

The bills considered and passed en bloc are as follows:

WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE MEMORIAL AND SACRED SITE ACT

A bill (H.R. 165) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to complete all actions necessary for certain land to be held in restricted fee status by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGING AGENCY DATA GAPS AND ENSURING SAFETY FOR NA- TIVE COMMUNITIES ACT

A bill (S. 390) to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, and for other purposes, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 390

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Bridging Agency Data Gaps and Ensuring Safety for Native Communities Act” or the “BADGES for Native Communities Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—BRIDGING AGENCY DATA GAPS

Sec. 101. National Missing and Unidentified Persons System Tribal facilitator.

Sec. 102. Report on Indian country law enforcement personnel resources and need.

TITLE II—ENSURING SAFETY FOR NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Sec. 201. Demonstration program on Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement employment background checks.

Sec. 202. Missing or murdered response coordination grant program.

Sec. 203. GAO study on Federal law enforcement agency evidence collection, handling, and processing.

Sec. 204. Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal law enforcement officer counseling resources interdepartmental coordination.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DEATH INVESTIGATION.—The term “death investigation” has the meaning determined by the Attorney General.

(2) DEATH INVESTIGATION OF INTEREST TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The term “death investigation of interest to Indian Tribes” means a case involving—

(A) a death investigation into the death of an Indian; or

(B) a death investigation of a person found on, in, or adjacent to Indian land or a Village.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Deputy Bureau Director of the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(4) FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—The term “Federal law enforcement agency” means the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and any other Federal law enforcement agency that—

(A) has jurisdiction over crimes in Indian country; or

(B) investigates missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, death investigations of interest to Indian Tribes, unclaimed human remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes, or unidentified remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes.

(5) INDIAN.—The term “Indian” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(6) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term “Indian country” has the meaning given the term in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

(7) INDIAN LAND.—The term “Indian land” has the meaning given the term “Indian lands” in section 3 of the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 4302).

(8) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(9) MISSING PERSONS CASE OF INTEREST TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The term “missing persons case of interest to Indian Tribes” means a case involving—

(A) a missing Indian; or

(B) a missing person whose last known location is believed to be on, in, or adjacent to Indian land or a Village.

(10) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION DATABASES.—The term “national crime information databases” has the meaning given the term in section 534(f)(3) of title 28, United States Code.

(11) RELEVANT TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term “relevant Tribal organization” means, as applicable—

(A) a Tribal organization or an urban Indian organization; and

(B) a national or regional organization that—

(i) represents a substantial Indian constituency; and

(ii) has expertise in the fields of—

(I) human trafficking of Indians;

(II) human trafficking on Indian land or in a Village;

(III) violence against Indians;

(IV) missing or murdered Indigenous persons; or

(V) Tribal justice systems.

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

(13) SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASE OF INTEREST TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The term “sexual violence case of interest to Indian Tribes” means a case involving an allegation of sexual violence (as defined in section 204(a) of Public Law 90-284 (25 U.S.C. 1304(a))).

(14) TRIBAL JUSTICE OFFICIAL.—The term “Tribal justice official” has the meaning given the term “tribal justice official” in section 2 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801).

(15) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term “Tribal organization” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(16) UNCLAIMED HUMAN REMAINS CASE OF INTEREST TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The term “unclaimed human remains case of interest to Indian Tribes” means a case involving—

(A) unclaimed Indian remains identified by Federal, Tribal, State, or local law enforcement; or

(B) unclaimed human remains found on, in, or adjacent to Indian land or a Village.

(17) UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS CASE OF INTEREST TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The term “unidentified remains case of interest to Indian Tribes” means a case involving—

(A) unidentified Indian remains; or

(B) unidentified remains found on, in, or adjacent to Indian land or a Village.

(18) URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATION.—The term “urban Indian organization” has the

meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603).

(19) VILLAGE.—The term “Village” means the Alaska Native Village Statistical Area covering all or any portion of a Native village (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602)), as depicted on the applicable Tribal Statistical Area Program Verification Map of the Bureau of the Census.

TITLE I—BRIDGING AGENCY DATA GAPS SEC. 101. NATIONAL MISSING AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS SYSTEM TRIBAL FACILITATOR.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Attorney General shall appoint 1 or more Tribal facilitators for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.

(b) DUTIES.—The duties of a Tribal facilitator appointed under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) coordinating the reporting of information relating to missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, unclaimed human remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and unidentified remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes;

(2) consulting and coordinating with Indian Tribes and relevant Tribal organizations to address the reporting, documentation, and tracking of missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, unclaimed human remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and unidentified remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes;

(3) developing working relationships, and maintaining communication, with Indian Tribes and relevant Tribal organizations;

(4) providing technical assistance and training to Indian Tribes and relevant Tribal organizations, victim service advocates, medical examiners, coroners, and Tribal justice officials regarding—

(A) the gathering and reporting of information to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System; and

(B) working with non-Tribal law enforcement agencies to encourage missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, unclaimed human remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and unidentified remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes are reported to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System;

(5) coordinating with the Office of Tribal Justice, the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State law enforcement agencies, and the National Indian Country Training Initiative, as necessary; and

(6) conducting other training, information gathering, and outreach activities to improve resolution of missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, unclaimed human remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and unidentified remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes.

(c) REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—During the 3-year-period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Justice, shall submit to the Committees on Indian Affairs, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives an annual report describing the activities and accomplishments of the Tribal facilitators appointed under subsection (a) during the 1-year period preceding the date of the report.

(2) PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY.—Annually, the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Justice, shall

publish on a website publicly accessible information describing the activities and accomplishments of the Tribal facilitators appointed under subsection (a) during the 1-year period preceding the date of the publication.

SEC. 102. REPORT ON INDIAN COUNTRY LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL RESOURCES AND NEED.

(a) OFFICE OF JUSTICE SERVICES OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Section 3(c)(16) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(c)(16)) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) a list of the unmet—

“(i) staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel, including criminal investigators, medical examiners, coroners, forensic technicians, indigent defense staff, crime victim services staff, and prosecution staff, at Tribal and Bureau justice agencies, including the Missing and Murdered Unit of the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau;

“(ii) replacement and repair needs of Tribal and Bureau corrections facilities;

“(iii) infrastructure and capital needs for Tribal police and court facilities, including evidence storage and processing; and

“(iv) public safety and emergency communications and technology needs, including equipment and internet capacity needs; and”.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—

(1) DEFINITION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—In this subsection, the term “Department of Justice law enforcement agency” means each of—

(A) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(B) the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(C) the United States Marshals Service;

(D) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; and

(E) the Offices of the United States Attorneys.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each fiscal year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on Indian Affairs, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report for that fiscal year that includes—

(A) the number of full-time employees of each Department of Justice law enforcement agency that are assigned to work on criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country;

(B) the percentage of time the full-time employees, as identified under subparagraph (A), spend specifically working in Indian country;

(C) the turnover rate during the 5-year period preceding the report of full-time employees assigned to work on criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country;

(D) the average years of experience at the Department of Justice of full-time employees assigned to work on criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country;

(E) the number of vacant positions with responsibilities for criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country;

(F) an identification of expertise and skills necessary to achieve the strategic goals of the Department of Justice relating to public safety in Indian country;

(G) an estimate of the number of employees needed with specific skills and competencies to fulfill responsibilities assigned for criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country; and

(H) a list of measures identified to indicate whether and how the Department of Justice plans to execute its hiring, retention, and training strategies.

(3) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

(A) STUDY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which the first annual report is submitted under paragraph (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of unmet staffing identified by the Department of Justice law enforcement agencies tasked with work on criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—In conducting the study required under clause (i), the Comptroller General of the United States shall take into account the results of the most recent report, as of the date of enactment of this Act, relating to Indian country investigations and prosecutions prepared by the Attorney General pursuant to section 10(b) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2809(b)).

(B) REPORT.—On completion of the review under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Indian Affairs, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study, including, as appropriate, proposals for methods by which the Department of Justice can better measure its unmet staffing and other needs for Department of Justice law enforcement agencies tasked with work on criminal investigations and prosecutions in Indian country.

TITLE II—ENSURING SAFETY FOR NATIVE COMMUNITIES

SEC. 201. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ON BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a demonstration program for the purpose of conducting or adjudicating, in coordination with the Director, personnel background investigations for applicants for law enforcement positions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(2) BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY CLEARANCE DETERMINATIONS.—

(A) BIA INVESTIGATIONS.—As part of the demonstration program established under paragraph (1), the Secretary may carry out a background investigation, security clearance determination, or both a background investigation and a security clearance determination for an applicant for a law enforcement position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(B) AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into a memorandum of agreement with a State or local government, Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization to develop steps to expedite the process of receiving and obtaining access to information pertinent to background investigation and security clearance determinations for use in the demonstration program.

(3) SUNSET.—The demonstration program established under paragraph (1) shall terminate 5 years after the date of the commencement of the demonstration program.

(b) SUFFICIENCY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a background investigation conducted or adjudicated by the Secretary pursuant to the demonstration program established under subsection (a)(1) that results in the granting of a security clearance to an applicant for a law enforcement position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be sufficient to meet the applicable requirements of the Office of Personnel Management or other Federal agency for such investigations.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the demonstration pro-

gram is established under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Indian Affairs, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the demonstration program, which shall include a description of—

(1) the demonstration program and any recommended changes or updates to the demonstration program, including whether the demonstration program should be reauthorized;

(2) the number of background investigations carried out under the demonstration program;

(3) the costs, including any cost savings, associated with the investigation and adjudication process under the demonstration program;

(4) the processing times for the investigation and adjudication processes under the demonstration program; and

(5) any other information that the Secretary determines to be relevant.

SEC. 202. MISSING OR MURDERED RESPONSE COORDINATION GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT PROGRAM.—The Attorney General shall establish within the Office of Justice Programs a grant program under which the Attorney General shall make grants to eligible entities described in subsection (b) to carry out eligible activities described in subsection (c).

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the grant program established under subsection (a) an entity shall be—

(A) an Indian Tribe;

(B) a relevant Tribal organization;

(C) subject to paragraph (2), a State, in consortium with—

(i) 1 or more Indian Tribes; and

(ii) relevant Tribal organizations, if any;

(D) a consortium of 2 or more Indian Tribes or relevant Tribal organizations; or

(E) subject to paragraph (2), a consortium of 2 or more States in consortium with—

(i) 1 or more Indian Tribes; and

(ii) relevant Tribal organizations, if any.

(2) STATE ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible under subparagraph (C) or (E) of paragraph (1), a State shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the State—

(A)(i) reports missing persons cases in the State to the national crime information databases; or

(ii) if not, has a plan to do so using a grant received under the grant program established under subsection (a); and

(B) if data sharing between the State and the Indian Tribes and relevant Tribal organizations with which the State is in consortium is part of the intended use of the grant received under the grant program established under subsection (a), has entered into a memorandum of understanding with each applicable Indian Tribe and relevant Tribal organization.

(c) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under the grant program established under subsection (a) may use the grant—

(1) to establish a statewide or regional center—

(A) to document and track—

(i) missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes;

(ii) sexual violence cases of interest to Indian Tribes; and

(iii) death investigations of interest to Indian Tribes; and

(B) to input information regarding missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, unclaimed human remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and unidentified remains cases of interest to Indian Tribes into the

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System and the Missing Persons File in the National Crime Information Center;

(2) to establish a State or regional commission to respond to, and to improve coordination between Federal law enforcement agencies, and Tribal, State, and local law enforcement agencies of the investigation of, missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, sexual violence cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and death investigations of interest to Indian Tribes; and

(3) to document, develop, and disseminate resources for the coordination and improvement of the investigation of missing persons cases of interest to Indian Tribes, sexual violence cases of interest to Indian Tribes, and death investigations of interest to Indian Tribes, including to develop local or statewide rapid notification or communication systems for alerts and other information relating to those cases.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the grant program established under subsection (a)(1) \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

SEC. 203. GAO STUDY ON FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY EVIDENCE COLLECTION, HANDLING, AND PROCESSING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study—

(1) on the evidence collection, handling, response times, and processing procedures and practices of the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in exercising jurisdiction over crimes involving Indians or committed in Indian country;

(2) on barriers to evidence collection, handling, response times, and processing identified by the agencies referred to in paragraph (1);

(3) on the views of law enforcement officials at the agencies referred to in paragraph (1) and their counterparts within the Offices of the United States Attorneys concerning any relationship between—

(A) the barriers identified under paragraph (2); and

(B) United States Attorneys declination rates due to insufficient evidence; and

(4) that includes a description of barriers to evidence collection, handling, response times, and processing identified and faced by—

(A) Tribal law enforcement agencies; and

(B) State and local law enforcement agencies that exercise jurisdiction over Indian country.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Indian Affairs, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 204. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER COUNSELING RESOURCES INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General shall coordinate with the Director—

(1) to ensure that Federal training materials and culturally appropriate mental health and wellness programs are locally or regionally available to law enforcement officers working for the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or an Indian Tribe; and

(2) to determine whether law enforcement agencies operated by the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and

Indian Tribes are eligible to receive services under—

(A) the Law Enforcement Assistance Program of Federal Occupational Health of the Department of Health and Human Services; or

(B) any other law enforcement assistance program targeted to meet the needs of law enforcement officers working for law enforcement agencies operated by the Federal Government or an Indian Tribe.

VETERINARY SERVICES TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH IN RURAL COMMUNITIES ACT

A bill (S. 620) to provide public health veterinary services to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations for rabies prevention, and for other purposes, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 620

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 “Veterinary Services to Improve Public Health in Rural Communities Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services is uniquely suited to empower Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to address zoonotic disease threats in the communities they serve by providing public health veterinary services through a One Health approach that recognizes the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

SEC. 3. PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARY SERVICES.

Title II of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act is amended by inserting after section 223 (25 U.S.C. 1621v) the following:

“SEC. 224. PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARY SERVICES.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARY SERVICES.**—The term ‘public health veterinary services’ includes any of the following:

“(A) Spaying and neutering services for domestic animals.

“(B) Diagnoses.

“(C) Surveillance.

“(D) Epidemiology.

“(E) Control.

“(F) Prevention.

“(G) Elimination.

“(H) Vaccination.

“(I) Any other related service or activity that reduces the risk of zoonotic disease transmission or antimicrobial resistance in humans, food, or animals.

“(2) **ZOOBOTIC DISEASE.**—The term ‘zoonotic disease’ means a disease or infection that may be transmitted naturally from vertebrate animals to humans, or from humans to vertebrate animals.

“(b) **AUTHORIZATION FOR VETERINARY SERVICES.**—The Secretary, acting through the Service, may expend funds, directly or pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), for public health veterinary services to prevent and control zoonotic disease infection and transmission in Service areas where the risk for disease occurrence in humans and wildlife is endemic.

“(c) **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS; COORDINATION.**—In providing public health veterinary services under subsection (b), the Secretary may—

“(1) assign or deploy veterinary public health officers from the Commissioned Corps

of the Public Health Service to Service areas; and

“(2) coordinate and implement activities with—

“(A) the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

“(B) the Secretary of Agriculture.

“(d) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a biennial report on the use of funds, the assignment and deployment of veterinary public health officers from the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, data related to the monitoring and disease surveillance of zoonotic diseases, and related services provided under this section.”.

SEC. 4. APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES STUDY ON ORAL RABIES VACCINES IN ARCTIC REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a feasibility study—

(1) on the delivery of oral rabies vaccines to wildlife reservoir species that are directly or indirectly connected to the transmission of rabies to Tribal members living in Arctic regions of the United States; and

(2) that—

(A) evaluates the efficacy of the vaccines described in paragraph (1); and

(B) makes recommendations to improve the delivery of those vaccines.

SEC. 5. ONE HEALTH FRAMEWORK.

Section 2235(b) of the Prepare for and Respond to Existing Viruses, Emerging New Threats, and Pandemics Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–37(b)) is amended by striking “and the Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the Indian Health Service”.

ACCEPTING THE REQUEST TO REVOKE THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AT THE REQUEST OF THAT COMMUNITY

A bill (S. 621) to accept the request to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota at the request of that Community, and for other purposes, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 621

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

SECTION 1. REVOCATION OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY.

The request of the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota to surrender the charter of incorporation issued to that community and ratified on July 17, 1937, pursuant to section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”) (48 Stat. 988, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5124), is hereby accepted and that charter of incorporation is hereby revoked.

LEECH LAKE RESERVATION RESTORATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2025

A bill (S. 622) to amend the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Reservation Restoration Act to provide for the transfer of additional Federal land to the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe,