

**SEC. 9. BLACK MOLD INFESTATION STUDY.**

*Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall—*

*(1) complete a study on the extent of black mold infestation of Native American housing in the United States; and*

*(2) submit to Congress a report that describes recommendations of the Secretary for means by which to address the infestation.*

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on September 12, 2002, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs reported out favorably S. 1210, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act, NAHASDA. The Indian Affairs Committee referred NAHASDA to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on August 28, 2002. According to the Senate Rules, all legislation affecting HUD's Indian Housing programs must be considered in the Banking Committee. This is bipartisan legislation that has the support of the National American Indian Housing Council, NAIHC.

The NAHASDA Reauthorization Act extends the program originally created in 1996. The bill makes very modest changes to update the legislation, including asking HUD to explore ways to increase tribal self-determination with regards to the NAHASDA block grant. It also asks HUD to do a study of black mold, which is apparently is a growing problem on reservations.

In 1996, Congress passed NAHASDA in order to strengthen federal housing assistance for tribal communities. NAHASDA provides block grants to Indian tribes or their tribally designated housing entities, TDHEs, for affordable housing activities that were previously under general housing programs, including public housing, section 8, Youthbuild, and homeless programs. Consolidating these funds into a block grant helps to meet the goal of self-determination for Indian tribes.

Since its passage, NAHASDA has achieved many successes. HUD reports that through NAHASDA, 25,000 new units of housing has been produced in Indian communities. In spite of NAHASDA's successes, many of the people in these communities still live in severely substandard housing. According to the NAIHC, Native American housing is said to be six to eight times more crowded than the national average. Furthermore, it is estimated that 1 out of every 5 Indian homes lacks complete plumbing; and 40 percent of homes on Indian lands are overcrowded. These figures demonstrate the need for affordable housing programs, like NAHASDA, that benefit Native American communities.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the bill to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act which is an important step in strengthening Federal housing assistance for tribal authorities. I urge prompt consideration of this legislation by the full Congress. I wish to thank Senators INOUE and CAMPBELL

for their work on this bill during deliberations in the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, I wish to thank Senator SARBANES for his leadership in moving this bill quickly through the Banking Committee.

Throughout my 16 years in Congress, I have been dismayed by the living conditions of Native Americans. On numerous occasions, it has been documented that Native Americans have the worst housing conditions in the United States. Rampant overcrowding, homelessness, and a crumbling housing stock plague our tribal communities, and South Dakota has seen some of the worst conditions overall. Our tribes suffer from anywhere between 50 to 80 percent unemployment on Native American reservations. According to the Housing Assistance Council, South Dakota contains 10 counties that are inhabited by 30 to 65 percent of persons below poverty.

NAHASDA was originally passed in 1996 to strengthen Federal housing assistance to tribal communities. NAHASDA provides block grants to Indian tribes for affordable housing activities that were previously under general housing programs, including public housing, section 8, Youthbuild, and homeless programs. I believe that consolidating these funds in a block grant to tribes helps meet the goal of self-determination for Indian tribes.

NAHASDA has proven to be a vast improvement over the previous way that housing assistance was provided to tribes. The Federal Government must end the practice of treating our first Americans as third class citizens. As this bill is considered by the full Senate, I will continue to press my colleagues for their full support.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1210), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today—maybe I should say tonight—it adjourn until the hour of 12 noon, Monday, October 7, 2002; that on Monday, immediately following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there be a period for

morning business until 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the first half under the control of Senator WYDEN, and the second half under the control of the Republican leader or his designee; that at 1 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S.J. Res. 45, with the time until 4 p.m. equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak up to 15 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I announce on behalf of the majority leader that we should move to as many Iraq speeches as quickly as we can. Not everyone can give their speeches on Wednesday. It is possible someone might attempt to invoke cloture on this legislation. If that, in fact, were the case, everyone should be aware that following Thursday, we would be in postcloture if someone decided to file it on Tuesday. So everyone should be aware of that and move forward with the speeches as quickly as possible.

There will be no votes on Monday, Mr. President.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2002

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:09 p.m., adjourned until Monday, October 7, 2002, at 12 noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 4, 2002:

##### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

ROBERT J. BATTISTA, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2007, VICE WILMA B. LIEBMAN, TERM EXPIRING.

WILMA B. LIEBMAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 27, 2006, VICE PETER J. HURTGEN.

##### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

##### To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W. WAGNER, 0000

##### IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

##### To be major

ERRISH NASSER G. ABU, 0000  
ZAIGHAM H. ANSARI, 0000  
ERIC L. BERNING, 0000  
JAMES P. BROOKS, 0000  
ROSEMARY PHILLIPS CARDOSI, 0000  
BLAINE J. CASHMORE, 0000  
NAILI A. CHEN, 0000  
BRADLEY R. DAVIS, 0000  
DONALD D. DILWORTH, 0000  
DANIEL H. DUFFY, 0000  
MATTHEW J. FICENEC, 0000  
GILBERT A. FIELD, 0000