaiian families who otherwise could not acquire housing financing because of the unique legal status of the Hawaiian Home Lands or as a result of a lack of access to private financial markets, the Secretary may guarantee an amount not to exceed 100 percent of the unpaid principal and interest that is due on an eligible loan under subsection (c).

“(c) ELIGIBLE LOANS.—Under this section, a loan is an eligible loan if that loan meets the following requirements:

“(1) ELIGIBLE BORROWERS.—The loan is made only to a borrower who is—

“(A) a Native Hawaiian family;

“(B) the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands;

“(C) the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; or

“(D) a private nonprofit organization experienced in the planning and development of affordable housing for Native Hawaiians.

“(2) ELIGIBLE HOUSING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The loan will be used to construct, acquire, or rehabilitate not more than 4-family dwellings that are standard housing and are located on Hawaiian Home Lands for which a housing plan described in subparagraph (B) applies.

“(B) HOUSING PLAN.—A housing plan described in this subparagraph is a housing plan that—

“(i) has been submitted and approved by the Secretary under section 803 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996; and

“(ii) provides for the use of loan guarantees under this section to provide affordable homeownership housing on Hawaiian Home Lands.

“(3) SECURITY.—The loan may be secured by any collateral authorized under applicable Federal or State law.

“(4) LENDERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The loan shall be made only by a lender approved by, and meeting qualifications established by, the Secretary, including any lender described in subparagraph (B), except that a loan otherwise insured or guaranteed by an agency of the Federal Government or made by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands from amounts borrowed from the United States shall not be eligible for a guarantee under this section.

“(B) APPROVAL.—The following lenders shall be considered to be lenders that have been approved by the Secretary:

“(i) Any mortgagee approved by the Secretary for participation in the single family mortgage insurance program under title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C.A. 1707 et seq.).

“(ii) Any lender that makes housing loans under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, that are automatically guaranteed under section 3702(d) of title 38, United States Code.

“(iii) Any lender approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to make guaranteed loans for single family housing under the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C.A. 1441 et seq.).

“(iv) Any other lender that is supervised, approved, regulated, or insured by any agency of the Federal Government.

“(5) TERMS.—The loan shall—

“(A) be made for a term not exceeding 30 years;

“(B) bear interest (exclusive of the guarantee fee under subsection (e) and service charges, if any) at a rate agreed upon by the borrower and the lender and determined by the Secretary to be reasonable, but not to exceed the rate generally charged in the area (as determined by the Secretary) for home mortgage loans not guaranteed or insured by any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government;

“(C) involve a principal obligation not exceeding—

“(i) 97.75 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the loan is accepted for guarantee (or 98.75 percent if the value of the property is \$50,000 or less); or

“(ii) the amount approved by the Secretary under this section; and

“(D) involve a payment on account of the property—

“(i) in cash or its equivalent; or

“(ii) through the value of any improvements to the property made through the skilled or unskilled labor of the borrower, as the Secretary shall provide.

“(d) CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTEE.—

“(I) APPROVAL PROCESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the Secretary approves any loan for guarantee under this section, the lender shall submit the application for the loan to the Secretary for examination.

“(B) APPROVAL.—If the Secretary approves the application submitted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall issue a certificate under this subsection as evidence of the loan guarantee approved.

“(2) STANDARD FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a loan for guarantee under this section and issue a certificate under this subsection only if the Secretary determines that there is a reasonable prospect of repayment of the loan.

“(3) EFFECT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A certificate of guarantee issued under this subsection by the Secretary shall be conclusive evidence of the eligibility of the loan for guarantee under this section and the amount of that guarantee.

“(B) EVIDENCE.—The evidence referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be uncontested in the hands of the bearer.

“(C) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.—The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts agreed to be paid by the Secretary as security for the obligations made by the Secretary under this section.

“(4) FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION.—This subsection may not be construed—

“(A) to preclude the Secretary from establishing defenses against the original lender based on fraud or material misrepresentation; or

“(B) to bar the Secretary from establishing by regulations that are on the date of issuance or disbursement, whichever is earlier, partial defenses to the amount payable on the guarantee.

“(e) GUARANTEE FEE.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall fix and collect a guarantee fee for the guarantee of a loan under this section, which may not exceed the amount equal to 1 percent of the principal obligation of the loan.

“(2) PAYMENT.—The fee under this subsection shall—

“(A) be paid by the lender at time of issuance of the guarantee; and

“(B) be adequate, in the determination of the Secretary, to cover expenses and probable losses.

“(3) DEPOSIT.—The Secretary shall deposit any fees collected under this subsection in the Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund established under subsection (j).

“(f) LIABILITY UNDER GUARANTEE.—The liability under a guarantee provided under this section shall decrease or increase on a pro rata basis according to any decrease or increase in the amount of the unpaid obligation under the provisions of the loan agreement involved.

“(g) TRANSFER AND ASSUMPTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any loan guaranteed under this section, including the security given for the loan, may be sold or assigned by the lender to any financial institution subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the Federal Government or of any State or the District of Columbia.

“(h) DISQUALIFICATION OF LENDERS AND CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) GROUNDS FOR ACTION.—The Secretary may take action under subparagraph (B) if the Secretary determines that any lender or holder of a guarantee certificate under subsection (d)—

“(i) has failed—

“(I) to maintain adequate accounting records;

“(II) to service adequately loans guaranteed under this section; or

“(III) to exercise proper credit or underwriting judgment; or

“(ii) has engaged in practices otherwise detrimental to the interest of a borrower or the United States.

“(B) ACTIONS.—Upon a determination by the Secretary that a holder of a guarantee certificate under subsection (d) has failed to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A)(i) or has engaged in practices described in subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary may—

“(i) refuse, either temporarily or permanently, to guarantee any further loans made by such lender or holder;

“(ii) bar such lender or holder from acquiring additional loans guaranteed under this section; and

“(iii) require that such lender or holder assume not less than 10 percent of any loss on further loans made or held by the lender or holder that are guaranteed under this section.

“(2) CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES FOR INTENTIONAL VIOLATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may impose a civil monetary penalty on a lender or holder of a guarantee certificate under subsection (d) if the Secretary determines that the holder or lender has intentionally failed—

“(i) to maintain adequate accounting records;

“(ii) to adequately service loans guaranteed under this section; or

“(iii) to exercise proper credit or underwriting judgment.

“(B) PENALTIES.—A civil monetary penalty imposed under this paragraph shall be imposed in the manner and be in an amount provided under section 536 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C.A. 1735f-1) with respect to mortgagees and lenders under that Act.

“(3) PAYMENT ON LOANS MADE IN GOOD FAITH.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), if a loan was made in good faith, the Secretary may not refuse to pay a lender or holder of a valid guarantee on that loan, without regard to whether the lender or holder is barred under this subsection.

“(i) PAYMENT UNDER GUARANTEE.—

(I) LENDER OPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) NOTIFICATION.—If a borrower on a loan guaranteed under this section defaults on the loan, the holder of the guarantee certificate shall provide written notice of the default to the Secretary.

“(ii) PAYMENT.—Upon providing the notice required under clause (i), the holder of the guarantee certificate shall be entitled to payment under the guarantee (subject to the provisions of this section) and may proceed to obtain payment in 1 of the following manners:

(I) FORECLOSURE.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—The holder of the certificate may initiate foreclosure proceedings (after providing written notice of that action to the Secretary).

“(bb) PAYMENT.—Upon a final order by the court authorizing foreclosure and submission to the Secretary of a claim for payment under the guarantee, the Secretary shall pay to the holder of the certificate the pro rata portion of the amount guaranteed (as determined pursuant to subsection (f)) plus reasonable fees and expenses as approved by the Secretary.

“(cc) SUBROGATION.—The rights of the Secretary shall be subrogated to the rights of the holder of the guarantee. The holder shall assign the obligation and security to the Secretary.

(II) NO FORECLOSURE.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Without seeking foreclosure (or in any case in which a foreclosure proceeding initiated under clause (i) continues for a period in excess of 1 year), the holder of the guarantee may submit to the Secretary a request to assign the obligation and security interest to the Secretary in return for payment of the claim under the guarantee. The Secretary may accept assignment of the loan if the Secretary determines that the assignment is in the best interest of the United States.

“(bb) PAYMENT.—Upon assignment, the Secretary shall pay to the holder of the guarantee the pro rata portion of the amount guaranteed (as determined under subsection (f)).

“(cc) SUBROGATION.—The rights of the Secretary shall be subrogated to the rights of the holder of the guarantee. The holder shall assign the obligation and security to the Secretary.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Before any payment under a guarantee is made under subparagraph (A), the holder of the guarantee shall exhaust all reasonable possibilities of collection. Upon payment, in whole or in part, to the holder, the note or judgment evidencing the debt shall be assigned to the United States and the holder shall have no further claim against the borrower or the United States. The Secretary shall then take such action to collect as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(2) LIMITATIONS ON LIQUIDATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a borrower defaults on a loan guaranteed under this section that involves a security interest in restricted Hawaiian Home Land property, the mortgagee or the Secretary shall only pursue liquidation after offering to transfer the account to another eligible Hawaiian family or the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

“(B) LIMITATION.—If, after action is taken under subparagraph (A), the mortgagee or the Secretary subsequently proceeds to liquidate the account, the mortgagee or the Secretary shall not sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of or alienate the property described in subparagraph (A) except to another eligible Hawaiian family or to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

(j) NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND.—

“(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States the Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund for the purpose of providing loan guarantees under this section.

“(2) CREDITS.—The Guarantee Fund shall be credited with—

“(A) any amount, claims, notes, mortgages, contracts, and property acquired by the Secretary under this section, and any collections and proceeds therefrom;

“(B) any amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (7);

“(C) any guarantee fees collected under subsection (d); and

“(D) any interest or earnings on amounts invested under paragraph (4).

“(3) USE.—Amounts in the Guarantee Fund shall be available, to the extent provided in appropriations Acts, for—

“(A) fulfilling any obligations of the Secretary with respect to loans guaranteed under this section, including the costs (as that term is defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a)) of such loans;

“(B) paying taxes, insurance, prior liens, expenses necessary to make fiscal adjustment in connection with the application and transmittal of collections, and other expenses and advances to protect the Secretary for loans which are guaranteed under this section or held by the Secretary;

“(C) acquiring such security property at foreclosure sales or otherwise;

“(D) paying administrative expenses in connection with this section; and

“(E) reasonable and necessary costs of rehabilitation and repair to properties that the Secretary holds or owns pursuant to this section.

“(4) INVESTMENT.—Any amounts in the Guarantee Fund determined by the Secretary to be in excess of amounts currently required at the time of the determination to carry out this section may be invested in obligations of the United States.

“(5) LIMITATION ON COMMITMENTS TO GUARANTEE LOANS AND MORTGAGES.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority of the Secretary to enter into commitments to guarantee loans under this section shall be effective for any fiscal year to the extent, or in such amounts as are, or have been, provided in appropriations Acts, without regard to the fiscal year for which such amounts were appropriated.

“(B) LIMITATIONS ON COSTS OF GUARANTEES.—The authority of the Secretary to enter into commitments to guarantee loans under this section shall be effective for any fiscal year only to the extent that amounts in the Guarantee Fund are or have been made available in appropriations Acts to cover the costs (as that term is defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a)) of such loan guarantees for such fiscal year. Any amounts appropriated pursuant to this subparagraph shall remain available until expended.

“(C) LIMITATION ON OUTSTANDING AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT.—Subject to the limitations in subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary may enter into commitments to guarantee loans under this section for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 with an aggregate outstanding principal amount not exceeding \$100,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

“(6) LIABILITIES.—All liabilities and obligations of the assets credited to the Guarantee Fund under paragraph (2)(A) shall be liabilities and obligations of the Guarantee Fund.

“(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Guarantee Fund to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004.

“(k) REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDARD HOUSING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by regulation, establish housing safety and quality standards to be applied for use under this section.

“(2) STANDARDS.—The standards referred to in paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) provide sufficient flexibility to permit the use of various designs and materials in housing acquired with loans guaranteed under this section; and

“(B) require each dwelling unit in any housing acquired in the manner described in subparagraph (A) to—

“(i) be decent, safe, sanitary, and modest in size and design;

“(ii) conform with applicable general construction standards for the region in which the housing is located;

“(iii) contain a plumbing system that—

“(I) uses a properly installed system of piping;

“(II) includes a kitchen sink and a partial bathroom with lavatory, toilet, and bath or shower; and

“(III) uses water supply, plumbing, and sewage disposal systems that conform to any minimum standards established by the applicable county or State;

“(iv) contain an electrical system using wiring and equipment properly installed to safely supply electrical energy for adequate

lighting and for operation of appliances that conforms to any appropriate county, State, or national code;

“(v) be not less than the size provided under the applicable locally adopted standards for size of dwelling units, except that the Secretary, upon request of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands may waive the size requirements under this paragraph; and

“(vi) conform with the energy performance requirements for new construction established by the Secretary under section 526(a) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C.A. 1735f-4), unless the Secretary determines that the requirements are not applicable.

“(I) APPLICABILITY OF CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES.—To the extent that the requirements of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) or of title VIII of the Act popularly known as the ‘Civil Rights Act of 1968’ (42 U.S.C.A. 3601 et seq.) apply to a guarantee provided under this subsection, nothing in the requirements concerning discrimination on the basis of race shall be construed to prevent the provision of the guarantee to an eligible entity on the basis that the entity serves Native Hawaiian families or is a Native Hawaiian family.”

TITLE III—COUSHATTA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA LAND TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 301. APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED TO VALIDATE LAND TRANSACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, without further approval, ratification, or authorization by the United States, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, may lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of the Tribe’s interest in any real property that is not held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(b) TRUST LAND NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this section is intended or shall be construed to—

(1) authorize the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of an interest in any real property that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; or

(2) affect the operation of any law governing leasing, selling, conveying, warranting, or otherwise transferring any interest in such trust land.

TITLE IV—WAKPA SICA RECONCILIATION PLACE

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) there is a continuing need for reconciliation between Indians and non-Indians;

(2) the need may be met partially through the promotion of the understanding of the history and culture of Sioux Indian tribes;

(3) the establishment of a Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court will promote economic development on reservations of the Sioux Nation and provide investors that contribute to that development a greater degree of certainty and confidence by—

(A) reconciling conflicting tribal laws; and

(B) strengthening tribal court systems;

(4) the reservations of the Sioux Nation—

(A) contain the poorest counties in the United States; and

(B) lack adequate tools to promote economic development and the creation of jobs;

(5) there is a need to enhance and strengthen the capacity of Indian tribal governments and tribal justice systems to address conflicts which impair relationships in Indian communities and between Indian and non-Indian communities and individuals; and

(6) the establishment of the National Native American Mediation Training Center, with the technical assistance of tribal and Federal agencies, including the Community

Relations Service of the Department of Justice, would enhance and strengthen the mediation skills that are useful in reducing tensions and resolving conflicts in Indian communities and between Indian and non-Indian communities and individuals.

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) 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)).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) SIOUX NATION.—The term “Sioux Nation” means the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Santee Sioux Tribe, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, the Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

Subtitle A—Reconciliation Center

SEC. 411. RECONCILIATION CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in cooperation with the Secretary, shall establish, in accordance with this section, a reconciliation center, to be known as “Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place”.

(b) LOCATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall take into trust for the benefit of the Sioux Nation the parcel of land in Stanley County, South Dakota, that is described as the “Reconciliation Place Addition” that is owned on the date of enactment of this Act by the Wakpa Sica Historical Society, Inc., for the sole purpose of establishing and operating Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place as described in subsection (c).

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place shall be as follows:

(1) To enhance the knowledge and understanding of the history of Native Americans by—

(A) displaying and interpreting the history, art, and culture of Indian tribes for Indians and non-Indians; and

(B) providing an accessible repository for—

(i) the history of Indian tribes; and

(ii) the family history of members of Indian tribes.

(2) To provide for the interpretation of the encounters between Lewis and Clark and the Sioux Nation.

(3) To house the Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court.

(4) To house a Native American economic development center.

(5) To house a facility to train tribal personnel in conflict resolution and alternative dispute resolution.

(d) GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall offer to award a grant to the Wakpa Sica Historical Society of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, for the construction of Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place.

(2) GRANT AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition to receiving the grant under this subsection, the appropriate official of the Wakpa Sica Historical Society shall enter into a grant agreement with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(B) CONSULTATION.—Before entering into a grant agreement under this paragraph, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall consult with the Secretary concerning the contents of the agreement.

(C) DUTIES OF THE WAKPA SICA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The grant agreement under this paragraph shall specify the duties of the

Wakpa Sica Historical Society under this section and arrangements for the maintenance of Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development \$18,258,441, to be used for the grant under this section.

SEC. 412. SIOUX NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To ensure the development and operation of the Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court and for mediation training, the Attorney General of the United States shall use available funds to provide technical and financial assistance to the Sioux Nation.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice such sums as are necessary.

SEC. 413. LEGAL JURISDICTION NOT AFFECTED.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to expand, diminish, or otherwise amend the civil or criminal legal jurisdiction of the Federal Government or any tribal or State government.

Subtitle B—GAO Study

SEC. 421. GAO STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study and make findings and recommendations with respect to—

(1) Federal programs designed to assist Indian tribes and tribal members with economic development, job creation, entrepreneurship, and business development;

(2) the extent of use of the programs;

(3) how effectively such programs accomplish their mission; and

(4) ways in which the Federal Government could best provide economic development, job creation, entrepreneurship, and business development for Indian tribes and tribal members.

(b) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress on the study, findings, and recommendations required by subsection (a) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE V—EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE

SEC. 501. EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY TRIBE AUTHORIZED.

Section 3 of the Zuni Land Conservation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-486) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “The Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “The Zuni Indian Tribe”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “, subject to paragraph (2),”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “Zuni Indian Tribe”; and

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively.

TITLE VI—TORRES-MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Claims Settlement Act”.

SEC. 602. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1876, the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation was created, reserving a single, 640-acre section of land in the Coachella Valley, California, north of the Salton Sink. The Reservation was expanded in 1891 by Executive order, pursuant to the Mission Indian Relief Act of 1891, adding about 12,000 acres to the original 640-acre reservation.

(2) Between 1905 and 1907, flood waters of the Colorado River filled the Salton Sink, creating the Salton Sea, inundating approximately 2,000 acres of the 1891 reservation lands.

(3) In 1909, an additional 12,000 acres of land, 9,000 of which were then submerged under the Salton Sea, were added to the reservation under a Secretarial Order issued pursuant to a 1907 amendment of the Mission Indian Relief Act. Due to receding water levels in the Salton Sea through the process of evaporation, at the time of the 1909 enlargement of the reservation, there were some expectations that the Salton Sea would recede within a period of 25 years.

(4) Through the present day, the majority of the lands added to the reservation in 1909 remain inundated due in part to the flowage of natural runoff and drainage water from the irrigation systems of the Imperial, Coachella, and Mexicali Valleys into the Salton Sea.

(5) In addition to those lands that are inundated, there are also tribal and individual Indian lands located on the perimeter of the Salton Sea that are not currently irrigable due to lack of proper drainage.

(6) In 1982, the United States brought an action in trespass entitled “United States of America, in its own right and on behalf of Torres-Martinez Band of Mission Indians and the Allottees therein v. the Imperial Irrigation District and Coachella Valley Water District”, Case No. 82-1790 K (M) (hereafter in this section referred to as the “U.S. Suit”) on behalf of the Torres-Martinez Indian Tribe and affected Indian allottees against the two water districts seeking damages related to the inundation of tribal- and allottee-owned lands and injunctive relief to prevent future discharge of water on such lands.

(7) On August 20, 1992, the Federal District Court for the Southern District of California entered a judgment in the U.S. Suit requiring the Coachella Valley Water District to pay \$212,908.41 in past and future damages and the Imperial Irrigation District to pay \$2,795,694.33 in past and future damages in lieu of the United States request for a permanent injunction against continued flooding of the submerged lands.

(8) The United States, the Coachella Valley Water District, and the Imperial Irrigation District have filed notices of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit from the district court’s judgment in the U.S. Suit (Nos. 93-55389, 93-55398, and 93-55402), and the Tribe has filed a notice of appeal from the district court’s denial of its motion to intervene as a matter of right (No. 92-55129).

(9) The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has stayed further action on the appeals pending the outcome of settlement negotiations.

(10) In 1991, the Tribe brought its own lawsuit, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, et al., v. Imperial Irrigation District, et al., Case No. 91-1670 J (LSP) (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Indian Suit”) in the United States District Court, Southern District of California, against the two water districts, and amended the complaint to include as a plaintiff, Mary Resvaloso, in her own right, and as class representative of all other affected Indian allotment owners.

(11) The Indian Suit has been stayed by the district court to facilitate settlement negotiations.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to facilitate and implement the settlement agreement negotiated and executed by the parties to the U.S. Suit and Indian Suit for the purpose of resolving their conflicting claims to their mutual satisfaction and in the public interest.

SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title:

(1) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, a federally recognized Indian tribe with a reservation located in Riverside and Imperial Counties, California.

(2) ALLOTTEES.—The term “allottees” means those individual Tribe members, their successors, heirs, and assigns, who have individual ownership of allotted Indian trust lands within the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation.

(3) SALTON SEA.—The term “Salton Sea” means the inland body of water located in Riverside and Imperial Counties which serves as a drainage reservoir for water from precipitation, natural runoff, irrigation return flows, wastewater, floods, and other inflow from within its watershed area.

(4) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term “Settlement Agreement” means the Agreement of Compromise and Settlement Concerning Claims to the Lands of the United States Within and on the Perimeter of the Salton Sea Drainage Reservoir Held in Trust for the Torres-Martinez Indians executed on June 18, 1996, as modified by the first, second, third, and fourth modifications thereto.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) PERMANENT FLOWAGE EASEMENT.—The term “permanent flowage easement” means the perpetual right by the water districts to use the described lands in the Salton Sink within and below the minus 220-foot contour as a drainage reservoir to receive and store water from their respective water and drainage systems, including flood water, return flows from irrigation, tail water, leach water, operational spills, and any other water which overflows and floods such lands, originating from lands within such water districts.

SEC. 604. RATIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

The United States hereby approves, ratifies, and confirms the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 605. SETTLEMENT FUNDS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBAL AND ALLOTTEES SETTLEMENT TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are established in the Treasury of the United States three settlement trust fund accounts to be known as the “Torres-Martinez Settlement Trust Funds Account”, the “Torres-Martinez Allottees Settlement Account I”, and the “Torres-Martinez Allottees Settlement Account II”, respectively.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts held in the Torres-Martinez Settlement Trust Funds Account, the Torres-Martinez Allottees Settlement Account I, and the Torres-Martinez Allottees Settlement Account II shall be available to the Secretary for distribution to the Tribe and affected allottees in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SETTLEMENT TRUST FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts paid to the Secretary for deposit into the trust fund accounts established by subsection (a) shall be allocated among and deposited in the trust accounts in the amounts determined by the tribal-allottee allocation provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) CASH PAYMENTS BY COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT.—Within the time, in the manner, and upon the conditions specified in the Settlement Agreement, the Coachella Valley Water District shall pay the sum of \$337,908.41 to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe and any affected allottees.

(3) CASH PAYMENTS BY IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT.—Within the time, in the manner,

and upon the conditions specified in the Settlement Agreement, the Imperial Irrigation District shall pay the sum of \$3,670,694.33 to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe and any affected allottees.

(4) **CASH PAYMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES.**—Within the time and upon the conditions specified in the Settlement Agreement, the United States shall pay into the three separate tribal and allottee trust fund accounts the total sum of \$10,200,000, of which sum—

(A) \$4,200,000 shall be provided from monies appropriated by Congress under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, the conditions of which are deemed to have been met, including those of section 2414 of title 28, United States Code; and

(B) \$6,000,000 shall be provided from monies appropriated by Congress for this specific purpose to the Secretary.

(5) **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.**—In the event that any of the sums described in paragraph (2) or (3) are not timely paid by the Coachella Valley Water District or the Imperial Irrigation District, as the case may be, the delinquent payor shall pay an additional sum equal to 10 percent interest annually on the amount outstanding daily, compounded yearly on December 31 of each respective year, until all outstanding amounts due have been paid in full.

(6) **SEVERALLY LIABLE FOR PAYMENTS.**—The Coachella Valley Water District, the Imperial Irrigation District, and the United States shall each be severally liable, but not jointly liable, for its respective obligation to make the payments specified by this subsection.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION OF SETTLEMENT TRUST FUNDS.**—The Secretary shall administer and distribute funds held in the Torres-Martinez Settlement Trust Funds Account, the Torres-Martinez Allottees Settlement Account I, and the Torres-Martinez Allottees Settlement Account II in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 606. TRUST LAND ACQUISITION AND STABILIZATION.

(a) ACQUISITION AND PLACEMENT OF LANDS INTO TRUST.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall convey into trust status lands purchased or otherwise acquired by the Tribe within the areas described in paragraphs (2) and (3) in an amount not to exceed 11,800 acres in accordance with the terms, conditions, criteria, and procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this title. Subject to such terms, conditions, criteria, and procedures, all lands purchased or otherwise acquired by the Tribe and conveyed into trust status for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and this title shall be considered as if such lands were so acquired in trust status in 1909 except as (i) to water rights as provided in subsection (c), and (ii) to valid rights existing at the time of acquisition pursuant to this title.

(2) **PRIMARY ACQUISITION AREA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The primary area within which lands may be acquired pursuant to paragraph (1) consists of the lands located in the Primary Acquisition Area, as defined in the Settlement Agreement. The amount of acreage that may be acquired from such area is 11,800 acres less the number of acres acquired and conveyed into trust under paragraph (3).

(B) **EFFECT OF OBJECTION.**—Lands referred to in subparagraph (A) may not be acquired pursuant to paragraph (1) if by majority vote the governing body of the city within whose incorporated boundaries (as such boundaries exist on the date of the Settlement Agreement) the subject lands are situated within or formally objects to the Tribe's request to

convey the subject lands into trust and notifies the Secretary of such objection in writing within 60 days of receiving a copy of the Tribe's request in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. Upon receipt of such a notification, the Secretary shall deny the acquisition request.

(3) **SECONDARY ACQUISITION AREA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not more than 640 acres of land may be acquired pursuant to paragraph (1) from those certain lands located in the Secondary Acquisition Area, as defined in the Settlement Agreement.

(B) **EFFECT OF OBJECTION.**—Lands referred to in subparagraph (A) may not be acquired pursuant to paragraph (1) if by majority vote—

(i) the governing body of the city within whose incorporated boundaries (as such boundaries exist on the date of the Settlement Agreement) the subject lands are situated within; or

(ii) the governing body of Riverside County, California, in the event that such lands are located within an unincorporated area, formally objects to the Tribe's request to convey the subject lands into trust and notifies the Secretary of such objection in writing within 60 days of receiving a copy of the Tribe's request in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. Upon receipt of such a notification, the Secretary shall deny the acquisition request.

(4) **CONTIGUOUS LANDS.**—The Secretary shall not take any lands into trust for the Tribe under generally applicable Federal statutes or regulations where such lands are both—

(A) contiguous to any lands within the Secondary Acquisition Area that are taken into trust pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement and this title; and

(B) situated outside the Secondary Acquisition Area.

(b) **RESTRICTIONS ON GAMING.**—The Tribe may conduct gaming on only one site within the lands acquired pursuant to subsection 6(a)(1) as more particularly provided in the Settlement Agreement.

(c) **WATER RIGHTS.**—All lands acquired by the Tribe under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be subject to all valid water rights existing at the time of tribal acquisition, including (but not limited to) all rights under any permit or license issued under the laws of the State of California to commence an appropriation of water, to appropriate water, or to increase the amount of water appropriated;

(2) be subject to the paramount rights of any person who at any time recharges or stores water in a ground water basin to recapture or recover the recharged or stored water or to authorize others to recapture or recover the recharged or stored water; and

(3) continue to enjoy all valid water rights appurtenant to the land existing immediately prior to the time of tribal acquisition.

SEC. 607. PERMANENT FLOWAGE EASEMENTS.

(a) **CONVEYANCE OF EASEMENT TO COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT.**—

(1) **TRIBAL INTEREST.**—The United States, in its capacity as trustee for the Tribe, as well as for any affected Indian allotment owners, and their successors and assigns, and the Tribe in its own right and that of its successors and assigns, shall convey to the Coachella Valley Water District a permanent flowage easement as to all Indian trust lands (approximately 11,800 acres) located within and below the minus 220-foot contour of the Salton Sink, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) **UNITED STATES INTEREST.**—The United States, in its own right shall, notwithstanding any prior or present reservation or

withdrawal of land of any kind, convey to the Coachella Valley Water District a permanent flowage easement as to all Federal lands (approximately 110,000 acres) located within and below the minus 220-foot contour of the Salton Sink, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) **CONVEYANCE OF EASEMENT TO IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT.**—

(1) **TRIBAL INTEREST.**—The United States, in its capacity as trustee for the Tribe, as well as for any affected Indian allotment owners, and their successors and assigns, and the Tribe in its own right and that of its successors and assigns, shall grant and convey to the Imperial Irrigation District a permanent flowage easement as to all Indian trust lands (approximately 11,800 acres) located within and below the minus 220-foot contour of the Salton Sink, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) **UNITED STATES.**—The United States, in its own right shall, notwithstanding any prior or present reservation or withdrawal of land of any kind, grant and convey to the Imperial Irrigation District a permanent flowage easement as to all Federal lands (approximately 110,000 acres) located within and below the minus 220-foot contour of the Salton Sink, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 608. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, WAIVERS, AND RELEASES.

(a) **SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.**—The benefits available to the Tribe and the allottees under the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement and the provisions of this title shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of the claims by the Tribe and the allottees arising from or related to the inundation and lack of drainage of tribal and allottee lands described in section 602 of this title and further defined in the Settlement Agreement.

(b) **APPROVAL OF WAIVERS AND RELEASES.**—The United States hereby approves and confirms the releases and waivers required by the Settlement Agreement and this title.

SEC. 609. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS.**—Nothing in this title or the Settlement Agreement shall affect the eligibility of the Tribe or its members for any Federal program or diminish the trust responsibility of the United States to the Tribe and its members.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER SERVICES NOT AFFECTED.**—No payment pursuant to this title shall result in the reduction or denial of any Federal services or programs to the Tribe or to members of the Tribe, to which they are entitled or eligible because of their status as a federally recognized Indian tribe or member of the Tribe.

(c) **PRESERVATION OF EXISTING RIGHTS.**—Except as provided in this title or the Settlement Agreement, any right to which the Tribe is entitled under existing law shall not be affected or diminished.

(d) **AMENDMENT OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**—The Settlement Agreement may be amended from time to time in accordance with its terms and conditions to the extent that such amendments are not inconsistent with the trust land acquisition provisions of the Settlement Agreement, as such provisions existed on—

(1) the date of the enactment of this Act, in the case of Modifications One and Three; and

(2) September 14, 2000, in the case of Modification Four.

SEC. 610. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 611. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection (b), this title shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary determines the following conditions have been met:

(1) The Tribe agrees to the Settlement Agreement and the provisions of this title and executes the releases and waivers required by the Settlement Agreement and this title.

(2) The Coachella Valley Water District agrees to the Settlement Agreement and to the provisions of this title.

(3) The Imperial Irrigation District agrees to the Settlement Agreement and to the provisions of this title.

TITLE VII—SHAWNEE TRIBE STATUS**SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Shawnee Tribe Status Act of 2000”.

SEC. 702. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Cherokee Shawnees, also known as the Loyal Shawnees, are recognized as the descendants of the Shawnee Tribe which was incorporated into the Cherokee Nation of Indians of Oklahoma pursuant to an agreement entered into by and between the Shawnee Tribe and the Cherokee Nation on June 7, 1869, and approved by the President on June 9, 1869, in accordance with Article XV of the July 19, 1866, Treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation (14 Stat. 799).

(2) The Shawnee Tribe from and after its incorporation and its merger with the Cherokee Nation has continued to maintain the Shawnee Tribe's separate culture, language, religion, and organization, and a separate membership roll.

(3) The Shawnee Tribe and the Cherokee Nation have concluded that it is in the best interests of the Shawnee Tribe and the Cherokee Nation that the Shawnee Tribe be restored to its position as a separate federally recognized Indian tribe and all current and historical responsibilities, jurisdiction, and sovereignty as it relates to the Shawnee Tribe, the Cherokee-Shawnee people, and their properties everywhere, provided that civil and criminal jurisdiction over Shawnee individually owned restricted and trust lands, Shawnee tribal trust lands, dependent Indian communities, and all other forms of Indian country within the jurisdictional territory of the Cherokee Nation and located within the State of Oklahoma shall remain with the Cherokee Nation, unless consent is obtained by the Shawnee Tribe from the Cherokee Nation to assume all or any portion of such jurisdiction.

(4) On August 12, 1996, the Tribal Council of the Cherokee Nation unanimously adopted Resolution 96-09 supporting the termination by the Secretary of the Interior of the 1869 Agreement.

(5) On July 23, 1996, the Shawnee Tribal Business Committee concurred in such resolution.

(6) On March 13, 2000, a second resolution was adopted by the Tribal Council of the Cherokee Nation (Resolution 15-00) supporting the submission of this legislation to Congress for enactment.

SEC. 703. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CHEROKEE NATION.—The term “Cherokee Nation” means the Cherokee Nation, with its headquarters located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Shawnee Tribe, known also as the “Loyal

Shawnee” or “Cherokee Shawnee”, which was a party to the 1869 Agreement between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnee Tribe of Indians.

(4) TRUST LAND.—The term “trust land” means land, the title to which is held by the United States in trust for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual.

(5) RESTRICTED LAND.—The term “restricted land” means any land, the title to which is held in the name of an Indian or Indian tribe subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

SEC. 704. FEDERAL RECOGNITION, TRUST RELATIONSHIP, AND PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY.

(a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—The Federal recognition of the Tribe and the trust relationship between the United States and the Tribe are hereby reaffirmed. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967; 25 U.S.C. 501 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act”), and all laws and rules of law of the United States of general application to Indians, Indian tribes, or Indian reservations which are not inconsistent with this title shall apply to the Tribe, and to its members and lands. The Tribe is hereby recognized as an independent tribal entity, separate from the Cherokee Nation or any other Indian tribe.

(b) PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Tribe and its members are eligible for all special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(2) CONTINUATION OF BENEFITS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the members of the Tribe who are residing on land recognized by the Secretary to be within the Cherokee Nation and eligible for Federal program services or benefits through the Cherokee Nation shall receive such services or benefits through the Cherokee Nation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION BY TRIBE.—The Tribe shall be eligible to apply for and administer the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians, including such programs and services within land recognized by the Secretary to be within the Cherokee Nation, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations to the same extent that the Cherokee Nation is eligible to apply for and administer programs and services, but only—

(A) if the Cherokee Nation consents to the operation by the Tribe of federally funded programs and services;

(B) if the benefits of such programs or services are to be provided to members of the Tribe in areas recognized by the Secretary to be under the jurisdiction of the Tribe and outside of land recognized by the Secretary to be within the Cherokee Nation, so long as those members are not receiving such programs or services from another Indian tribe; or

(C) if under applicable provisions of Federal law, the Cherokee Nation is not eligible to apply for and administer such programs or services.

(4) DUPLICATION OF SERVICES NOT ALLOWED.—The Tribe shall not be eligible to apply for or administer any Federal programs or services on behalf of Indians recipients if such recipients are receiving or are eligible to receive the same federally funded programs or services from the Cherokee Nation.

(5) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall restrict the Tribe and the Cherokee Nation from entering into cooperative agreements to provide such programs or services and such funding agreements shall be honored by Federal agencies, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

SEC. 705. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRIBAL ROLL.

(a) APPROVAL OF BASE ROLL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary for approval its base membership roll, which shall include only individuals who are not members of any other federally recognized Indian tribe or who have relinquished membership in such tribe and are eligible for membership under subsection (b).

(b) BASE ROLL ELIGIBILITY.—An individual is eligible for enrollment on the base membership roll of the Tribe if that individual—

(1) is on, or eligible to be on, the membership roll of Cherokee Shawnees maintained by the Tribe prior to the date of enactment of this Act which is separate from the membership roll of the Cherokee Nation; or

(2) is a lineal descendant of any person—

(A) who was issued a restricted fee patent to land pursuant to Article 2 of the Treaty of May 10, 1854, between the United States and the Tribe (10 Stat. 1053); or

(B) whose name was included on the 1871 Register of names of those members of the Tribe who moved to, and located in, the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory pursuant to the Agreement entered into by and between the Tribe and the Cherokee Nation on June 7, 1869.

(c) FUTURE MEMBERSHIP.—Future membership in the Tribe shall be as determined under the eligibility requirements set out in subsection (b)(2) or under such future membership ordinance as the Tribe may adopt.

SEC. 706. ORGANIZATION OF THE TRIBE; TRIBAL CONSTITUTION.

(a) EXISTING CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNING BODY.—The existing constitution and bylaws of the Cherokee Shawnee and the officers and members of the Shawnee Tribal Business Committee, as constituted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby recognized respectively as the governing documents and governing body of the Tribe.

(b) CONSTITUTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Tribe shall have a right to reorganize its tribal government pursuant to section 3 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967; 25 U.S.C. 503).

SEC. 707. TRIBAL LAND.**(a) LAND ACQUISITION.**

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall be eligible to have land acquired in trust for its benefit pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 465) and section 1 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967; 25 U.S.C. 501).

(2) CERTAIN LAND IN OKLAHOMA.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law but subject to subsection (b), if the Tribe transfers any land within the boundaries of the State of Oklahoma to the Secretary, the Secretary shall take such land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

(b) RESTRICTION.—No land recognized by the Secretary to be within the Cherokee Nation or any other Indian tribe may be taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe under this section without the consent of the Cherokee Nation or such other tribe, respectively.

SEC. 708. JURISDICTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall have jurisdiction over trust land and restricted land of the Tribe and its members to the same extent that the Cherokee Nation has jurisdiction over land recognized by the Secretary to be within the Cherokee Nation and its members, but only if such land—

(1) is not recognized by the Secretary to be within the jurisdiction of another federally recognized tribe; or

(2) has been placed in trust or restricted status with the consent of the federally recognized tribe within whose jurisdiction the Secretary recognizes the land to be, and only

to the extent that the Tribe's jurisdiction has been agreed to by that host tribe.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to diminish or otherwise limit the jurisdiction of any Indian tribe that is federally recognized on the day before the date of enactment of this Act over trust land, restricted land, or other forms of Indian country of that Indian tribe on such date.

SEC. 709. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN LAND.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the restrictions against alienation of any individual Indian's land and those restrictions shall continue in force and effect.

SEC. 710. TREATIES NOT AFFECTED.

No provision of this title shall be construed to constitute an amendment, modification, or interpretation of any treaty to which a tribe referred to in this title is a party nor to any right secured to such a tribe or to any other tribe by any treaty.

TITLE VIII—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Native American Laws Technical Corrections Act of 2000".

Subtitle A—Miscellaneous Technical Provisions

SEC. 811. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO AN ACT AFFECTING THE STATUS OF MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW LANDS AND ADDING SUCH LANDS TO THE CHOCTAW RESERVATION.

Section 1(a)(2) of Public Law 106-228 (an Act to make technical corrections to the status of certain land held in trust for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, to take certain land into trust for that Band, and for other purposes) is amended by striking "September 28, 1999" and inserting "February 7, 2000".

SEC. 812. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS CONCERNING THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA.

(a) INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT.—Section 1(b)(15)(A) of the model agreement set forth in section 108(c) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 450l(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and section 16" and inserting "section 16"; and

(2) by striking "shall not" and inserting "and the Act of July 3, 1952 (25 U.S.C. 82a), shall not".

(b) INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 403(h)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458cc(h)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and section" and inserting "section"; and

(2) by striking "shall not" and inserting "and the Act of July 3, 1952 (25 U.S.C. 82a), shall not".

(c) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Section 2106 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 84).

(2) Sections 438 and 439 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 813. WAIVER OF REPAYMENT OF EXPERT ASSISTANCE LOANS TO THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS AND THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBES.

(a) RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the balances of all expert assistance loans made to the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians under the authority of Public Law 88-168 (77 Stat. 301), and relating to Red Lake Band v. United States (United States Court of Federal Claims Docket Nos. 189 A, B, C), are canceled and the Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary to document such cancellation and to release the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from any liability associated with such loans.

(b) MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the balances of all expert assistance loans made to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the authority of Public Law 88-168 (77 Stat. 301), and relating to Minnesota Chippewa Tribe v. United States (United States Court of Federal Claims Docket Nos. 19 and 188), are canceled and the Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary to document such cancellation and to release the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe from any liability associated with such loans.

SEC. 814. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT.

Section 408(b) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3207(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "any offense" and inserting "any felonious offense, or any of 2 or more misdemeanors"; and

(2) by striking "or crimes against persons" and inserting "crimes against persons; or offenses committed against children".

SEC. 815. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO EXTEND THE AUTHORIZATION PERIOD UNDER THE INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The authorization of appropriations for, and the duration of, each program or activity under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is extended through fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 816. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO EXTEND THE AUTHORIZATION PERIOD UNDER THE INDIAN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1986.

The authorization of appropriations for, and the duration of, each program or activity under the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.) is extended through fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 817. MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Section 6(7) of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5604(7)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: "by conducting management and leadership training of Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and others involved in tribal leadership, providing assistance and resources for policy analysis, and carrying out other appropriate activities".

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—Section 12(b) of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5608(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and to the activities of the Foundation under section 6(7)".

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 13 of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5609) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS IN HEALTH CARE AND PUBLIC POLICY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 6(7) \$12,300,000 for the 5-fiscal year period beginning with the fiscal year in which this subsection is enacted".

SEC. 818. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 7 of the Act of October 19, 1973 (25 U.S.C. 1407) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "or" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by adding "or" at the end; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3), the following:

"(4) are paid by the State of Minnesota to the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians pursuant to the agreements of such Band to voluntarily restrict tribal rights to hunt and fish in territory ceded under the Treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 1109), including all interest accrued on such funds during any period in which such funds are held in a minor's trust".

SEC. 819. LAND TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall accept for the benefit of the Lytton Rancheria of California the land described in that certain grant deed dated and recorded on October 16, 2000, in the official records of the County of Contra Costa, California, Deed Instrument Number 2000-229754. The Secretary shall declare that such land is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Rancheria and that such land is part of the reservation of such Rancheria under sections 5 and 7 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 467). Such land shall be deemed to have been held in trust and part of the reservation of the Rancheria prior to October 17, 1988.

Subtitle B—Santa Fe Indian School

SEC. 821. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Santa Fe Indian School Act".

SEC. 822. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) 19 PUEBLOS.—The term "19 Pueblos" means the Indian pueblos of Acoma, Cochiti Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, Nambe, Picuris, Pojoaque, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Sandia, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, Taos, Tesuque, Zia, and Zuni.

(2) SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL, INC.—The term "Santa Fe Indian School, Inc." means a corporation chartered under laws of the State of New Mexico.

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

SEC. 823. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR USE AS THE SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land, including improvements and appurtenances thereto, described in subsection (b) are declared to be held in trust for the benefit of the 19 Pueblos of New Mexico.

(b) LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The land described in this subsection is the tract of land, located in the city and county of Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon which the Santa Fe Indian School is located and more particularly described as all that certain real property, excluding the tracts described in paragraph (2), as shown in the United States General Land Office Plat of the United States Indian School Tract dated March 19, 1937, and recorded at Book 363, Page 024, Office of the Clerk, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, containing a total acreage of 131.43 acres, more or less.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The excluded tracts described in this paragraph are all portions of any tracts heretofore conveyed by the deeds recorded in the Office of the Clerk, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, at—

(A) Book 114, Page 106, containing 0.518 acres, more or less;

(B) Book 122, Page 45, containing 0.238 acres, more or less;

(C) Book 123, Page 228, containing 14.95, more or less; and

(D) Book 130, Page 84, containing 0.227 acres, more or less;

leaving, as the net acreage to be included in the land described in paragraph (1) and taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a), a tract containing 115.5 acres, more or less.

(c) LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS.—The land taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a) shall remain subject to—

(1) any existing encumbrances, rights of way, restrictions, or easements of record;

(2) the right of the Indian Health Service to continue use and occupancy of 10.23 acres of such land which are currently occupied by the Santa Fe Indian Hospital and its parking facilities as more fully described as Parcel "A" in legal description No. Pd-K-51-06-01 and recorded as Document No. 039-3-778, Bureau of Indian Affairs Land Title & Records Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; and

(3) the right of the United States to use, without cost, additional portions of land transferred pursuant to this section, which are contiguous to the land described in paragraph (2), for purposes of the Indian Health Service.

SEC. 824. LAND USE.

(a) LIMITATION FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PURPOSES.—The land taken into trust under section 823(a) shall be used solely for the educational, health, or cultural purposes of the Santa Fe Indian School, including use for related non-profit or technical programs, as operated by Santa Fe Indian School, Inc. on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the land taken into trust under section 823(a) is not being used as required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide appropriate notice to the 19 Pueblos of such noncompliance and require the 19 Pueblos to comply with the requirements of this subtitle.

(2) CONTINUED FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If the Secretary, after providing notice under paragraph (1) and after the expiration of a reasonable period of time, determines that the noncompliance that was the subject of the notice has not been corrected, the land shall revert to the United States.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, the land taken into trust under section 823(a) shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to Indian lands.

(d) GAMING.—Gaming, as defined and regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), shall be prohibited on the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

TITLE IX—CALIFORNIA INDIAN LAND TRANSFER

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "California Indian Land Transfer Act".

SEC. 902. LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR VARIOUS TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands, including improvements and appurtenances, described in a paragraph of subsection (b) in connection with the respective tribe, band, or group of Indians named in such paragraph are hereby declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of such tribe, band, or group. Real property taken into trust pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered to have been taken into trust for gaming (as that term is used in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)).

(b) LANDS DESCRIBED.—The lands described in this subsection, comprising approximately 3,525.8 acres, and the respective tribe, band, or group, are as follows:

(1) PIT RIVER TRIBE.—Lands to be held in trust for the Pit River Tribe are comprised of approximately 561.69 acres described as follows:

Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

 Township 42 North, Range 13 East

Section 3:

 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 120 acres.

 Township 43 North, Range 13 East

Section 1:

 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 80 acres,

Section 22:

 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

Section 25:

 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

Section 26:

 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

Section 27:

 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

Section 28:

 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

Section 32:

 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

Section 34:

 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 40 acres,

 Township 44 North, Range 14 East,

Section 31:

 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 80 acres.

(2) FORT INDEPENDENCE COMMUNITY OF PAIUTE INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Fort Independence Community of Paiute Indians are comprised of approximately 200.06 acres described as follows:

Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

 Township 13 South, Range 34 East

Section 1:

 W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 5 in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 4, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 5 in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

(3) BARONA GROUP OF CAPITAN GRANDE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians are comprised of approximately 5.03 acres described as follows:

San Bernardino Base and Meridian

 Township 14 South, Range 2 East

Section 7, Lot 15.

(4) CUYAPAIPE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Cuyapaippe Band of Mission Indians are comprised of approximately 1,360 acres described as follows:

San Bernardino Base and Meridian

 Township 15 South, Range 6 East

Section 21:

 All of this section.

Section 31:

 NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 32:

 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 33:

 SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

(5) MANZANITA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians are comprised of approximately 1,000.78 acres described as follows:

San Bernardino Base and Meridian

 Township 16 South, Range 6 East

Section 21:

 Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$.

Section 25:

 Lots 2 and 5.

Section 28:

 Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

(6) MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians are comprised of approximately 40 acres described as follows:

San Bernardino Base and Meridian

 Township 3 South, Range 2 East

Section 20:

 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

(7) PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Pala Band of Mission Indians are comprised of approximately 59.20 acres described as follows:

San Bernardino Base and Meridian

 Township 9 South, Range 2 West

Section 13, Lot 1, and Section 14, Lots 1, 2,

3.

(8) FORT BIDWELL COMMUNITY OF PAIUTE INDIANS.—Lands to be held in trust for the Fort Bidwell Community of Paiute Indians are comprised of approximately 299.04 acres described as follows:

Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

 Township 46 North, Range 16 East

Section 8:

 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 19:

 Lots 5, 6, 7.

 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 20:

 Lot 1.

SEC. 903. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) PROCEEDS FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES TRANSFERRED TO INDIANS.—Amounts which accrue to the United States after the date of the enactment of this Act from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals relating to any land described in section 902 shall be available for use or obligation, in such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary may approve, by the tribe, band, or group of Indians for whose benefit such land is taken into trust.

(b) NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF GRAZING PREFERENCES.—Grazing preferences on lands described in section 902 shall terminate 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) LAWS GOVERNING LANDS TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any lands which are to be held in trust for the benefit of any tribe, band, or group of Indians pursuant to this Act shall be added to the existing reservation of the tribe, band, or group, and the official boundaries of the reservation shall be modified accordingly.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The lands referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to Indian land in the same manner and to the same extent as other lands held in trust for such tribe, band, or group on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE X—NATIVE AMERICAN HOMEOWNERSHIP

SEC. 1001. LANDS TITLE REPORT COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to sums being provided in advance in appropriations Acts, there is established a Commission to be known as the Lands Title Report Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Commission") to facilitate home loan mortgages on Indian trust lands. The Commission will be subject to oversight by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members, appointed not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act as follows:

(A) Four members shall be appointed by the President.

(B) Four members shall be appointed by the chairperson of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(C) Four members shall be appointed by the chairperson of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—

(A) MEMBERS OF TRIBES.—At all times, not less than 8 of the members of the Commission shall be members of federally recognized Indian tribes.

(B) EXPERIENCE IN LAND TITLE MATTERS.—All members of the Commission shall have experience in and knowledge of land title matters relating to Indian trust lands.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be one of the members of the Commission appointed under paragraph (1)(C), as elected by the members of the Commission.

(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy on the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(5) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, but each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) INITIAL MEETING.—The Chairperson of the Commission shall call the initial meeting of the Commission. Such meeting shall be held within 30 days after the Chairperson of the Commission determines that sums sufficient for the Commission to carry out its duties under this Act have been appropriated for such purpose.

(d) DUTIES.—The Commission shall analyze the system of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior for maintaining land ownership records and title documents and issuing certified title status reports relating to Indian trust lands and, pursuant to such analysis, determine how best to improve or replace the system—

(1) to ensure prompt and accurate responses to requests for title status reports;

(2) to eliminate any backlog of requests for title status reports; and

(3) to ensure that the administration of the system will not in any way impair or restrict the ability of Native Americans to obtain conventional loans for purchase of residences located on Indian trust lands, including any actions necessary to ensure that the system will promptly be able to meet future demands for certified title status reports, taking into account the anticipated complexity and volume of such requests.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than the date of the termination of the Commission under subsection (h), the Commission shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate describing the analysis and determinations made pursuant to subsection (d).

(f) POWERS.—

(1) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this section, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate.

(2) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this section.

(3) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this section. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(4) MAIIS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its duties under this section.

(6) STAFF.—The Commission may appoint personnel as it considers appropriate, subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall pay such personnel in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

(h) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 1 year after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission.

SEC. 1002. LOAN GUARANTEES.

Section 184(i) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13a(i)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

“(C) LIMITATION ON OUTSTANDING AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT.—Subject to the limitations in subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary may enter into commitments to guarantee loans under this section in each fiscal year with an aggregate outstanding principal amount not exceeding such amount as may be provided in appropriation Acts for such fiscal year.”; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “each of fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001” and inserting “each fiscal year”.

SEC. 1003. NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

(a) RESTRICTION ON WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(b)(2) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4111(b)(2)) is amended by striking “if the Secretary” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “for a period of not more than 90 days, if the Secretary determines that an Indian tribe has not complied with, or is unable to comply with, those requirements due to exigent circumstances beyond the control of the Indian tribe.”.

(2) LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT.—Section 101(c) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4111(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary may waive the requirements of this subsection and subsection (d) if the recipient has made a good faith effort to fulfill the requirements of this subsection and subsection (d) and agrees to make payments in lieu of taxes to the appropriate taxing authority in an amount consistent with the requirements of subsection (d)(2) until such time as the matter of making such payments has been resolved in accordance with subsection (d).”.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES THAT ARE NOT LOW-INCOME.—Section 102(c) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4112(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) CERTAIN FAMILIES.—With respect to assistance provided under section 201(b)(2) by a recipient to Indian families that are not low-income families, evidence that there is a need for housing for each such family during that period that cannot reasonably be met without such assistance.”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR SMALL TRIBES.—Section 102 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4112) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

(d) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—Section 105 of the Native American Housing Assist-

ance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4115) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary may waive the requirements under this section if the Secretary determines that a failure on the part of a recipient to comply with provisions of this section—

“(1) will not frustrate the goals of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4331 et seq.) or any other provision of law that furthers the goals of that Act;

“(2) does not threaten the health or safety of the community involved by posing an immediate or long-term hazard to residents of that community;

“(3) is a result of inadvertent error, including an incorrect or incomplete certification provided under subsection (c)(1); and

“(4) may be corrected through the sole action of the recipient.”.

(e) ELIGIBILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—Section 201(b) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4131(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraphs (2) and (4)”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—A recipient may provide housing or housing assistance provided through affordable housing activities assisted with grant amounts under this Act for a law enforcement officer on an Indian reservation or other Indian area, if—

“(A) the officer—

“(i) is employed on a full-time basis by the Federal Government or a State, county, or lawfully recognized tribal government; and

“(ii) in implementing such full-time employment, is sworn to uphold, and make arrests for, violations of Federal, State, county, or tribal law; and

“(B) the recipient determines that the presence of the law enforcement officer on the Indian reservation or other Indian area may deter crime.”.

(f) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) REPAYMENT.—Section 209 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4139) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 209. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH AFFORDABLE HOUSING REQUIREMENT.

“If a recipient uses grant amounts to provide affordable housing under this title, and at any time during the useful life of the housing the recipient does not comply with the requirement under section 205(a)(2), the Secretary shall take appropriate action under section 401(a).”.

(2) AUDITS AND REVIEWS.—Section 405 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4165) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 405. REVIEW AND AUDIT BY SECRETARY.

“(a) REQUIREMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 75 OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—An entity designated by an Indian tribe as a housing entity shall be treated, for purposes of chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, as a non-Federal entity that is subject to the audit requirements that apply to non-Federal entities under that chapter.

“(b) ADDITIONAL REVIEWS AND AUDITS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any audit or review under subsection (a), to the extent the Secretary determines such action to be appropriate, the Secretary may conduct an audit or review of a recipient in order to—

“(A) determine whether the recipient—

“(i) has carried out—

“(II) eligible activities in a timely manner; and

“(II) eligible activities and certification in accordance with this Act and other applicable law;

“(ii) has a continuing capacity to carry out eligible activities in a timely manner; and

“(iii) is in compliance with the Indian housing plan of the recipient; and

“(B) verify the accuracy of information contained in any performance report submitted by the recipient under section 404.

“(2) ON-SITE VISITS.—To the extent practicable, the reviews and audits conducted under this subsection shall include on-site visits by the appropriate official of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

“(c) REVIEW OF REPORTS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide each recipient that is the subject of a report made by the Secretary under this section notice that the recipient may review and comment on the report during a period of not less than 30 days after the date on which notice is issued under this paragraph.

“(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—After taking into consideration any comments of the recipient under paragraph (1), the Secretary—

“(A) may revise the report; and

“(B) not later than 30 days after the date on which those comments are received, shall make the comments and the report (with any revisions made under subparagraph (A)) readily available to the public.

“(d) EFFECT OF REVIEWS.—Subject to section 401(a), after reviewing the reports and audits relating to a recipient that are submitted to the Secretary under this section, the Secretary may adjust the amount of a grant made to a recipient under this Act in accordance with the findings of the Secretary with respect to those reports and audits.”.

(g) ALLOCATION FORMULA.—Section 302(d)(1) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4152(d)(1)) is amended—

(I) by striking “The formula,” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except with respect to an Indian tribe described in subparagraph (B), the formula”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) CERTAIN INDIAN TRIBES.—With respect to fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter, for any Indian tribe with an Indian housing authority that owns or operates fewer than 250 public housing units, the formula shall provide that if the amount provided for a fiscal year in which the total amount made available for assistance under this Act is equal to or greater than the amount made available for fiscal year 1996 for assistance for the operation and modernization of the public housing referred to in subparagraph (A), then the amount provided to that Indian tribe as modernization assistance shall be equal to the average annual amount of funds provided to the Indian tribe (other than funds provided as emergency assistance) under the assistance program under section 14 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437l) for the period beginning with fiscal year 1992 and ending with fiscal year 1997.”.

(h) HEARING REQUIREMENT.—Section 401(a) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4161(a)) is amended—

(I) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and realigning such subparagraphs (as so redesignated) so as to be indented 4 ems from the left margin;

(2) by striking “Except as provided” and inserting the following:

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided”;

(3) by striking “If the Secretary takes an action under paragraph (1), (2), or (3)” and inserting the following:

“(2) CONTINUANCE OF ACTIONS.—If the Secretary takes an action under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1); and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if the Secretary makes a determination that the failure of a recipient of assistance under this Act to comply substantially with any material provision (as that term is defined by the Secretary) of this Act is resulting, and would continue to result, in a continuing expenditure of Federal funds in a manner that is not authorized by law, the Secretary may take an action described in paragraph (1)(C) before conducting a hearing.

“(B) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary takes an action described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) provide notice to the recipient at the time that the Secretary takes that action; and

“(ii) conduct a hearing not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary provides notice under clause (i).

“(C) DETERMINATION.—Upon completion of a hearing under this paragraph, the Secretary shall make a determination regarding whether to continue taking the action that is the subject of the hearing, or take another action under this subsection.”.

(i) PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT TIME LIMIT.—Section 401(b) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4161(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “If the Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary”;

(2) by striking “(1) is not” and inserting the following:

“(A) is not”;

(3) by striking “(2) is a result” and inserting the following:

“(B) is a result”;

(4) in the flush material following paragraph (1)(B), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection—

(A) by realigning such material so as to be indented 2 ems from the left margin; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, if the recipient enters into a performance agreement with the Secretary that specifies the compliance objectives that the recipient will be required to achieve by the termination date of the performance agreement”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT.—The period of a performance agreement described in paragraph (1) shall be for 1 year.

“(3) REVIEW.—Upon the termination of a performance agreement entered into under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the performance of the recipient that is a party to the agreement.

“(4) EFFECT OF REVIEW.—If, on the basis of a review under paragraph (3), the Secretary determines that the recipient—

“(A) has made a good faith effort to meet the compliance objectives specified in the agreement, the Secretary may enter into an additional performance agreement for the period specified in paragraph (2); and

“(B) has failed to make a good faith effort to meet applicable compliance objectives, the Secretary shall determine the recipient to have failed to comply substantially with this Act, and the recipient shall be subject to an action under subsection (a).”.

(j) LABOR STANDARDS.—Section 104(b) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4114(b)) is amended—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking “Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5)” and inserting “Act of March 3, 1931 (commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act; chapter 411; 46 Stat. 1494; 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq.”); and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) APPLICATION OF TRIBAL LAWS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any contract or agreement for assistance, sale, or lease pursuant to this Act, if such contract or agreement is otherwise covered by one or more laws or regulations adopted by an Indian tribe that requires the payment of not less than prevailing wages, as determined by the Indian tribe.”.

(k) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—Section 1(b) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 note) is amended in the table of contents—

(A) by striking the item relating to section 206; and

(B) by striking the item relating to section 209 and inserting the following:

“209. Noncompliance with affordable housing requirement.”.

(2) CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 206 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4136) is repealed.

(3) TERMINATIONS.—Section 502(a) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4181(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Any housing that is the subject of a contract for tenant-based assistance between the Secretary and an Indian housing authority that is terminated under this section shall, for the following fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, be considered to be a dwelling unit under section 302(b)(1).”.

TITLE XI—INDIAN EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES

SEC. 1101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act Amendments of 2000”.

SEC. 1102. FINDINGS, PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(I) Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations that have participated in carrying out programs under the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3401 et seq.) have—

(A) improved the effectiveness of employment-related services provided by those tribes and organizations to their members;

(B) enabled more Indian and Alaska Native people to prepare for and secure employment;

(C) assisted in transitioning tribal members from welfare to work; and

(D) otherwise demonstrated the value of integrating employment, training, education and related services.

(E) the initiatives under the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 should be strengthened by ensuring that all Federal programs that emphasize the value of work may be included within a demonstration program of an Indian or Alaska Native organization; and

(F) the initiatives under the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 should have the benefit of the support and attention of the officials with policymaking authority of—

(i) the Department of the Interior; or

(ii) other Federal agencies that administer programs covered by the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are to demonstrate how Indian tribal governments can integrate the employment, training, and related services they provide in order to improve the effectiveness of those services, reduce joblessness in Indian communities, foster economic development on Indian lands, and serve tribally-determined goals consistent with the policies of self-determination and self-governance.

SEC. 1103. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1992.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3402) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) the following:

“(1) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ‘federal agency’ has the same meaning given the term ‘agency’ in section 551(l) of title 5, United States Code.”.

(b) PROGRAMS AFFECTED.—Section 5 of the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3404) is amended by striking “job training, tribal work experience, employment opportunities, or skill development, or any program designed for the enhancement of job opportunities or employment training” and inserting the following: “assisting Indian youth and adults to succeed in the workforce, encouraging self-sufficiency, familiarizing Indian Youth and adults with the world of work, facilitating the creation of job opportunities and any services related to these activities”.

(c) PLAN REVIEW.—Section 7 of the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3406) is amended—

(1) by striking “Federal department” and inserting “Federal agency”;

(2) by striking “Federal departmental” and inserting “Federal agency”;

(3) by striking “department” each place it appears and inserting “agency”; and

(4) in the third sentence, by inserting “statutory requirement,” after “to waive any”.

(d) PLAN APPROVAL.—Section 8 of the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3407) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including any request for a waiver that is made as part of the plan submitted by the tribal government”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including reconsidering the disapproval of any waiver requested by the Indian tribe”.

(e) JOB CREATION ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED.—Section 9 of the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3407) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.” before “The plan submitted”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) JOB CREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, including any requirement of a program that is integrated under a plan under this Act, a tribal government may use a percentage of the funds made available under this Act (as determined under paragraph (2)) for the creation of employment opportunities, including providing private sector training placement under section 10.

“(2) DETERMINATION OF PERCENTAGE.—The percentage of funds that a tribal government

may use under this subsection is the greater of—

“(A) the rate of unemployment in the service area of the tribe up to a maximum of 25 percent; or

“(B) 10 percent.

“(c) LIMITATION.—The funds used for an expenditure described in subsection (a) may only include funds made available to the Indian tribe by a Federal agency under a statutory or administrative formula.”.

SEC. 1104. REPORT ON EXPANDING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROGRAM INTEGRATION.

Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, and the tribes and organizations participating in the integration initiative under this title shall submit a report to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives on the opportunities for expanding the integration of human resource development and economic development programs under this title, and the feasibility of establishing Joint Funding Agreements to authorize tribes to access and coordinated funds and resources from various agencies for purposes of human resources development, physical infrastructure development, and economic development assistance in general. Such report shall identify programs or activities which might be integrated and make recommendations for the removal of any statutory or other barriers to such integration.

TITLE XII—NAVAJO NATION TRUST LAND LEASING

SEC. 1201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act of 2000”.

SEC. 1202. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Recognizing the special relationship between the United States and the Navajo Nation and its members, and the Federal responsibility to the Navajo people, Congress finds that—

(1) the third clause of section 8, Article I of the United States Constitution provides that “The Congress shall have Power . . . to regulate Commerce . . . with Indian tribes”, and, through this and other constitutional authority, Congress has plenary power over Indian affairs;

(2) Congress, through statutes, treaties, and the general course of dealing with Indian tribes, has assumed the responsibility for the protection and preservation of Indian tribes and their resources;

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

(4) pursuant to the first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (25 U.S.C. 415), Congress conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior the power to promulgate regulations governing tribal leases and to approve tribal leases for tribes according to regulations promulgated by the Secretary;

(5) the Secretary has promulgated the regulations described in paragraph (4) at part 162 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations;

(6) the requirement that the Secretary approve leases for the development of Navajo trust lands has added a level of review and regulation that does not apply to the development of non-Indian land; and

(7) in the global economy of the 21st century, it is crucial that individual leases of Navajo trust lands not be subject to Secretarial approval and that the Navajo Nation be able to make immediate decisions over the use of Navajo trust lands.

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

(1) To establish a streamlined process for the Navajo Nation to lease trust lands without having to obtain the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of individual leases, except leases for exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources.

(2) To authorize the Navajo Nation, pursuant to tribal regulations, which must be approved by the Secretary, to lease Navajo trust lands without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the individual leases, except leases for exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources.

(3) To revitalize the distressed Navajo Reservation by promoting political self-determination, and encouraging economic self-sufficiency, including economic development that increases productivity and the standard of living for members of the Navajo Nation.

(4) To maintain, strengthen, and protect the Navajo Nation’s leasing power over Navajo trust lands.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(2) NAVAJO NATION.—The term “Navajo Nation” means the Navajo Nation government that is in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) TRIBAL REGULATIONS.—The term “tribal regulations” means the Navajo Nation regulations as enacted by the Navajo Nation Council or its standing committees and approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 1203. LEASE OF RESTRICTED LANDS FOR THE NAVAJO NATION.

The first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (25 U.S.C. 415) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) the term ‘individually owned Navajo Indian allotted lands’ means Navajo Indian allotted land that is owned by 1 or more individuals located within the Navajo Nation;

“(4) the term ‘Navajo Nation’ means the Navajo Nation government that is in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

“(5) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior; and

“(6) the term ‘tribal regulations’ means the Navajo Nation regulations as enacted by the Navajo Nation Council or its standing committees and approved by the Secretary.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e)(1) Any leases by the Navajo Nation for purposes authorized under subsection (a), except a lease for the exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources, shall not require the approval of the Secretary if the term of the lease does not exceed 75 years (including options to renew), and the lease is executed under tribal regulations that are approved by the Secretary under this subsection.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to individually owned Navajo Indian allotted land located within the Navajo Nation.

“(3) The Secretary shall have the authority to approve or disapprove tribal regulations required under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall not have approval authority over individual leases of Navajo trust lands, except for the exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources. The Secretary shall perform the duties of the Secretary under this subsection in the best interest of the Navajo Nation.

“(4) If the Navajo Nation has executed a lease pursuant to tribal regulations required

under paragraph (1), the United states shall not be liable for losses sustained by any party to such lease, including the Navajo Nation, except that—

“(A) the Secretary shall continue to have a trust obligation to ensure that the rights of the Navajo Nation are protected in the event of a violation of the terms of any lease by any other party to such lease, including the right to cancel the lease if requested by the Navajo Nation; and

“(B) nothing in this subsection shall be construed to absolve the United States from any responsibility to the Navajo Nation, including responsibilities that derive from the trust relationship and from any treaties, Executive orders, or agreements between the United States and the Navajo Nation, except as otherwise specifically provided in this subsection.”

TITLE XIII—AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “American Indian Education Foundation Act of 2000”.

SEC. 1302. ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION.

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE V—AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

“SEC. 501. AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, under the laws of the District of Columbia and in accordance with this title, the American Indian Education Foundation.

“(b) PERPETUAL EXISTENCE.—Except as otherwise provided, the Foundation shall have perpetual existence.

“(c) NATURE OF CORPORATION.—The Foundation shall be a charitable and nonprofit federally chartered corporation and shall not be an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

“(d) PLACE OF INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE.—The Foundation shall be incorporated and domiciled in the District of Columbia.

“(e) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Foundation shall be—

“(i) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of real and personal property or any income therefrom or other interest therein for the benefit of, or in support of, the mission of the Office of Indian Education Programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (or its successor office);

“(2) to undertake and conduct such other activities as will further the educational opportunities of American Indians who attend a Bureau funded school; and

“(3) to participate with, and otherwise assist, Federal, State, and tribal governments, agencies, entities, and individuals in undertaking and conducting activities that will further the educational opportunities of American Indians attending Bureau funded schools.

“(f) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Directors shall be the governing body of the Foundation. The Board may exercise, or provide for the exercise of, the powers of the Foundation.

“(2) SELECTION.—The number of members of the Board, the manner of their selection (including the filling of vacancies), and their terms of office shall be as provided in the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation. However, the Board shall have at least 11 members, 2 of whom shall be the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior

for Indian Affairs, who shall serve as ex officio nonvoting members, and the initial voting members of the Board shall be appointed by the Secretary not later than 6 months after the date that the Foundation is established and shall have staggered terms (as determined by the Secretary).

“(3) QUALIFICATION.—The members of the Board shall be United States citizens who are knowledgeable or experienced in American Indian education and shall, to the extent practicable, represent diverse points of view relating to the education of American Indians.

“(4) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Board shall not receive compensation for their services as members, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Foundation.

“(g) OFFICERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The officers of the Foundation shall be a secretary, elected from among the members of the Board, and any other officers provided for in the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(2) SECRETARY OF FOUNDATION.—The secretary shall serve, at the direction of the Board, as its chief operating officer and shall be knowledgeable and experienced in matters relating to education in general and education of American Indians in particular.

“(3) ELECTION.—The manner of election, term of office, and duties of the officers shall be as provided in the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(h) POWERS.—The Foundation—

“(1) shall adopt a constitution and bylaws for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs, which may be amended;

“(2) may adopt and alter a corporate seal;

“(3) may make contracts, subject to the limitations of this Act;

“(4) may acquire (through a gift or otherwise), own, lease, encumber, and transfer real or personal property as necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the Foundation;

“(5) may sue and be sued; and

“(6) may perform any other act necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Foundation.

“(i) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The principal office of the Foundation shall be in the District of Columbia. However, the activities of the Foundation may be conducted, and offices may be maintained, throughout the United States in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(j) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The Foundation shall comply with the law on service of process of each State in which it is incorporated and of each State in which the Foundation carries on activities.

“(k) LIABILITY OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS.—The Foundation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents acting within the scope of their authority. Members of the Board are personally liable only for gross negligence in the performance of their duties.

“(l) RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) LIMITATION ON SPENDING.—Beginning with the fiscal year following the first full fiscal year during which the Foundation is in operation, the administrative costs of the Foundation may not exceed 10 percent of the sum of—

“(A) the amounts transferred to the Foundation under subsection (m) during the preceding fiscal year; and

“(B) donations received from private sources during the preceding fiscal year.

“(2) APPOINTMENT AND HIRING.—The appointment of officers and employees of the Foundation shall be subject to the availability of funds.

“(3) STATUS.—Members of the Board, and the officers, employees, and agents of the Foundation are not, by reason of their association with the Foundation, officers, employees, or agents of the United States.

“(m) TRANSFER OF DONATED FUNDS.—The Secretary may transfer to the Foundation funds held by the Department of the Interior under the Act of February 14, 1931 (25 U.S.C. 451), if the transfer or use of such funds is not prohibited by any term under which the funds were donated.

“(n) AUDITS.—The Foundation shall comply with the audit requirements set forth in section 10101 of title 36, United States Code, as if it were a corporation in part B of subtitle II of that title.

“SEC. 502. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT.

“(a) PROVISION OF SUPPORT BY SECRETARY.—Subject to subsection (b), during the 5-year period beginning on the date that the Foundation is established, the Secretary—

“(1) may provide personnel, facilities, and other administrative support services to the Foundation;

“(2) may provide funds to reimburse the travel expenses of the members of the Board under section 501; and

“(3) shall require and accept reimbursements from the Foundation for any—

“(A) services provided under paragraph (1); and

“(B) funds provided under paragraph (2).

“(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursements accepted under subsection (a)(3) shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations then current and chargeable for the cost of providing services described in subsection (a)(1) and the travel expenses described in subsection (a)(2).

“(c) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may continue to provide facilities and necessary support services to the Foundation after the termination of the 5-year period specified in subsection (a), on a space available, reimbursable cost basis.

“SEC. 503. DEFINITIONS.

“For the purposes of this title—

“(1) the term ‘Bureau funded school’ has the meaning given that term in title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978;

“(2) the term ‘Foundation’ means the Foundation established by the Secretary pursuant to section 501; and

“(3) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.”

TITLE XIV—GRATON RANCHERIA RESTORATION

SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Graton Rancheria Restoration Act”.

SEC. 1402. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that in their 1997 Report to Congress, the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy specifically recommended the immediate legislative restoration of the Graton Rancheria.

SEC. 1403. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) The term “Tribe” means the Indians of the Graton Rancheria of California.

(2) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The term “Interim Tribal Council” means the governing body of the Tribe specified in section 1407.

(4) The term “member” means an individual who meets the membership criteria under section 1406(b).

(5) The term “State” means the State of California.

(6) The term “reservation” means those lands acquired and held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the Tribe.

(7) The term "service area" means the counties of Marin and Sonoma, in the State of California.

SEC. 1404. RESTORATION OF FEDERAL RECOGNITION, RIGHTS, AND PRIVILEGES.

(a) **FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**—Federal recognition is hereby restored to the Tribe. Except as otherwise provided in this title, all laws and regulations of general application to Indians and nations, tribes, or bands of Indians that are not inconsistent with any specific provision of this title shall be applicable to the Tribe and its members.

(b) **RESTORATION OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.**—Except as provided in subsection (d), all rights and privileges of the Tribe and its members under any Federal treaty, Executive order, agreement, or statute, or under any other authority which were diminished or lost under the Act of August 18, 1958 (Public Law 85-671; 72 Stat. 619), are hereby restored, and the provisions of such Act shall be inapplicable to the Tribe and its members after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Without regard to the existence of a reservation, the Tribe and its members shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enactment of this Act for all Federal services and benefits furnished to federally recognized Indian tribes or their members. For the purposes of Federal services and benefits available to members of federally recognized Indian tribes residing on a reservation, members of the Tribe residing in the Tribe's service area shall be deemed to be residing on a reservation.

(2) **RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**—The eligibility for or receipt of services and benefits under paragraph (1) by a tribe or individual shall not be considered as income, resources, or otherwise when determining the eligibility for or computation of any payment or other benefit to such tribe, individual, or household under—

(A) any financial aid program of the United States, including grants and contracts subject to the Indian Self-Determination Act; or

(B) any other benefit to which such tribe, household, or individual would otherwise be entitled under any Federal or federally assisted program.

(d) **HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this title shall expand, reduce, or affect in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

(e) **CERTAIN RIGHTS NOT ALTERED.**—Except as specifically provided in this title, nothing in this title shall alter any property right or obligation, any contractual right or obligation, or any obligation for taxes levied.

SEC. 1405. TRANSFER OF LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.

(a) **LANDS TO BE TAKEN IN TRUST.**—Upon application by the Tribe, the Secretary shall accept into trust for the benefit of the Tribe any real property located in Marin or Sonoma County, California, for the benefit of the Tribe after the property is conveyed or otherwise transferred to the Secretary and if, at the time of such conveyance or transfer, there are no adverse legal claims to such property, including outstanding liens, mortgages, or taxes.

(b) **FORMER TRUST LANDS OF THE GRATON RANCHERIA.**—Subject to the conditions specified in this section, real property eligible for trust status under this section shall include Indian owned fee land held by persons listed as distributees or dependent members in the distribution plan approved by the Secretary on September 17, 1959, or such distributees' or dependent members' Indian heirs or successors in interest.

(c) **LANDS TO BE PART OF RESERVATION.**—Any real property taken into trust for the

benefit of the Tribe pursuant to this title shall be part of the Tribe's reservation.

(d) **LANDS TO BE NONTAXABLE.**—Any real property taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to this section shall be exempt from all local, State, and Federal taxation as of the date that such land is transferred to the Secretary.

SEC. 1406. MEMBERSHIP ROLLS.

(a) **COMPILATION OF TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP ROLL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, after consultation with the Tribe, compile a membership roll of the Tribe.

(b) **CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) Until a tribal constitution is adopted under section 1408, an individual shall be placed on the Graton membership roll if such individual is living, is not an enrolled member of another federally recognized Indian tribe, and if—

(A) such individual's name was listed on the Graton Indian Rancheria distribution list compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approved by the Secretary on September 17, 1959, under Public Law 85-671;

(B) such individual was not listed on the Graton Indian Rancheria distribution list, but met the requirements that had to be met to be listed on the Graton Indian Rancheria distribution list;

(C) such individual is identified as an Indian from the Graton, Marshall, Bodega, Tomales, or Sebastopol, California, vicinities, in documents prepared by or at the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or in any other public or California mission records; or

(D) such individual is a lineal descendant of an individual, living or dead, identified in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

(2) After adoption of a tribal constitution under section 1408, such tribal constitution shall govern membership in the Tribe.

(c) **CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF GRATON INDIAN ANCESTRY.**—For the purpose of subsection (b), the Secretary shall accept any available evidence establishing Graton Indian ancestry. The Secretary shall accept as conclusive evidence of Graton Indian ancestry information contained in the census of the Indians from the Graton, Marshall, Bodega, Tomales, or Sebastopol, California, vicinities, prepared by or at the direction of Special Indian Agent John J. Terrell in any other roll or census of Graton Indians prepared by or at the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in the Graton Indian Rancheria distribution list compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approved by the Secretary on September 17, 1959.

SEC. 1407. INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

Until the Tribe ratifies a final constitution consistent with section 1408, the Tribe's governing body shall be an Interim Tribal Council. The initial membership of the Interim Tribal Council shall consist of the members serving on the date of the enactment of this Act, who have been elected under the tribal constitution adopted May 3, 1997. The Interim Tribal Council shall continue to operate in the manner prescribed under such tribal constitution. Any vacancy on the Interim Tribal Council shall be filled by individuals who meet the membership criteria set forth in section 1406(b) and who are elected in the same manner as are Tribal Council members under the tribal constitution adopted May 3, 1997.

SEC. 1408. TRIBAL CONSTITUTION.

(a) **ELECTION; TIME; PROCEDURE.**—After the compilation of the tribal membership roll under section 1406(a), upon the written request of the Interim Tribal Council, the Secretary shall conduct, by secret ballot, an election for the purpose of ratifying a final constitution for the Tribe. The election shall

be held consistent with sections 16(c)(1) and 16(c)(2)(A) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the Indian Reorganization Act; 25 U.S.C. 476(c)(1) and 476(c)(2)(A), respectively). Absentee voting shall be permitted regardless of voter residence.

(b) **ELECTION OF TRIBAL OFFICIALS; PROCEDURES.**—Not later than 120 days after the Tribe ratifies a final constitution under subsection (a), the Secretary shall conduct an election by secret ballot for the purpose of electing tribal officials as provided in such tribal constitution. Such election shall be conducted consistent with the procedures specified in subsection (a) except to the extent that such procedures conflict with the tribal constitution.

TITLE XV—CEMETERY SITES AND HISTORICAL PLACES

SEC. 1501. FINDINGS; DEFINITIONS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Pursuant to section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA, the Secretary has the authority to withdraw and convey to the appropriate regional corporation fee title to existing cemetery sites and historical places.

(2) Pursuant to section 14(h)(7) of ANCSA, lands located within a National Forest may be conveyed for the purposes set forth in section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA.

(3) Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Alaska Native Regional Corporation for the Chugach Region, applied to the Secretary for the conveyance of cemetery sites and historical places pursuant to section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(4) Among the applications filed were applications for historical places at Miners Lake (AA-41487), Coghill Point (AA-41488), College Fjord (AA-41489), Point Pakenham (AA-41490), College Point (AA-41491), Egg Island (AA-41492), and Wingham Island (AA-41494), which applications were substantively processed for 13 years and then rejected as having been untimely filed.

(5) The fulfillment of the intent, purpose, and promise of ANCSA requires that applications substantively processed for 13 years should be accepted as timely, subject only to a determination that such lands and applications meet the eligibility criteria for historical places or cemetery sites, as appropriate, set forth in the Secretary's regulations.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) **ANCSA.**—The term "ANCSA" means the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(2) **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term "Federal Government" means any Federal agency of the United States.

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

SEC. 1502. WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall withdraw from all forms of appropriation all public lands described in the applications identified in section 1501(a)(4) of this title.

SEC. 1503. APPLICATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF WITHDRAWN LANDS.

With respect to lands withdrawn pursuant to section 1502 of this title, the applications identified in section 1501(a)(4) of this title are deemed to have been timely filed. In processing these applications on the merits, the Secretary shall incorporate and use any work done on these applications during the processing of these applications since 1980.

SEC. 1504. AMENDMENTS.

Chugach Alaska Corporation may amend any application under section 1503 of this title in accordance with the rules and regulations generally applicable to amending applications under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA.

SEC. 1505. PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING APPLICATIONS.

All applications under section 1503 of this title shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in the regulations promulgated by the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this title. To the extent that such criteria and procedures conflict with any provision of this title, the provisions of this title shall control.

SEC. 1506. APPLICABILITY.

(a) EFFECT ON ANCSA PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this title, any conveyance of land to Chugach Alaska Corporation pursuant to this title shall be charged to and deducted from the entitlement of Chugach Alaska Corporation under section 14(h)(8)(A) of ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)(A)), and no conveyance made pursuant to this title shall affect the distribution of lands to or the entitlement to land of any Regional Corporation other than Chugach Alaska Corporation under section 14(h)(8) of ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)).

(b) NO ENLARGEMENT OF ENTITLEMENT.—Nothing herein shall be deemed to enlarge Chugach Alaska Corporation's entitlement to subsurface estate under otherwise applicable law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCHUGH). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD).

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 5528, the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act. In addition to legislation to provide a suitable facility to house the Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court, this omnibus bill contains some very important bills, including H.R. 2820, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Irrigation Works Bill; H.R. 4725, the Zuni Land Conservation Act Amendments; S. 3031, the Senate's Indian technical corrections bill; S. 614, the Indian Employment Training Act; S. 2665, the Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act; H.R. 3080, the American Indian Education Foundation Act; S. 3019, the Shawnee Tribe Status Act of 2000; and S. 400, the Native American Homeownership Act.

Many of these bills have already been passed by either this House or the other body. It is my understanding that the minority has cleared this bill and this package has even been cleared with the other body. I urge my colleagues to support this very important bill.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has explained the legislation quite accurately. As he has pointed out, most of these pieces of legislation have passed out of the House or the Senate. We have worked out a compromise with the majority as well as with the Senate, and I urge my colleagues to support this package.

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

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE).

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

The bill I introduced, H.R. 5528, the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place Act, would provide an authorization of \$18,258,441 for construction of the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place near Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The building would house the Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court and Historical Archive and Display Center pertaining to the Sioux Nation, mediation and alternative dispute resolution facilities, and a Sioux Nation Economic Development Center.

Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of Tim Giago, publisher of Lakota Times, Governor George Mickelson, the late governor, in 1989 launched what he called the Year of Reconciliation. Governor Mickelson, through the Year of Reconciliation, called upon the State's American Indians and non-Indians to look past differences and to focus on issues where there could be agreement. The dialogue the Year of Reconciliation then led to an extension from a year to a century of reconciliation in 1991.

The century of reconciliation was more than good feelings and nice words. Governor Mickelson was committed to producing tangible results, including an Indian rural health care initiative and programs fostering business development on the reservations.

Still, one major issue that impacts economic development significantly has yet to be resolved. That is the issue of civil and criminal legal jurisdiction. This has long been a thorny issue between the tribes and State and Federal governments. The Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court, based out of the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place, would provide a venue for tribal and nontribal interests to appeal the decisions of individual tribal courts. Today, there are too many uncertainties associated with investments on reservations. These uncertainties have led businesses and investors to look past Indian country when it comes to establishing a business or making investments.

The Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court would act as a Court of Appeals for legal decisions resulting from actions occurring within the jurisdiction of one of the 11 tribes of the Sioux Nation. The bill would not alter criminal or civil jurisdictions in any way. The center that would house the Supreme Court would also contain legal resources, such as a library and law clerks. Information, knowledge and expertise then would be available to the tribes in drafting of ordinances and making legal decisions, ultimately bringing uniformity and consistency to the legal systems for each of the tribes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the rank-

ing member, and the House majority leadership for their cooperation in bringing this bill to the floor as we approach adjournment. I would also like to thank the tribal and local interests, including Bill Fischer, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe chairman, Michael Jandreau, and Clarence Skye for their tireless efforts and so many others in South Dakota who have helped to make this bill a reality.

Again, I ask my colleagues to vote in support of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise and ask for the House to support the bill before us, H.R. 5528.

The bill I introduced, H.R. 5528, the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place Act, would provide an authorization of \$18,258,441 for construction of the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place near Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The building would house the Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court, an historical archive and display center pertaining to the Sioux Nation, mediation and alternative dispute resolution facilities, and a Sioux Nation economic development center.

The concept for the center is the product of a number of dedicated citizens, both American Indians and non-Indians, in South Dakota. The members of the Wakpa Sica Historical Society have worked for over a decade to develop this center with each of the 11 tribes of the Sioux Nation, local governments, chambers of commerce, state organizations, South Dakota Governor William Janklow, and the South Dakota congressional delegation.

The history of the Sioux Nation, which includes the Dakota, Lakota, and Nakota Sioux, and the State of South Dakota is one that is probably best described as a work in progress. As my colleagues may know, the interactions between the various tribes and non-Indians have at too many points been marred by mistrust, misunderstanding, and mistakes. The tribes and the people of the state have attempted to bridge the cultural differences over the years. Perhaps the most memorable and most successful was an effort spearheaded by the late Governor George S. Mickelson in 1989.

At the suggestion of Tim Giago, publisher of the Lakota Times, Governor Mickelson launched what he called the Year of Reconciliation. Governor Mickelson through the Year of Reconciliation called upon the state's American Indians and non-Indians to look past differences and to focus on issues where there could be agreement. The dialogue the Year of Reconciliation then led to an extension from a year to a Century of Reconciliation in 1991.

The Century of Reconciliation was more than good feelings and nice words. Governor Mickelson was committed to producing tangible results, including an Indian rural health care initiative and programs fostering business development on the reservations.

Still one major issue that impacts economic development significantly has yet to be resolved. That is the issue of civil and criminal legal jurisdiction. This has long been a thorny issue between the tribes and the state and federal governments.

The Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court based out of the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place would provide a venue for tribal and non-tribal interests to appeal decisions of individual tribal courts.

For purposes of this Act, the Sioux Nation would be defined as the Cheyenne River

Sioux Tribe, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Santee Sioux Tribe, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, the Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

Today, there are too many uncertainties associated with investments on reservations. These uncertainties have led businesses and investors to look past Indian Country when it comes to establishing a business or making investments.

The Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court would act as a court of appeals for legal decisions resulting from actions occurring within the jurisdiction of one of the 11 tribes of the Sioux Nation. The bill would not alter criminal or civil jurisdictions in any way. The center that would house the Supreme Court would also contain legal resources, such as a library and law clerks. Information, knowledge, and expertise then would be available to the tribes in drafting of ordinances and making legal decisions, ultimately bringing uniformity and consistency to the legal systems for each of the tribes.

The bill also would provide a repository for archival information for tribal descendants and artifacts as well as an interpretative center of relations between American Indians and non-Indians. The site chosen is one of significance. It borders the original site of a trading fort, Fort Pierre, that was a center for commerce and trade between Indians and non-Indians. It also would be located at a setting near some of the Sioux Tribe's first encounters with the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery.

Another important component of the bill concerns Title II. Title II of the bill would authorize a General Accounting Office (GAO) review of existing tribal economic development, job creation, entrepreneurship, and business development programs. Title II has been modified from a previous version I had drafted for consideration. A draft version of the bill would have provided for a Native American Economic Development Council made up of representatives of each of the 11 tribes as well as appointees of the Secretary of Interior and the Governor of South Dakota. Although the Gentleman from Alaska, Chairman YOUNG, agrees with the need for economic stimulation on our reservations, he made clear his belief that the creation of a new program at this time requires additional review of the Committee on Resources.

While I feel as though the program as drafted would fulfill its mission and goals, I am willing to continue working with him toward this goal through this session and next Congress. I am certain the GAO study will provide important information about existing programs. With that information in hand, we can work toward an economic development program that is not duplicative of current efforts and directs funding at the greatest needs and for the greatest good.

There is no question that there are tremendous needs when it comes to improving economic opportunities in Indian Country and in Rural America. The counties in South Dakota where reservations are located experience some of the highest poverty rates and unemployment rates in the nation. Yet, assistance already is being provided to the tribes and to assist American Indians with job and business ownership opportunities.

Our challenge now is to scrutinize the obstacles to achieving economic prosperity, identify ways to overcome those obstacles, and build opportunities. I will continue working with the tribes of the Sioux Nation and my colleagues in Congress to see this happen.

I also should point to changes that were made in order to accommodate concerns regarding the trust status. The bill outlines in Sec. 101 that the Secretary of Interior take the land into trust on behalf of the Sioux Nation. Language has been included that the Reconciliation Place land have trust status only for the purposes outlined under subsection c of the bill. It would be my understanding of the language that trust status would not apply for purposes not designated by the Act or if the facility ceases to function for the purposes under the Act.

The last component of this legislation allows for a mediation center to be established in the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place. The Department of Justice Office of Tribal Justice has testified before Congress regarding the need for mediation training and services in South Dakota. Mediation and conflict resolution training could help fulfill the desire of Governor Mickelson to ensure that we have done more than create government programs and, as he said, for future generations of South Dakotans to "see that you and I, Indian and non-Indian, are concerned about one another."

Mr. Speaker, I think our colleagues in the House can see the bill before us has the potential to address some very real needs in the areas of tribal justice, economic development, cultural preservation, and community relations. I truly feel these combined efforts continue our commitment to the Century of Reconciliation. We are promoting more than government programs; we are encouraging personal dialogue, which is essential to understanding and respect.

I would like to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member MILLER and the House Majority Leadership for their cooperation in bringing this bill to the floor as we approach adjournment. I also would like to thank the tribal and local interests, including Bill Fischer, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Chairman Michael Jandreau, and Clarence Skye for their tireless efforts, and so many others in South Dakota who have helped to make this a reality.

Again, I ask my colleagues to vote in support of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5528, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2130

REPORTS CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2712) to amend chapter 35 of

title 31, United States Code, to authorize the consolidation of certain financial and performance management reports required of Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2712

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Reports Consolidation Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) existing law imposes numerous financial and performance management reporting requirements on agencies;

(2) these separate requirements can cause duplication of effort on the part of agencies and result in uncoordinated reports containing information in a form that is not completely useful to Congress; and

(3) pilot projects conducted by agencies under the direction of the Office of Management and Budget demonstrate that single consolidated reports providing an analysis of verifiable financial and performance management information produce more useful reports with greater efficiency.

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

(1) to authorize and encourage the consolidation of financial and performance management reports;

(2) to provide financial and performance management information in a more meaningful and useful format for Congress, the President, and the public;

(3) to improve the quality of agency financial and performance management information; and

(4) to enhance coordination and efficiency on the part of agencies in reporting financial and performance management information.

SEC. 3. CONSOLIDATED REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following:

“§ 3516. Reports consolidation

“(a)(1) With the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of an executive agency may adjust the frequency and due dates of, and consolidate into an annual report to the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress any statutorily required reports described in paragraph (2). Such a consolidated report shall be submitted to the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress not later than 150 days after the end of the agency's fiscal year.

“(2) The following reports may be consolidated into the report referred to in paragraph (1):

“(A) Any report by an agency to Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, or the President under section 1116, this chapter, and chapters 9, 33, 37, 75, and 91.

“(B) The following agency-specific reports:

“(i) The biennial financial management improvement plan by the Secretary of Defense under section 2222 of title 10.

“(ii) The annual report of the Attorney General under section 522 of title 28.

“(C) Any other statutorily required report pertaining to an agency's financial or performance management if the head of the agency—

“(i) determines that inclusion of that report will enhance the usefulness of the reported information to decision makers; and

“(ii) consults in advance of inclusion of that report with the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee