Heck

Herger

Holden

Hultgren

Hunter

Jenkins

Jones

Kellv

Kildee

King (IA)

King (NY)

Kinzinger (IL)

Kingston

Lamborn

Langevin

Lankford

Lewis (CA)

Lipinski

LoBiondo

Luetkemever

Latham

Latta

Long

Lucas

 \mathbf{E}

Lummis

Manzullo

Marchant

Matheson

McClintock

McHenry

McIntvre

McKinley

McMorris

Meehan

Rodgers

Miller (FL)

Miller (MI)

Mulvanev

Myrick

Nugent

Nunnelee

Nunes

Olson

Palazzo

Paulsen

Pearce

Petri

Ackerman

Andrews

Baca

Barrow

Bass (CA)

Bass (NH)

Becerra.

Berman

Biggert

Bishop (NY)

Blumenauer

Bonamici

Boswell

Bono Mack

Brady (PA)

Bralev (IA) Brown (FL)

Butterfield

Carney Carson (IN)

Castor (FL)

Clarke (MI) Clarke (NY)

Chandler

Cicilline

Chu

Capps

Capuano

Peterson

Miller, Gary

Murphy (PA)

Neugebauer

McKeon

McCarthy (CA)

Marino

Kissell

Kline

Lance

Landry

Johnson (OH)

Johnson Sam

Hurt

Tssa.

Hensarling

Huelskamp

Michaud Roybal-Allard Moran Ruppersberger Nadler Sánchez, Linda Napolitano Sarbanes Neal Olver Schakowsky Schrader Scott (VA) Pascrell Pelosi Scott, David Perlmutter Serrano Pingree (ME) Sewell Price (NC) Sherman Rangel Sires Slaughter Richardson Smith (NJ)

Thompson (MS) Tonko Van Hollen Velázquez Walz (MN) Wasserman Schultz Waters Watt Waxman Welch Woolsey Young (AK)

Smith (WA)

Boren

Boustany

NOT VOTING-54

Akin Gingrey (GA) Moore Alexander Gowdy Noem Baldwin Hanna Pastor (AZ) Heinrich Benishek Paul Berkley Higgins Pence Bishop (GA) Hirono Renacci Huizenga (MI) Broun (GA) Richmond Campbell Jackson (IL) Rogers (KY) Cardoza Jackson Lee Rohrabacher Carnahan (TX) Rush Johnson (GA) Cassidy Scott, Austin Crenshaw Johnson (IL) Stivers DeGette Jordan Sutton DesJarlais Kaptur Towns Dicks Kucinich Walberg Doggett Labrador Westmoreland Lewis (GA) Duffy Young (IN) Filner Mack Fleming McCaul

□ 1913

Ms. WATERS and Mr. PALLONE changed their vote from "yea" "nay."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 538, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAIN-CA-PABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTEC-TION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3803) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 154, answered "present" 2, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 539]

YEAS-220

Adams Bachmann Bilbrav Aderholt Bachus Bilirakis Barletta Bishop (UT) Altmire Amash Bartlett Black Amodei Barton (TX) Blackburn Berg Austria Bonner

Brady (TX) Brooks Buchanan Bucshon Buerkle Burgess Burton (IN) Calvert Camp Canseco Cantor Capito Carter Chabot Chaffetz Coble Coffman (CO) Cole Conaway Costello Cravaack Crawford Critz Cuellar Culberson Davis (KY) Denham Diaz-Balart Donnelly (IN) Duncan (SC) Duncan (TN) Ellmers Emerson Farenthold Fincher Fitzpatrick Flake Fleischmann Fleming Flores Forbes Fortenberry Foxx Franks (AZ) Frelinghuysen Gallegly Garrett Gerlach Gibbs Gibson Gohmert Goodlatte Gosar Granger Graves (MO) Griffin (AR) Griffith (VA) Grimm Guinta Guthrie Hall Harper Harris Hartzler Hastings (WA)

Clay Gonzalez Cleaver Green, Al Clyburn Green, Gene Cohen Grijalva Connolly (VA) Gutierrez Hahn Convers Hanabusa Cooper Hastings (FL) Costa Courtney Himes Crowley Hinchey Cummings Hinoiosa Davis (CA) Hochul Davis (IL) Holt DeFazio Honda. DeLauro Hoyer Dent Israel Deutch Johnson, E. B. Dingell Keating Kind Dold Larsen (WA) Dovle Dreier Larson (CT) Lee (CA) ${\bf Edwards}$ Ellison Levin Engel Loebsack Eshoo Lofgren, Zoe Farr Lowey Fattah Lvnch Fudge Maloney Garamendi Markey

Pitts Platts Poe (TX) Herrera Beutler Pompeo Posey Price (GA) Quayle Rahall Reed Rehberg Reichert Ribble Rigell. Rivera Roby Roe (TN) Rogers (AL) Rogers (MI) Rokita Rooney Ros-Lehtinen Roskam Ross (AR) Ross (FL) Rovce Runyan Ryan (WI) Scalise Schilling Schmidt Schock Schweikert Scott (SC) Sensenbrenner Sessions Shimkus Lungren, Daniel Shuler Shuster Simpson Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Southerland Stearns Stivers Stutzman Sullivan Terry Thompson (PA) Thornberry Tiberi Tipton Turner (NY) Turner (OH) Upton

Walden

Webster

Whitfield

Wittman

Womack

Woodall

Young (AK)

Young (FL)

Yoder

Wilson (SC)

West

Wolf

Walsh (IL)

NAYS-154

Matsui Polis McCarthy (NY) Price (NC) McCollum Quigley McDermott Rangel McGovern Reves McNernev Richardson Rothman (NJ) Meeks Michaud Roybal-Allard Miller (NC) Ruppersberger Rvan (OH) Miller, George Moran Sánchez, Linda Murphy (CT) т Sanchez, Loretta Nadler Napolitano Sarbanes Nea1 Schakowsky Olver Schiff Owens Schrader Pallone Schwartz Scott (VA) Pascrell Pelosi Scott, David Perlmutter Serrano Peters Sewell Pingree (ME) Sherman Hayworth Akin

Sires Slaughter Smith (WA) Speier Stark Thompson (CA) Thompson (MS) Tierney Tonko Tsongas Van Hollen Velázquez Visclosky Walz (MN) Wasserman Schultz Waters Watt Waxman Welch Wilson (FL) Woolsey Yarmuth

ANSWERED "PRESENT"-2

LaTourette

NOT VOTING-55

Gingrey (GA) Mack Alexander Gowdy McCaul Baldwin Graves (GA) Moore Benishek Hanna. Noem Berkley Heinrich Pastor (AZ) Bishop (GA) Higgins Paul Broun (GA) Hirono Pence Campbell Huizenga (MI) Renacci Cardoza Jackson (IL) Richmond Carnahan Jackson Lee Rogers (KY) Cassidy Rohrabacher Crenshaw Johnson (GA) Rush DeGette Johnson (IL) Scott, Austin DesJarlais Jordan Sutton Dicks Kaptur Towns Doggett Kucinich Walberg Labradoı Westmoreland Filner Lewis (GA) Frank (MA) Young (IN) Luján

□ 1920

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 539, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, due to impending weather affecting flight schedules, my arrival into Washington was delayed this evening. I was unable to cast a vote on rollcall votes No. 537 (S. 679), No. 538 (H.R. 828), and No. 539 (H.R. 3803). Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on the first vote and "aye" on the following two votes.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3009

Mr. ROSS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUELSKAMP). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? There was no objection.

ADAM WALSH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2012

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3796) to reauthorize certain programs established by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3796

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 "Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2012".

SEC. 2. SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT ASSIST-ANCE (SOMA) PROGRAM REAUTHOR-IZATION.

Section 126(d) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16926(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2013 through 2017, to be available only for—

"(1) the SOMA program; and

"(2) the Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program established under section 631.".

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL ASSIST-ANCE WITH RESPECT TO VIOLA-TIONS OF REGISTRATION REQUIRE-MENTS.

Section 142(b) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16941(b)) is amended by striking "such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2009" and inserting "\$46,200,000 for each of the fiscal years 2013 through 2017".

SEC. 4. DURATION OF SEX OFFENDER REGISTRA-TION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN JUVENILES.

Subparagraph (B) of section 115(b)(2) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16915(b)(2)) is amended by striking "25 years" and inserting "15 years". SEC. 5. PUBLIC ACCESS TO JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION.

Section 118(c) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16918(c)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "and" after the semicolon in paragraph (3);
- (2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and
- (3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:
- "(4) any information about a sex offender for whom the offense giving rise to the duty to register was an offense for which the offender was adjudicated delinquent (or otherwise convicted) as a juvenile; and".

SEC. 6. PROTECTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FROM STATE NONCOMPLIANCE PENALTY UNDER SORNA.

Section 125(a) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16925(a)) is amended by striking "shall not receive" and all that follows and inserting "shall return to the Attorney General (for reallocation in accordance with subsection (c)), from the funds allocated to the jurisdiction for that fiscal year under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.), 10 percent of the amount the jurisdiction may retain under paragraph (1) of section 505(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3755(c))."

SEC. 7. COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF SEX OFFENDER ISSUES.

Section 634(c) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2012, the National Institute of Justice shall submit to Congress a report on the public safety impact, recidivism, and collateral consequences of long-term registration of juvenile sex of-

fenders, based on the information collected for the study under subsection (a) and any other information the National Institute of Justice determines necessary for such report.".

SEC. 8. JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT GRANTS REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 3012(c) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797ee-1(c)) is amended by striking "\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2009 to carry out this part" and inserting "\$2,979,000 for each of the fiscal years 2013 through 2017 to carry out this section".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Scott) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 3796, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act was enacted in 2006 to honor the victims of several violent crimes against children, including Adam Walsh, a 7-year-old boy who was abducted from a store where his mother was shopping in July 1981 and found murdered just 2 weeks later.

This important legislation is primarily known for its efforts to create a national sex offender registry.

The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, or SORNA, created a more uniform system of sex offender registries throughout the country by providing minimum standards that each State must meet.

In addition to SORNA, the Adam Walsh Act made the U.S. Marshals Service responsible for the apprehension of both Federal and State fugitive sex offenders, as well as for the investigation of sex offender registry violations. The Marshals Service apprehended over 11,000 fugitive sex offenders in 2010 alone.

H.R. 3796, the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2012, introduced by Crime Subcommittee Chairman JIM SENSENBRENNER, reauthorizes the two key programs created by the Adam Walsh Act. It provides funding for the U.S. Marshals' sex offender apprehension activities and gives grants to States and other jurisdictions to implement the national sex offender registry requirements. These two programs are reauthorized for 5 years at amounts that reflect the fiscal year 2012 appropriation levels.

The original Adam Walsh Act contained over 20 different programs and was scored at approximately \$1.5 bil-

lion over 5 years. By contrast, H.R. 3796 is targeted, fiscally responsible legislation that only reauthorizes the act's most primary programs at an estimated cost of less than \$300 million over the same period.

I thank Mr. Sensenbrenner for his leadership on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 3796.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in regard to H.R. 3796, the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2012. H.R. 3796 authorizes various grant programs originally established pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

While I support reauthorizing these programs, I am concerned about what is missing from H.R. 3796. Unfortunately, the bill fails to address the many problems that the States and Indian tribes have encountered in implementing the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, known as SORNA, which is one of the provisions of the original Adam Walsh Act. So far, only 15 States have been found by the Attorney General to be in compliance.

Years before SORNA became law, many States had developed their own sex offender registries and dedicated substantial resources and research to develop effective sex offender management systems. To ignore these efforts in favor of SORNA'S prescriptive "one size fits all" system is not only wasteful, but it could adversely affect public safety. I offered 10 amendments in the full committee markup of the bill seeking to provide States and tribes with more flexibility to cost effectively manage sex offenders and to more fully comply with SORNA. Despite the committee's failure to adopt all of these proposed improvements, there are several positive aspects of H.R. 3796 that make changes to the underlying bill which will assist States in this regard.

For example, the bill, as amended, ensures that provisions of the Byrne JAG grant funding, intended for distribution to local governments and entities, are not penalized by the States' noncompliance with SORNA.

In the absence of this provision, States that have been unable to comply with SORNA would soon suffer up to a 10 percent reduction in their Byrne JAG grant awards, which is a particularly harsh penalty in these difficult economic times. H.R. 3796 at least ensures that the localities that have no control over whether or not a State complies with SORNA are not penalized.

Three other positive aspects of the bill, as amended, are the following: the bill gives flexibility to put juveniles on a law enforcement agency registry only, not on the public registry, that is, juveniles can be only in the law enforcement-only registry, but not publicized. We had heard testimony that putting juveniles on a public registry

would actually be counterproductive, and this bill protects that.

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The bill reauthorizes funding under the Adam Walsh Act for treatment of juvenile sex offenders. And the bill requires the public safety impact of longterm or lifetime registration on juvenile registrants to be studied.

Finally, H.R. 3796 lowers the age after which certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent with a clean record can apply for removal from the sex offender registry from 25 years down to 15 years. This is an improvement to current law, given the research documenting that sex offender treatment reduces recidivism by more than 90 percent for juveniles and that long-term public registry adversely impacts the rehabilitation of teenage offenders, though for the same reasons it would have been best to eliminate the requirement to put juveniles on the registry in the first place.

I am pleased, therefore, that H.R. 3796, in reauthorizing the Adam Walsh Act, has improved at least in these aspects. I regret that it didn't improve some of the things that weren't addressed in the bill. But I think it's important that we pass the bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Sensenbrenner), former chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, enacted in 2006, is landmark legislation intended to keep our communities—and most importantly our children—safe from sex offenders and other dangerous predators.

This bipartisan bill strengthened sex offender registry requirements and enforcement, extended Federal registry requirements to Indian tribes, and authorized funding for several programs intended to address and deter child exploitation.

The centerpiece of the Adam Walsh Act is the national Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, or SORNA. SORNA's goal is to create a seamless national sex offender registry to assist law enforcement efforts to detect and track offenders. SORNA provides minimum standards for State sex offender registries and created the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website, which allows law enforcement officials and the general public to search for sex offenders nationwide from just one Web site.

H.R. 3796, the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2012, reauthorizes two key programs from the original Adam Walsh Act—grants to the States and other jurisdictions to implement the Adam Walsh Act sex offender registry requirements, and funding for U.S. Marshals to locate and apprehend sex

offenders who violate registration requirements. These programs are crucial to efforts to complete and enforce the national network of sex offender registries, particularly in light of the already-passed July 2011 deadline for the States to come into compliance with SORNA. H.R. 3796 reauthorizes both these programs at levels commensurate with their fiscal year 2012 appropriations.

The bill also makes changes to the SORNA sex offender registry requirements in response to feedback from the States. The bill changes the period of time after which juveniles adjudicated delinquent can petition to be removed from the sex offender registry for a clean record from 25 years to 15 years, and provides that juveniles do not need to be included on a publicly viewed sex offender registry. Instead, it is sufficient for juveniles to be included on registries that are only viewed by law enforcement entities. The bill, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, also reauthorizes grants for the treatment of juvenile sex offenders. I believe these provisions strike an appropriate balance between being tough on juveniles who commit serious sex crimes but understanding that there can be differences between adult and juvenile offenders.

The Adam Walsh Act has already been a public safety success. To date, the Justice Department has deemed 50 jurisdictions substantially compliant with the SORNA requirements, with two Indian tribes meeting this goal in just the 2 weeks since the Judiciary Committee considered H.R. 3796 at markup.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3796, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. 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 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECODIFICATION OF EXISTING LAWS RELATED TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1950) to enact title 54, United States Code, "National Park System", as positive law, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1950

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows: Sec. 1. Table of contents.

Sec. 2. Purpose; conformity with original intent.

Sec. 3. Enactment of title 54, United States Code.

Sec. 4. Conforming amendments.

Sec. 5. Conforming cross-references.

Sec. 6. Transitional and savings provisions.

Sec. 7. Repeals.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE; CONFORMITY WITH ORIGINAL INTENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to codify certain existing laws relating to the National Park System as title 54, United States Code, "National Park Service and Related Programs".

(b) CONFORMITY WITH ORIGINAL INTENT.—In the codification of laws by this Act, the intent is to conform to the understood policy, intent, and purpose of Congress in the original enactments, with such amendments and corrections as will remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections, in accordance with section 205(c)(1) of House Resolution No. 988, 93d Congress, as enacted into law by Public Law 93–554 (2 U.S.C. 285b(1)).

SEC. 3. ENACTMENT OF TITLE 54, UNITED STATES CODE.

Title 54, United States Code, "National Park Service and Related Programs", is enacted as follows:

 $\begin{array}{c} \textit{TITLE 54--NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND} \\ \textit{RELATED PROGRAMS} \end{array}$

Subtitle I—National Park System Division A—Establishment and General Administration

,	erai Aaministration	
Chap.		Sec.
1001.	General Provisions	100101
1003.	Establishment, Directors, and Other	
	Employees	100301
1005.	Areas of National Park System	100501
1007.	Resource Management	100701
1009.	Administration	100901
1011.	Donations	101101
1013.	Employees	101301
1015.	Transportation	101501
1017.	Financial Agreements	101701
1019.	Concessions and Commercial Use Au-	
	thorizations	101901
1021.	Privileges and Leases	102101
1023.	Programs and Organizations	102301
1025.	Museums	102501
1027.	Law Enforcement and Emergency As-	
	sistance	102701
1029.	Land Transfers	102901
1031.	Appropriations and Accounting	103101
1033.	National Military Parks	103301
1035	through 1047	Reserved
1049.	Miscellaneous	104901
D	sion B-System Units and Re-	

lated Areas—Reserved

Subtitle II—Outdoor Recreation Programs

2001. Coordination of Programs	200101
2003. Land and Water Conservation Fund	200301
2005. Urban Park and Recreation Recovery	
Program	200501
CAME III MAN A DOME	

Subtitle III—National Preservation Programs

Division A—Historic Preservation Subdivision 1—General Provisions 3001. Policy

3003. Definitions			
Subdivision	2— $Historic$	Preserva-	
tion Program			

300101

300301

302101

302301 302501

3021.	National Register of Historic Places
3023.	State Historic Preservation Programs
3025.	Certification of Local Governments
3027.	Historic Preservation Programs and

Authorities for Indian Tribes and
Native Hawaiian Organizations 302701