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HISTORY, JURISDICTION, AND SUMMARY
OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

DURING THE

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

1999-2000



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COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

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I. HISTORY AND JURISDICTION

A. *Summary.* In 1977, the Senate re-established the Committee on Indian Affairs, making it a temporary select committee [February 4, 1977, S. Res. 4, § 105, 95th Congress., 1st Sess. (1977), as amended]. The select committee was to disband at the close of the 95th Congress, but following several term extensions, the Senate voted to make the select committee permanent on June 6, 1984. The committee has jurisdiction to study the unique problems of American Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native peoples and to propose legislation to alleviate these difficulties. These issues include, but are not limited to, Indian education, economic development, land management, trust responsibilities, health care, and claims against the United States. Additionally, all legislation proposed by Members of the Senate that specifically pertains to American Indians, Native Hawaiians, or Alaska Natives is under the jurisdiction of the committee.

B. *History.* Until 1946, when a legislative reorganization act abolished both the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had been in existence since the early 19th century. After 1946, Indian affairs legislative and oversight jurisdiction was vested in subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. While this subcommittee arrangement may not have specifically reflected a diminishment of the consideration given Indian affairs by the Congress, the revised arrangement historically coincided with a 20-year hiatus in Indian affairs known as the "Termination Era"—a period in which the prevailing policy of the United States was to terminate the Federal relationship with Indian tribes or transfer jurisdiction over tribal lands to the States.

By the mid-1960's, this Termination philosophy was in decline as a failed policy and the Congress began to include Indian tribes in legislation designed to rebuild the social infrastructure of the Nation and provide economic opportunities for economically-depressed areas. In the early 1970's the Termination era was decisively ended with the enactment of the Menominee Restoration Act of 1973. Although a number of important legislative initiatives affecting Indians were enacted in the early 1970's, it became clear that the existing subcommittee structure was not providing an adequate forum for legislating appropriate solutions to problems confronting Indian country. Legislative jurisdiction over Indian affairs was fragmented among a number of committees. Overall, more than 10 committees in the Congress were responsible for Indian affairs, a situation which resulted in a sometimes disjointed treatment of Indian affairs and in an often haphazard development of Federal Indian policy.

C. *Re-establishment of committee.* In 1973, Senator James Abourezk introduced S.J. Res. 133 to establish a Federal commis-

sion to review all aspects of policy, law, and administration relating to affairs of the United States with American Indian tribes and people. The Senate and the House of Representatives both adopted S.J. Res. 133 and on January 2, 1975, the Resolution was signed into law by the President, thus establishing the American Indian Policy Review Commission [Public Law 93-580]. As the work of this Commission progressed, it became readily apparent that a full Senate committee with full legislative and oversight authority was needed to receive the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and to act upon its recommendations. Indeed, one of the final recommendations of the Commission was that a full-fledged Committee on Indian Affairs be established in the Senate.

At the same time the Commission was formulating its recommendation for the establishment of a Committee on Indian Affairs, the Senate was developing a far-reaching proposal for reorganization of the entire Senate committee system. Under this proposal, the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs under the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was to be abolished with its natural resource functions to be distributed among other newly formed Senate committees and its human resources functions to be transferred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

In view of the pending report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and its anticipated recommendations, however, the Senate revamped its committee reorganization proposal to include the establishment of a temporary select committee to receive the Commission's report and to act on its recommendations. Thus, there was included within S. Res. 4 of February 4, 1977, the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977, a provision to establish a Select Committee on Indian Affairs with full jurisdiction over all proposed legislation and other matters relating to Indian affairs. With the commencement of the 96th Congress, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was to expire and jurisdiction over Indian matters was to be transferred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

As the Select Committee on Indian Affairs grappled with the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the many other Indian issues that were presented to it during the 95th Congress, it became increasingly evident that if the Congress was to continue to meet its constitutional, legal, and historical responsibilities in the area of Indian affairs, an ongoing legislative committee with adequate expertise and resources should be re-established in the Senate.

S. Res. 405, to make the Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent committee of the Senate, was introduced by Senator Abourezk on February 22, 1978. The measure was amended by the Rules Committee to extend the life of the committee for 2 years until January 2, 1981, and was agreed to by the Senate on October 14, 1978. In the 96th Congress, Senator John Melcher, who was at the time chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, introduced S. Res. 448 to make it a permanent committee. The Resolution had 28 cosponsors, and was reported by the Rules Committee with an amendment to extend the select committee to January 2, 1984, and to expand the membership to seven members commencing

ing in the 97th Congress. S. Res. 448 was adopted by the Senate on December 11, 1980.

D. *Permanent committee.* On April 28, 1983, Senator Mark Andrews, chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs in the 98th Congress, introduced S. Res. 127 to make the committee a permanent committee. This Resolution had 28 cosponsors. On November 1, 1983, the Committee on Rules and Administration voted unanimously to report the Resolution without amendment, and the Resolution was so reported on November 2, 1983 [S. Rept. 98-294]. On November 18, the last day of the first session of the 98th Congress, the Senate agreed to an extension of the select committee to July 1, 1984, in order to allow time for later debate. By the time the Resolution was brought to the floor for consideration there were 60 cosponsors. On June 4, 1984, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was made a permanent committee of the Senate [S. Res. 127, 98th Congress, 2d Sess.]. In 1993, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was redesignated as the Committee on Indian Affairs [sec. 25, S. Res. 71, 103d Cong., 1st Sess.].

E. *Committee membership.* The number of members serving on the committee has expanded since its formation in 1977, revealing increasing interest among members of the Senate in Federal Indian policy. At the time the committee was formed in the 95th Congress, there were five members. The membership remained at five in the 96th Congress, but grew to seven in the 97th Congress and the 98th Congress. The membership increased to nine in the 99th Congress, and by the 101st Congress, the committee membership grew to 10. In the 102d Congress the membership of the committee expanded to 16 members. A further increase occurred in the beginning of the 103d Congress when the membership was expanded to 18.

In the 104th Congress, the Senate initially named 17 of its members to serve on the committee, and elected Senator John McCain as chairman and Senator Daniel K. Inouye as vice chairman. When Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell joined the Republican party in 1995, he was reappointed to the committee as a member of the majority. Consequently, the committee membership was reduced to 16 members as a result of Senator Paul Coverdell relinquishing membership on the committee in order to maintain the appropriate ratio between majority and minority members [9 to 7 rather than 10 to 7].

In the 105th Congress, the ratio of the committee was maintained at 8 to 6 as the number of members serving on the committee was reduced to 14, reflecting the retirements of Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Kansas Republican, and Senator Paul Simon, Illinois Democrat. In addition, Senator Don Nickles, Oklahoma Republican, relinquished committee membership to serve as Assistant Majority Leader of the Senate. In his stead, Senator James Inhofe, Oklahoma Republican, joined the committee as a first-time committee member.

In the 106th Congress, the number of members serving on the committee remained at 14 at a ratio of 8 to 6 with a Republican majority. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell remained chairman and Senator Daniel K. Inouye remained vice chairman. Members of the committee remained the same as those who served at the end of the 105th Congress.

II. JURISDICTION AND RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

A. EXCERPTS FROM SENATE RESOLUTION 4. THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM REORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1977 WERE AMENDED AND REVISED TO REFLECT MEMBERSHIP AND DESIGNATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE 106TH CONGRESS.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs:

Sec. 105(a)(1) There is established a Committee on Indian Affairs [hereafter in this section referred to as the "committee"] which shall consist of 14 members, 8 to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the majority leader, from among members of the majority party and 6 to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the minority leader, from among the members of the minority party. The committee shall select a chairman from among its members.

(2) A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business, except that the committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. The committee shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with this section and the rules of the Senate governing standing committees of the Senate.

(3) Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee.

(4) For purposes of paragraph 6 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the committee shall not be taken into account.

(b)(1) All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs shall be referred to the committee.

(2) It shall be the duty of the committee to conduct a study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of Indians, including but not limited to, Indian land management and trust responsibilities, Indian education, health, special services, and loan programs, and Indian claims against the United States.

(3) The committee shall from time to time report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise within its jurisdiction.

(c)(1) For the purposes of this resolution, the committee is authorized, in its discretion, (A) to make investigations

into any matter within its jurisdiction, (B) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (C) to employ personnel, (D) to hold hearings, (E) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, (F) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents, (G) to take depositions and other testimony, (H) to procure the services of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in accordance with the provisions of section 202(I) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (I) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(2) The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3) Subpoenas authorized by the committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman, or any member of the committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or any member signing the subpoena.

B. RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Senate Standing Rule XXVI requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedures of the committee and to publish those rules in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress. On January 6, 1999, the Committee on Indian Affairs held a business meeting during which the members of the committee unanimously adopted rules to govern the procedures of the committee. The rules adopted follow.

COMMITTEE RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 4, and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to the extent the provisions of such act are applicable to the Committee on Indian Affairs and supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the committee.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. The committee shall meet on the first Tuesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless for the convenience of the members, the chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. Hearings and business meetings of the committee shall be open to the public except when the chairman by a majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4(a). Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless the chairman of the committee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the committee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

(b). Each witness who is to appear before the committee shall file with the committee, at least 72 hours in advance of the hearing, an original and 75 printed copies of his or her written testimony. In addition, each witness shall provide an electronic copy of the testimony on a computer disk formatted and suitable for use by the committee.

(c). Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness unless the committee shall decide otherwise.

(d). The chairman and vice chairman or the ranking majority and minority members present at the hearing may each appoint one committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such time as the chairman and vice chairman or the ranking majority and minority members present may agree.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5(a). A legislative measure or subject shall be included in the agenda of the next following business meeting of the committee if a written request by a member for such inclusion has been filed with the chairman of the committee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the chairman of the committee to include legislative measures or subject on the committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b). Notice of, and the agenda for, any business meeting of the committee shall be provided to each member and made available to the public at least two days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is published except by the approval of a majority of the members of the committee. The clerk shall promptly notify absent members of any action taken by the committee on matters not included in the published agenda.

QUORUM

Rule 6(a). Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), 8 members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the committee. Consistent with Senate rules, a quorum is presumed to be present unless the absence of a quorum is noted by a member.

(b). A measure may be ordered reported from the committee unless an objection is made by a member, in which case a recorded vote of the members shall be required.

(c). One member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure before the committee.

VOTING

Rule 7(a). A recorded vote of the members shall be taken upon the request of any member.

(b). Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only for the date for which it is given and upon the terms published in the agenda for that date.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 8. Witnesses in committee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the chairman or vice chairman of the committee deems it to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee, and at the request of any member, any other witness, shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a financial statement, on forms to be perfected by the committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy. All such statements shall be made public by the committee unless the committee, in executive session, determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the committee are urged to make public a complete disclosure of their financial interests on forms to be perfected by the committee in the manner required in the case of Presidential nominees.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 9. No confidential testimony taken by, or confidential material presented to the committee or any report of the proceedings of a closed committee hearing or business meeting shall be made public in whole or in part by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the members of the committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 10. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open committee hearing tends to defame him or her or otherwise adversely affect his or her reputation may file with the committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony of evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 11. Any meeting or hearing by the committee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the sight, vision,

and hearing of members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 12. These rules may be amended only by a vote of a majority of all the members of the committee in a business meeting of the committee; provided, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the committee agenda for such meeting at least 7 days in advance of such meeting.

III. SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES FOR THE 106th CONGRESS

A. *Overview.* In the 106th Congress, a total of 83 bills and 3 resolutions were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs for consideration. The committee reported to the Senate for action a total of 39 bills and 2 resolutions; 30 of the bills reported by the committee became public law, either as a stand-alone bill or incorporated into larger bills. The committee also reported the nomination of 2 Presidential appointees who was subsequently confirmed by the Senate.

The committee held 72 hearings, 20 of which were oversight hearings with some involving multiple bills or issues. Several of the meetings were field hearings in locations throughout Indian country and Hawaii.

While the bills and resolutions considered by and acted upon by the committee covered a variety of issues, the foregoing statistics do not adequately reflect much of the committee's major activities during the 106th Congress. A number of bills that were considered by the committee were incorporated into multi-title legislation and enacted into law as part of other broader legislation, and action on a number of bills referred to the committee was made unnecessary by other action on similar companion legislation.

Similarly, the committee was substantially involved in efforts to develop proposals that were under consideration or incorporated within omnibus legislation over which other committees of the Senate had jurisdiction. For example, the committee considered measures aimed at Federal status and Federal recognition of certain tribes, land claim settlements, gaming, housing and employment services, health care, and others.

The committee also was actively involved through hearings, interactions with other committees, and floor consideration, in the budget resolutions and appropriations measures affecting Federal Indian programs during both the first and second sessions of the 106th Congress as far-reaching changes were proposed both in funding levels for Indian programs and in policy "riders" that would fundamentally alter longstanding principles of Federal Indian law in a wide variety of areas including, but not limited to, waivers of Indian tribal immunity from lawsuits with respect to contracting, tribal schools, self-governance funding, probate procedure, taxation on tribal government revenue, fractionation of Indian trust lands, taxation of lands placed in trust for Indian tribes, and restrictions on tribal government gaming operations.

Many of the issues considered by the committee in the 106th Congress are likely to resurface in the 107th and future Congresses.

B. *Legislation reported and enacted into law.* A number of bills over which the committee exercised its jurisdiction were reported

by the committee and signed into law by the President. These include bills that encourages Indian investment, business, and economic development [the Indian Tribal Economic Development and Contract Encouragement Act of 2000, S. 613, S. Rept. 106-150, H. Rept. 106-501, Public Law 106-179; the Indian Tribal Regulatory Reform and Business Development Act of 2000, S. 614, S. Rept. 106-151, Public Law 106-447; the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000, S. 2719, Public Law 106-464; the Indian Arts and Crafts Enforcement Act of 2000, S. 2872, S. Rept. 106-452, Public Law 106-497; and the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act Amendments of 2000, S. 1509, S. Rept. 106-277, Public Law 106-568; the Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act of 2000, S. 2665, S. Rept. 106-511, Public Law 106-568]; bills regarding housing [S. 225, S. Rept. 106-192, Public Law 106-568; and S. 400, S. Rept. 106-145, Public Law 106-568]; a bill to reduce the fractionated ownership of Indian Lands, and for other purposes [Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000, S. 1586, S. Rept. 106-361, Public Law 106-462]; legislation taking land into trust for tribes [for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, S. 1967, S. Rept. 106-307, Public Law 106-228; and for the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, S. 2102, S. Rept. 106-327, Public Law 106-423]; bills regarding the settlement of claims and the transfer and acquisition of tribal lands [for certain California tribes, S. 1840, S. Rept. 106-449, incorporated into Public Law 106-568; for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, H.R. 4643, incorporated into Public Law 106-568, S. Rept. 106-474, H. Rept. 106-855; for the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, S. 2792, H.R. 5398, incorporated into Public Law 106-568; for the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, H.R. 2484, H. Rept. 106-502, Public Law 106-217; for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, S. 964, S. Rept. 106-217, H. Rept. 106-944, Public Law 106-511; and for the Santo Domingo Pueblo land claims, S. 2917, S. Rept. 106-506, Public Law 106-425]; a bill regarding Self-Governance [S. 979, H.R. 1167, S. Rept. 106-221, incorporated into Public Law 106-260]; a bill expanding lease terms not to exceed 99 years on land held in trust for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians of the Guidiville Indian Rancheria [H.R. 1953, Public Law 106-216]; a bill to amend Public Law 105-188 to provide for the mineral leasing of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma [S. 944, S. Rept. 106-132, H. Rept. 106-338, Public Law 106-67]; bills that clarify and settle water rights claims [for the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes, S. 2508, H.R. 3112, S. Rept. 513, Public Law 106-554, Conf. Rept. 106-1033; for the Ak-Chin Indian Community, H.R. 2647, H. Rept. 106-598; S. Rept. 106-415, Public Law 106-285; for the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, S. 438, S. Rept. 106-200, Public Law 106-163; and a bill involving the Utah Ute Indian Tribes, S. 2350, S. Rept. 106-478, H.R. 3468, incorporated into Public Law 106-370]; a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation [H.R. 3051, Public Law 106-243]; a bill to authorize an interpretive center and related visitor facilities within the Four Corners Monument Tribal Park, and for other purposes [S. 28, S. Rept. 106-144, Public Law 106-143]; a bill to

amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act [S. 406, S. Rept. 106-152, H. Rept. 106-818 Part 1, Public Law 106-417]; a bill to provide technical and legal assistance for tribal justice systems and members of Indian tribes, and for other purposes [S. 1508, S. Rept. 106-219, H. Rept. 106-819 Part 1, Public Law 106-559]; a bill to authorize the construction of a Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place in Fort Pierre, South Dakota [S. 1658, H.R. 5528, incorporated into Public Law 106-568]; a bill to clarify status of and the Federal relationship to the Shawnee Tribe and its members [S. 3019, H.R. 5207, incorporated into Public Law 106-568]; a bill to restore Federal recognition to the Indians of the Graton Rancheria of California [H.R. 946, incorporated into Public Law 106-568, H. Rept. 106-677]; a bill establishing the American Indian Education Foundation [S. 1290, H.R. 3080, incorporated into Public Law 106-568]; and a bill making technical amendments to laws relating to Native Americans [S. 3031, S. Rept. 106-501, Public Law 106-568].

C. Legislation reported by the committee. A number of the bills over which the committee has jurisdiction were reported by the committee but were not enacted into law. These measures include a bill to amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to decrease the requisite blood quantum required for membership in the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo tribe [H.R. 1460, H. Rept. 106-830; S. Rept. 106-464]; a bill to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and for other purposes [S. 299, S. Rept. 106-148]; a bill to provide for business development and trade promotion for native Americans, and for other purposes [S. 401, S. Rept. 106-149]; a bill to provide for the Yankton Sioux Tribe and the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project, and for other purposes [S. 1148, S. Rept. 106-367]; a bill to amend title 36 of the United States Code to establish the American Indian Education Foundation, and for other purposes [S. 1290, S. Rept. 106-197]; a bill to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance abuse programs and services provided by Indian tribal governments, and for other purposes [S. 1507, S. Rept. 106-306]; a bill to amend the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act [S. 1929, S. Rept. 106-389]; a bill to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes [S. 2283, S. Rept. 106-406]; a bill to provide for the issuance of bonds to provide funding for the construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes [S. 2580, S. Rept. 106-497]; a bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools, and for other purposes [S. 2688, S. Rept. 106-467]; a bill to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes [S. 2899, S. Rept. 106-424]; and a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and for other purposes [S. 2920, S. Rept. 106-498].

D. Legislation given active consideration. A wide variety of bills were given active consideration by the committee. The committee

spent significant time continuing its review of legislation to ensure the rights of Indian tribal governments to conduct gaming activities on Indian lands, especially in light of the 1996 U.S. Supreme Court case *Seminole Tribe of Indians v. State of Florida*. These bills would provide a more comprehensive regulatory regime for Indian gaming activities, would establish minimum Federal standards for the conduct of gaming on Indian lands, and would provide for consideration by the National Indian Gaming Commission of self regulating activities by Indian tribes. In addition, the committee considered internet gaming legislation and its effect on tribes.

In 1994, Congress enacted the American Indian Trust Management Reform Act and the committee convened several oversight hearings on the Department of the Interior's efforts to reform trust management practices under the act. In addition, the committee held legislative hearings on amending the Act of 1994 to establish an oversight commission and an office of Special Trustee for data cleanup and internal control within the Department of the Interior.

A recurring theme and focus of the committee's attention was that of regulatory reform, self-governance and economic development on Indian lands. Legislation to require a more streamlined and targeted Federal approach to development was considered and reported by the committee and was ultimately passed into law. This legislation would also re-direct Federal resources to tourism and international trade activities by Indian tribes.

The committee also considered legislation and had hearings on issues involving natural resources of tribes, including land consolidation, land transfers, leasing, land into trust, energy as well as water rights claims and settlement. These bills offered tribes access to and more efficient utilization of their resources.

Health care remained a priority for the committee as it considered legislation reauthorizing the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act. The committee continued its consideration from the prior Congress of legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistance Secretary in the Department of Health and Human Services. A hearing to consider legislation on Medicaid and Medicare billing was also held.

Extensive hearings regarding legislation involving education, health care and the political, legal and trust relationship of Native Hawaiians were held by the committee. Other hearings and legislation considered by the committee involved tribal law enforcement, tribal justice systems, welfare, housing, roads, budget, Federal recognition, and agriculture.

E. Legislation referred to the committee. A wide variety of measures were introduced and referred to the committee including:

1. H.R. 795, a bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, and for other purposes.

2. H.R. 946, a bill to restore Federal recognition to the Indians of the Graton Rancheria of California.

3. H.R. 1460, a bill to amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to decrease the requisite blood quantum required for membership in the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe.

4. H.R. 1953, a bill to authorize leases for terms not to exceed 99 years on land held in trust for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians of the Guidiville Indian Rancheria.

5. H.R. 2484, a bill to provide that land which is owned by the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota but which is not held in trust by the United States for the Community may be leased or transferred by the Community without further approval by the United States.

6. H.R. 2647, a bill to amend the Act entitled "An Act relating to the water rights of the Ak-Chin Indian Community" to clarify certain provisions concerning the leasing of such water rights, and for other purposes.

7. H.R. 3051, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, to conduct a feasibility study on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

8. H.R. 4643, a bill to provide for the settlement of issues and claims related to the trust lands of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes.

9. S. Con. Res. 137, a concurrent resolution recognizing, appreciating, and remembering with dignity and respect the Native American men and women who have served the United States in military service.

10. S. Res. 156, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

11. S. Res. 277, a resolution commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Policy of Indian Self-Determination.

12. S. 28, a bill to authorize an interpretive center and related visitor facilities within the Four Corners Monument Tribal Park, and for other purposes.

13. S. 225, a bill to provide housing assistance to Native Hawaiians.

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

15. S. 339, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and for other purposes.

16. S. 390, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over four years totaling \$5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977, and for other purposes.

17. S. 399, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and for other purposes.

18. S. 400, a bill to provide technical corrections to the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, to improve the delivery of housing assistance to Indian tribes in a manner that recognizes the right of tribal self-governance, and for other purposes.

19. S. 401, a bill to provide for business development and trade promotion for native Americans, and for other purposes.

20. S. 406, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to make permanent the demonstration program that allows for direct billing of medicare, medicaid, and other third party payers, and to expand the eligibility under such program to other tribes and tribal organizations.

21. S. 421, a bill to approve a mutual settlement of the Water Rights of the Gila River Indian Community and the United States, on behalf of the community and the allottees, and Phelps Dodge Corporation, and for other purposes.

22. S. 437, a bill to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 333 Las Vegas Boulevard South in Las Vegas, NV, as the "Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse".

23. S. 438, a bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, and for other purposes.

24. S. 550, a bill to provide for the collection of certain State taxes from an individual who is not a member of an Indian tribe.

25. S. 611, a bill to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups, and for other purposes.

26. S. 612, a bill to provide for periodic Indian needs assessments, to require Federal Indian program evaluations; and for other purposes.

27. S. 613, a bill to encourage Indian economic development, to provide for the disclosure of Indian tribal sovereign immunity in contracts involving Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

28. S. 614, a bill to provide for regulatory reform in order to encourage investment, business, and economic development with respect to activities conducted on Indian lands.

29. S. 615, a bill to encourage Indian economic development, to provide for a framework to encourage and facilitate intergovernmental tax agreements, and for other purposes.

30. S. 692, a bill to prohibit Internet gambling, and for other purposes.

31. S. 739, a bill to amend the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to contract with qualified financial institutions for the investment of certain trust funds, and for other purposes.

32. S. 944, a bill to amend Public Law 105-188 to provide for the mineral leasing of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma.

33. S. 964, a bill to provide for equitable compensation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes.

34. S. 979, a bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

35. S. 985, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and for other purposes.

36. S. 1148, a bill to provide for the Yankton Sioux Tribe and the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project, and for other purposes.

37. S. 1213, a bill to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

38. S. 1290, a bill to amend title 36 of the United States Code to establish the American Indian Education Foundation, and for other purposes.

39. S. 1315, a bill to permit the leasing of oil and gas rights on certain lands held in trust for the Navajo Nation or allotted to a member of the Navajo Nation, in any case in which there is consent from a specified percentage interest in the parcel of land under consideration for lease.

40. S. 1507, a bill to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance abuse programs and services provided by Indian tribal governments, and for other purposes.

41. S. 1508, a bill to provide technical and legal assistance for tribal justice systems and members of Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

42. S. 1509, a bill to amend the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, to emphasize the need for job creation on Indian reservations, and for other purposes.

43. S. 1525, a bill to provide for equitable compensation of the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation in settlement of its claims concerning its contribution to the production of hydro-power by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes.

44. S. 1586, a bill to reduce the fractionated ownership of Indian Lands, and for other purposes.

45. S. 1587, a bill to amend the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 to establish within the Department of the Interior an Office of Special Trustee for Data Cleanup and Internal Control.

46. S. 1588, a bill to authorize the awarding of grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and to facilitate the recruitment of temporary employees to improve Native American participation in and assist in the conduct of the 2000 decennial census of population, and for other purposes.

47. S. 1589, a bill to amend the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994.

48. S. 1658, a bill to authorize the construction of a Reconciliation Place in Fort Pierre, SD, and for other purposes.

49. S. 1767, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve Native Hawaiian education programs, and for other purposes.

50. S. 1838, a bill to provide that certain income derived from an agreement between the Bios Forte Band of Chippewa Indians and the State of Minnesota shall not be considered income for purposes of Federal assistance eligibility.

51. S. 1839, a bill to provide that land which is owned by the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota but which is not held in trust by the United States for the Community may be leased or transferred by the Community without further approval by the United States.

52. S. 1840, a bill to provide for the transfer of public lands to certain California Indian tribes.

53. S. 1857, a bill to provide for conveyance of certain Navajo Nation lands located in northwestern New Mexico and to resolve con-

flicts among the members of such Nation who hold interests in allotments on such lands.

54. S. 1893, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from taking land into trust for Indian tribes for gaming purposes under certain conditions, and for other purposes.

55. S. 1913, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act relating to the water rights of the Ak-Chin Indian Community" to clarify certain provisions concerning the leasing of such water rights, and for other purposes.

56. S. 1929, a bill to amend the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.

57. S. 1967, a bill 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.

58. S. 2052, a bill to establish a demonstration project to authorize the integration and coordination of Federal funding dedicated to community, business, and the economic development of Native American communities.

59. S. 2102, a bill to provide to the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe a permanent land base within its aboriginal homeland, and for other purposes.

60. S. 2163, a bill to provide for a study of the engineering feasibility of a water exchange in lieu of electrification of the Chandler Pumping Plant at Prosser Diversion Dam, Washington.

61. S. 2282, a bill to encourage the efficient use of existing resources and assets related to Indian agricultural research, development and exports within the United States Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

62. S. 2283, a bill to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes.

63. S. 2350, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to certain water rights to Duchesne City, UT.

64. S. 2351, a bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian tribe of Utah, and for other purposes.

65. S. 2353, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the program for American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities under part A of title III.

66. S. 2508, a bill to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

67. S. 2526, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such act.

68. S. 2580, a bill to provide for the issuance of bonds to provide funding for the construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

69. S. 2633, a bill to restore Federal recognition to the Indians of the Graton Rancheria of California.

70. S. 2665, a bill to establish a streamlined process to enable the Navajo Nation to lease trust lands without having to obtain the ap-

proval of the Secretary of the Interior of individual leases, except leases for exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources.

71. S. 2688, a bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools, and for other purposes.

72. S. 2719, a bill to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans, and for other purposes.

73. S. 2771, a Bill to provide for Federal recognition of the Lower Muscogee-Creek Indian Tribe of Georgia, and for other purposes.

74. S. 2792, a bill to provide that land which is owned by the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana but which is not held in trust by the United States for the tribe may be leased or transferred by the tribe without further approval by the United States.

75. S. 2795, a bill to provide for the use and distribution of the funds awarded to the Western Shoshone identifiable group under Indian Claims Commission Docket Numbers 326-A-1, 326-A-3, 326-K, and for other purposes.

76. S. 2872, a bill to improve the cause of action for misrepresentation of Indian arts and crafts.

77. S. 2899, a bill to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

78. S. 2909, a bill to permit landowners to assert otherwise-available state law defenses against property claims by Indian tribes.

79. S. 2917, a bill to settle the land claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo.

80. S. 2920, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and for other purposes.

81. S. 2978, a bill to recruit and retain more qualified individuals to teach in Tribal Colleges or Universities.

82. S. 3013, a bill to make technical amendments concerning contracts affecting certain Indian tribes in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

83. S. 3019, a bill to clarify the Federal relationship to the Shawnee Tribe as a distinct Indian tribe, to clarify the status of the members of the Shawnee Tribe, and for other purposes.

84. S. 3031, a bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes.

85. S. 3114, a bill to provide loans for the improvement of telecommunications services on Indian reservations.

86. S. 3182, a bill to amend laws relating to the lands of the citizens of the Muscogee (Creek), Seminole, Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, historically referred to as the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.

F. *Oversight activity.* A substantial portion of the committee's hearing and investigatory energy was devoted to carrying out its authority and responsibility to provide oversight of the executive branch's implementation of Federal Indian law and policy. Many of the hearings led to the development of corrective legislation, which was the subject of further committee activity in the 106th Congress.

The hearings involved a host of issues ranging from Indian trust fund management, Bureau of Indian Affairs management practices

and reform activities, tort liability, cultural and religious issues, economic development, land issues, natural resources, Indian Arts and Crafts, transportation, welfare reform, health care, Native Hawaiians, native youth initiatives, gaming, the 2000 census and others.

IV. COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

106TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

A. Committee Hearings and Markups

February 10, 1999.—Confirmation Hearing for Montie Deer to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

February 24, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the Presidents Budget Request for Indian Programs for Fiscal Year 2000.

March 3, 1999.—Markup on the Committee's Budget Views & Estimates letter to the Budget Committee for Fiscal Year 2000.

March 3, 1999.—Joint Oversight Hearing with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the American Indian Trust Management Practices in the Department of the Interior.

March 17, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 400, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1999.

March 24, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 399, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Improvement Act of 1999.

April 14, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 [Public Law 104–193] [Welfare Reform].

April 20, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [Public Law 101–601] [NAGPRA].

April 21, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 401, the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion and Tourism Act of 1999.

April 28, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' capacity and mission.

May 4, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the Census 2000, Implementation in Indian Country.

May 12, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on Title VI of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997, HUBzones Implementation [Public Law 105–135].

May 19, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 613, the Indian Tribal Economic Development and Contract Encouragement Act of 1999; and S. 614, the Indian Tribal Regulatory Reform and Business Development Act of 1999.

May 26, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the Native American Youth Activities & Initiatives.

June 9, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on Internet Gaming.

June 16, 1999.—Business Meeting to markup S. 28, the Four Corners Interpretive Act; S. 400, to amend the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act [NAHASDA]; S. 401, Business Development and Trade Promotion for Native Americans; S. 613, to encourage Indian Economic Development; S. 614, Indian Tribal Regulatory Reform and Business Development Act; and S. 944, Mineral Leasing on Indian Lands in Oklahoma.

June 23, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the National Gambling Impact Study Commission Final Report.

June 30, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 438 , the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1999.

July 1, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 1290, the American Indian Education Foundation Act of 1999.

July 14, 1999.—Joint Oversight Hearing with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the General Accounting Office Report on the Planned Trust Fund Reform in the Department of the Interior.

July 15, 1999.—Business Meeting on the Committee Budget for 106th Congress.

July 21, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 985, the Intergovernmental Gaming Agreement Act of 1999.

July 28, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 979, the Tribal Self-Governance Amendments of 1999.

August 3, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 964, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act.

August 4, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 299, to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to Assistant Secretary for the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services; and S. 406, the Alaska Native and American Indian Direct Reimbursement Act of 1999.

September 15, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on the issue of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act and Contract Support Costs.

September 22, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 1587, a bill to amend the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 to establish within the Department of the Interior an Office of Special Trustee for Data Cleanup and Internal Control; and S. 1589, a bill to amend the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994.

September 29, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 1508 , the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 1999.

October 13, 1999.—Legislative Hearing on S. 1507, The Native American Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Consolidation Act of 1999.

October 20, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on Indian Reservation Roads and the Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century [TEA-21].

October 27, 1999.—Oversight Hearing on Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization [ESEA].

November 4, 1999.—Joint Hearing with House Resources Committee, on S. 1586 , the Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 1999; and S. 1315 and H.R. 3181, to permit the leasing of oil and gas rights on Navajo Indian trust and allotted lands.

November 30, 1999.—Field Legislative Hearing in Kaunakakai, Hawaii on S. 1767, the Native Hawaiian Education Reauthorization Act.

November 30, 1999.—Field Legislative Hearing in Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii on S. 1767, the Native Hawaiian Education Reauthorization Act.

December 1, 1999.—Field Legislative Hearing in Hilo, HI on S. 1767, the Native Hawaiian Education Reauthorization Act.

December 1, 1999.—Field Legislative Hearing in Wailuku, Maui, HI on S. 1767, the Native Hawaiian Education Reauthorization Act.

106TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

January 18, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Kalamaula, Molokai, HI on S. 1929, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 1999.

January 18, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Lihue, Kauai, HI on S. 1929, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 1999.

January 19, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Kahuli, Maui, HI on S. 1929, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 1999.

January 20, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Hilo, HI on S. 1929, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 1999.

January 20, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Honolulu, Oahu, HI on S. 1929, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 1999.

February 23, 2000.—Hearing on Fiscal Year 2001 President's Budget.

March 8, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on draft legislation to reauthorize the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

March 16, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Kailua, Kona, HI on S. 1929, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 1999.

March 21, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2102, a bill to establish a permanent homeland for the Timbisha Shoshone.

March 22, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 1586, Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 1999; and S. 1315, Oil and Gas Rights Leases of Navajo Indian Allotted Lands.

March 22, 2000.—Nomination Hearing for Thomas N. Slonaker to be Special Trustee for American Indians.

March 29, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 1507, Native American Alcohol and Substance Abuse; and S. 1509, Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1999

March 29, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 1967, 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 the Band.

April 5, 2000.—Business Meeting on the Nomination of Thomas N. Slonaker, to be Special Trustee for American Indian in the Department of the Interior.

April 5, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 612, the Indian Needs Assessment and Program Evaluation Act of 1999.

April 12, 2000.—Oversight Hearing on the Report of the National Academy for Public Administration on BIA Management Reforms.

April 26, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on draft legislation to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Tribally-Controlled Schools Act of 1998.

May 2, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2350, the Duchesne City Water Rights Conveyance Act; and S. 2351, Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act.

May 3, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 1929, to reauthorize the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act; S. 1967, to make technical corrections to land held in trust for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; and H.R. 2484, Lower Sioux land transfer.

May 10, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 2102, a bill to provide to the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe a permanent land base within its aboriginal homeland, and for other purposes; and H.R. 1953, to authorize leases for terms no to exceed 99 years on land held in trust for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians of the Guidiville Indian Rancheria.

May 10, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2526, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 2000.

May 17, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 1148, the Yankton Sioux Tribe and Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska Development Trust Fund Act; and S. 1658, to authorize the construction of a reconciliation place in Fort Pierre, SD.

May 17, 2000.—Oversight Hearing on implementation of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 [Public Law 101-644].

May 24, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 611, the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1999.

June 7, 2000.—Joint Hearing with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Subcommittee on Water and Power on S. 2508, the Colorado Ute Settlement Act Amendments of 2000, to provide for final settlement of water rights claims.

June 14, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 1586, A bill to reduce the fractionated ownership of Indian Lands, and for other purposes; S. 2508, A bill to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988; S. 2351, Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act; S. Res. 277, Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Policy of Indian Self-Determination; and H.R. 3051, Jicarilla Water Feasibility Study.

June 14, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2282, the Native American Agricultural Research, Development and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

June 22, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 1148, A bill to provide for the Yankton Sioux Tribe and the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project; S. 1658, A bill to authorize the construction of a reconciliation place in Fort Pierre, SD; and S. 2719, A bill to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans.

June 22, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on draft legislation on the Indian Trust Resolution Corporation.

June 28, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup H.R. 2647, to amend the Act entitled “An Act relating to the water rights of the Ak-Chin Indian Community”.

June 28, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2283, the Indian Tribal Surface Transportation Act of 2000, to amend the Transportation

Equity Act for the 21st Century [TEA-21] with respect to Indian tribes.

July 12, 2000.—Oversight Hearing on the Government Accounting Office and Bureau of Indian Affairs Reports on Risk Management and Tort Liability.

July 20, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2688, the Native American Languages Act Amendments Act of 2000.

July 25, 2000.—Oversight Hearing on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

July 26, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 2283, the Indian Tribal Surface Transportation Act of 2000; S. 2872, the Indian Arts and Crafts Enforcement Act of 2000; and H.R. 2647, Ak-Chin Water Use Amendments Act of 1999.

July 26, 2000.—Oversight Hearing on Activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

July 26, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2526, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 2000.

August 4, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in North Dakota on S. 2526, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 2000.

August 28, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Honolulu, Hawaii on S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

August 29, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Honolulu, Hawaii on S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

August 30, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Honolulu, HI on S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

August 31, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Honolulu, HI on S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

September 1, 2000.—Field Legislative Hearing in Honolulu, HI on S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

September 1, 2000.—Field Hearing in North Dakota on Individual Indian Money Accounts.

September 6, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 611, the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 2000; and S. 2282, the Native American Agriculture Research, Development, and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

September 6, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2580, the Indian School Construction Act.

September 14, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States Regarding the United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians.

September 14, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2899, to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians.

September 27, 2000.—Business Meeting to markup S. 1840, the California Indian Land Transfer Act; S. 2665, Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act of 2000; S. 2917, the Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000; H.R. 4643, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Claims Settlement Act; S. 2688, the Native

American Languages Act Amendments Act of 2000; S. 2580, the Indian School Construction Act; S. 3031, a bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; S. 2920, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Improvement Act of 2000; S. 2526, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 2000; H.R. 1460, to Amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to Decrease the Requisite Blood Quantum Required for Membership in the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe.

September 27, 2000.—Legislative Hearing on S. 2052, the Indian Tribal Development Consolidated Funding Act of 2000.

October 4, 2000.—Oversight Hearing on Alcohol and Law Enforcement in Alaska.

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2 What is Legislation? the bodies of laws enacted in a particular jurisdiction Why is it important? governs activities by public and private entities. 3 Legislation Overview ¶ Quick and Efficient Ways to use Lexis and Westlaw ¶ Annotated v. Unannotated Codes ¶ Does it really matter which you use? ¶ Uniform Laws ¶ Bill Tracking and Legislative History. 45 Compiled Legislative Histories Sources of Compiled Legislative Histories Federal Legislative Histories: an Annotated Bibliography and Index to Officially Published Sources Union List of Legislative Histories. 46 Getting Started For Legislative History Identify the statute Locate public law numbers for original enactment and pertinent amendments For Bill Tracking Identify the bill number. 47 Congressional Universe. 48. Federal Register of Legislation - Australian Government. Skip to primary navigation Skip to primary content. Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation Skip to Content. SearchOpen search. Advanced Search. This instrument repeals the Summary Courts Jurisdiction - Child Support (Assessment) Proclamation 2007 and the Summary Courts Jurisdiction - Child Support (Registration and Collection) Proclamation 2007, and states that, on and after 1 October 2017, proceedings under the Assessment Act or the Registration and Collection Act may not be instituted in, or transferred to, the Central Local Court, the Downing Centre Local Court, the Local Court Newtown and the Local Court North Sydney, all located in New South Wales (NSW). Administered by: Social Services.