

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 28, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406), to conduct a business meeting to consider the following items: Everglades Restoration, Water Resources development, and GSA Authorizations—(a) Multiple FY01 Prospectuses and (b) One FY02 Design Project.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 28, 2000, for an Open Executive Session to consider the chairman's Mark of the Marriage Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2000.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 28, 2000, at 11 a.m., to hold a business meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, June 28, 2000, at 2:30 p.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Building to mark up pending committee business to be followed by a hearing on S. 2283, to amend the Transportation Equity Act (TEA-21) to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, June 28, 2000, at 10 a.m., in SD226.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on European Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 28, 2000, at 2 p.m., to hold a hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 28, 2000, at 9 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY, TERRORISM AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, June 28 at 2 p.m., in SD226.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR—H.R. 4577

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent that Meredith Miller and Kathy Hogan Bruen, of my staff, be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the debate on this bill.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Laura Chow, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges during the debate on the Labor-HHS bill.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I further ask consent that Diane Lenz be granted access to the floor during consideration of my amendment.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Vinu Pillai, an intern, Nina Rossomando, a fellow, and Ellen Gerrity be allowed the privilege of the floor this afternoon.

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

GAMBLING ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Mr. BROWNBAC. Mr. President, I draw quick attention of the body to the amendment I hope to bring up sometime during the session—or on a freestanding bill—banning gambling on college athletics. There is currently only one State in the Union where you can bet on college sports. That is in Nevada. It is called the "Vegas Exception." That has led to a lot of problems of gambling on college athletics and on college campuses.

Also, one of the aspects I want to point out briefly—and why I want to bring this up yet this session of Congress because of the impact it is having on our young people—is the expansion into gambling and getting addicted.

We are finding that one of the leading gateways for young people to get into gambling is through sports gambling—betting on sporting events. That is one of the top two ways of getting young people involved. They are among the most susceptible to becoming addicted to gambling.

There is a study by the Harvard Medical School on addiction. It reported that college students are three times as likely to develop a severe gambling

problem as compared with other adults. It shows that the leading gateway for college students becoming addicted is through sports betting.

There is only one place in the country where it is legal. That is in Nevada. It is the "Vegas Exception." That provides this atmosphere where it is legal or thought to be legal in many places, and we are seeing this problem grow.

The NCAA is strongly supportive of this amendment. They want to get at this issue of gambling that is expanding exponentially across the country, and the problems they are having they want to be able to deal with so people will know there is a fair game that is going on. They want to deal with it now.

Some Members are opposed to this amendment. I simply stand here to say I am prepared to bring this amendment up at any time with limited debate—1 hour of debate equally divided between each side—and I am willing to go late into the night, as it is obvious now at this hour—to talk about this issue, get an up-or-down vote on it, and simply move forward. If the body agrees, let the body work its will. If the body disagrees, so be it. Let's move on.

This is an important issue to our young people, to our colleges, and to college athletics. These games should remain honest and not be influenced by gambling. We are even hearing of some referees now who are betting on games. It is causing people to question whether these are legitimate sporting events or fixed events on the point spread.

I simply continue to state to my colleagues that this is an important amendment on which I want to get a vote in this session of Congress. I am prepared to have limited debate at any point in time or bring the matter up as a freestanding bill so we are able to address it. I don't want to hold up other bills. I want to be able to get a vote on this particular item. We can do so in a limited time fashion. It is important that we get this addressed now.

FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION

Mr. BROWNBAC. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 625, H.R. 3051.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3051) 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.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

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

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

The bill (H.R. 3051) was read the third time and passed.

NATIVE AMERICAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, TRADE PROMOTION, AND TOURISM ACT OF 2000

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 630, S. 2719.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (S. 2719) to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

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

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

The bill (S. 2719) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2719

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 "Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

- (1) clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the United States Constitution recognizes the special relationship between the United States and Indian tribes;

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (8) despite the availability of abundant natural resources on Indian lands and a rich

cultural legacy that accords great value to self-determination, self-reliance, and independence, native Americans suffer high rates of unemployment, poverty, poor health, substandard housing, and associated social ills than those of any other group in the United States;

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (B) unreliable in availability; and

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

- (A) the resources of the private market;

- (B) adequate capital; and

- (C) technical expertise.

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

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

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

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

- (2) To promote private investment in the economies of Indian tribes and to encourage the sustainable development of resources of Indian tribes and Indian-owned businesses.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

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

- (3) INDIAN GOODS AND SERVICES.—The term "Indian goods and services" means—

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

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

- (C) services provided by eligible entities.

- (4) INDIAN LANDS.—

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

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

- (ii) the term "reservation" under—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (8) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

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

- (10) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term "tribal organization" has the meaning given that term in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(l)).

SEC. 4. OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

- (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of Commerce an office known as the Office of Native American Business Development (referred to in this Act as the "Office").

- (2) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Secretary, whose title shall be the Director of Native American Business Development (referred to in this Act as the "Director"). The Director shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall ensure the coordination of Federal programs that provide assistance, including financial and technical assistance, to eligible entities for increased business, the expansion of trade by eligible entities, and economic development on Indian lands.

- (2) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall coordinate Federal programs relating to Indian economic development, including any such program of the Department of the Interior, the Small Business Administration, the Department of Labor, or any other Federal agency charged with Indian economic development responsibilities.