

said, "Old man," he said, "is this bird alive or is he dead?" Knowing that if he said he was alive, he would crush him, and if he said he was dead, he would release him. And the old gentleman said to him, "Young man, it is up to you." When you say whether this bill will pass or die, to my colleagues on this side of the aisle, it's up to you. But the American people are watching, and they will suffer.

I urge you to reconsider and vote "yes" on this legislation not just to make a point, but to make a difference for the American people.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in support of the U.S. Manufacturing Enhancement Act of 2010, H.R. 4380. This bill seeks to bolster manufacturing across the country through reductions and suspensions of duty taxes on non-competitive industrial goods. American manufacturing companies will be able to save considerably on production costs due to the decreased prices of industrial materials. I believe this legislation is essential to saving American manufacturing by creating jobs all across the country and by improving the competitiveness of American manufacturing in the global market. It will ease the pressure on American manufacturers at a time when it is most necessary.

American manufacturing is in dire need of government support. From the years 2002–2007, the GDP of America's private manufacturing sector expanded at 2.3% per year, an adequate growth rate. In 2008, the GDP declined by 2.5%, and last year, the GDP growth rate plummeted by 5.3%. Congress must act to reverse this trend. This bill is projected to expand the GDP by billions of dollars.

Locally, the Cook County unemployment rate currently stands at 10.7%. As a major industrial center of the U.S., Chicago businesses will benefit significantly from this bill. It will produce tens of thousands of jobs nationwide and many in the Chicago area. The bill is supported by over 130 companies as well as the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Reducing the cost of industrial materials will create jobs, boost revenues, and put the U.S. in a better position to compete on the international market.

I strongly believe the U.S. Manufacturing Enhancement Act of 2010 is critical to the future of American manufacturing, and I look forward to seeing this bill move through the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4380, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2010

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 725) to protect Indian arts and crafts through the improvement of applicable criminal proceedings, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION B—TRIBAL LAW AND ORDER

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010".

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

DIVISION B—TRIBAL LAW AND ORDER

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings; purposes.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

Sec. 4. Severability.

Sec. 5. Jurisdiction of the State of Alaska.

Sec. 6. Effect.

TITLE I—FEDERAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND COORDINATION

Sec. 101. Office of Justice Services responsibilities.

Sec. 102. Disposition reports.

Sec. 103. Prosecution of crimes in Indian country.

Sec. 104. Administration.

TITLE II—STATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND COORDINATION

Sec. 201. State criminal jurisdiction and resources.

Sec. 202. State, tribal, and local law enforcement cooperation.

TITLE III—EMPOWERING TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

Sec. 301. Tribal police officers.

Sec. 302. Drug enforcement in Indian country.

Sec. 303. Access to national criminal information databases.

Sec. 304. Tribal court sentencing authority.

Sec. 305. Indian Law and Order Commission.

Sec. 306. Exemption for tribal display materials.

TITLE IV—TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Sec. 401. Indian alcohol and substance abuse.

Sec. 402. Indian tribal justice; technical and legal assistance.

Sec. 403. Tribal resources grant program.

Sec. 404. Tribal jails program.

Sec. 405. Tribal probation office liaison program.

Sec. 406. Tribal youth program.

Sec. 407. Improving public safety presence in rural Alaska.

TITLE V—INDIAN COUNTRY CRIME DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION SHARING

Sec. 501. Tracking of crimes committed in Indian country.

Sec. 502. Criminal history record improvement program.

TITLE VI—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROSECUTION AND PREVENTION

Sec. 601. Prisoner release and reentry.

Sec. 602. Domestic and sexual violence offense training.

Sec. 603. Testimony by Federal employees.

Sec. 604. Coordination of Federal agencies.

Sec. 605. Sexual assault protocol.

Sec. 606. Study of IHS sexual assault and domestic violence response capabilities.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) *FINDINGS.*—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States has distinct legal, treaty, and trust obligations to provide for the public safety of Indian country;

(2) Congress and the President have acknowledged that—

(A) tribal law enforcement officers are often the first responders to crimes on Indian reservations; and

(B) tribal justice systems are often the most appropriate institutions for maintaining law and order in Indian country;

(3) less than 3,000 tribal and Federal law enforcement officers patrol more than 56,000,000 acres of Indian country, which reflects less than ½ of the law enforcement presence in comparable rural communities nationwide;

(4) the complicated jurisdictional scheme that exists in Indian country—

(A) has a significant negative impact on the ability to provide public safety to Indian communities;

(B) has been increasingly exploited by criminals; and

(C) requires a high degree of commitment and cooperation among tribal, Federal, and State law enforcement officials;

(5)(A) domestic and sexual violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women has reached epidemic proportions;

(B) 34 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetimes; and

(C) 39 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women will be subject to domestic violence;

(6) Indian tribes have faced significant increases in instances of domestic violence, burglary, assault, and child abuse as a direct result of increased methamphetamine use on Indian reservations; and

(7) crime data is a fundamental tool of law enforcement, but for decades the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice have not been able to coordinate or consistently report crime and prosecution rates in tribal communities.

(b) *PURPOSES.*—The purposes of this division are—

(1) to clarify the responsibilities of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments with respect to crimes committed in Indian country;

(2) to increase coordination and communication among Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies;

(3) to empower tribal governments with the authority, resources, and information necessary to safely and effectively provide public safety in Indian country;

(4) to reduce the prevalence of violent crime in Indian country and to combat sexual and domestic violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women;

(5) to prevent drug trafficking and reduce rates of alcohol and drug addiction in Indian country; and

(6) to increase and standardize the collection of criminal data and the sharing of criminal history information among Federal, State, and tribal officials responsible for responding to and investigating crimes in Indian country.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In this division:

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

(2) *INDIAN TRIBE.*—The term "Indian tribe" has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a).

(3) *SECRETARY.*—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) *TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.*—The term "tribal government" means the governing body of a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(b) *INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT REFORM ACT.*—Section 2 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) The term ‘tribal justice official’ means—
 “(A) a tribal prosecutor;
 “(B) a tribal law enforcement officer; or
 “(C) any other person responsible for investigating or prosecuting an alleged criminal offense in tribal court.”.

SEC. 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this division, an amendment made by this division, or the application of such a provision or amendment to any individual, entity, or circumstance, is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remaining provisions of this division, the remaining amendments made by this division, and the application of those provisions and amendments to individuals, entities, or circumstances other than the affected individual, entity, or circumstance shall not be affected.

SEC. 5. JURISDICTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

Nothing in this Act limits, alters, expands, or diminishes the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, any subdivision of the State of Alaska, or any Indian tribe in that State.

SEC. 6. EFFECT.

Nothing in this Act confers on an Indian tribe criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians.

TITLE I—FEDERAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND COORDINATION

SEC. 101. OFFICE OF JUSTICE SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801) is amended—

- (1) by striking paragraph (8);
- (2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (2) through (8), respectively;
- (3) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (1) and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order; and
- (4) in paragraph (1) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)), by striking “Division of Law Enforcement Services” and inserting “Office of Justice Services”.

(b) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE.—Section 3 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (b), by striking “(b) There is hereby established within the Bureau a Division of Law Enforcement Services which” and inserting the following:

“(b) OFFICE OF JUSTICE SERVICES.—There is established in the Bureau an office, to be known as the ‘Office of Justice Services’, that”;

- (2) in subsection (c)—
 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Division of Law Enforcement Services” and inserting “Office of Justice Services”;
- (B) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
 (D) by adding at the end the following:

- “(10) the development and provision of dispatch and emergency and E-911 services;
- “(11) communicating with tribal leaders, tribal community and victims’ advocates, tribal justice officials, indigent defense representatives, and residents of Indian country on a regular basis regarding public safety and justice concerns facing tribal communities;
- “(12) conducting meaningful and timely consultation with tribal leaders and tribal justice officials in the development of regulatory policies and other actions that affect public safety and justice in Indian country;
- “(13) providing technical assistance and training to tribal law enforcement officials to gain access and input authority to utilize the National Criminal Information Center and other national crime information databases pursuant to section 534 of title 28, United States Code;
- “(14) in coordination with the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (g) of section 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3732), collecting, analyzing, and reporting data regarding Indian country crimes on an annual basis;

“(15) on an annual basis, sharing with the Department of Justice all relevant crime data, including Uniform Crime Reports, that the Office of Justice Services prepares and receives from tribal law enforcement agencies on a tribe-by-tribe basis to ensure that individual tribal governments providing data are eligible for programs offered by the Department of Justice;

“(16) submitting to the appropriate committees of Congress, for each fiscal year, a detailed spending report regarding tribal public safety and justice programs that includes—

“(A)(i) the number of full-time employees of the Bureau and tribal governments who serve as—

- “(I) criminal investigators;
- “(II) uniform police;
- “(III) police and emergency dispatchers;
- “(IV) detention officers;
- “(V) executive personnel, including special agents in charge, and directors and deputies of various offices in the Office of Justice Services; and

“(VI) tribal court judges, prosecutors, public defenders, appointed defense counsel, or related staff; and

“(ii) the amount of appropriations obligated for each category described in clause (i) for each fiscal year;

“(B) a list of amounts dedicated to law enforcement and corrections, vehicles, related transportation costs, equipment, inmate transportation costs, inmate transfer costs, replacement, improvement, and repair of facilities, personnel transfers, detailees and costs related to their details, emergency events, public safety and justice communications and technology costs, and tribal court personnel, facilities, indigent defense, and related program costs;

“(C) a list of the unmet staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel (including indigent defense and prosecution staff) at tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs justice agencies, the replacement and repair needs of tribal and Bureau corrections facilities, needs for tribal police and court facilities, and public safety and emergency communications and technology needs; and

“(D) the formula, priority list or other methodology used to determine the method of disbursement of funds for the public safety and justice programs administered by the Office of Justice Services;

“(17) submitting to the appropriate committees of Congress, for each fiscal year, a report summarizing the technical assistance, training, and other support provided to tribal law enforcement and corrections agencies that operate relevant programs pursuant to self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts with the Secretary; and

“(18) promulgating regulations to carry out this Act, and routinely reviewing and updating, as necessary, the regulations contained in subchapter B of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).”;

(3) in subsection (d)—
 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Division of Law Enforcement Services” and inserting “Office of Justice Services”;

(B) in paragraph (4)(i), in the first sentence, by striking “Division” and inserting “Office of Justice Services”;

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “Division of Law Enforcement Services” each place it appears and inserting “Office of Justice Services”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) LONG-TERM PLAN FOR TRIBAL DETENTION PROGRAMS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau, in coordination with the Department of Justice and in consultation with tribal leaders, tribal courts, tribal law enforcement officers, and tribal corrections officials, shall submit to Congress a long-term plan to address incarceration in Indian country, including—

“(1) a description of proposed activities for—
 “(A) the construction, operation, and maintenance of juvenile (in accordance with section 4220(a)(3) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2453(a)(3)) and adult detention facilities (including regional facilities) in Indian country;
 “(B) contracting with State and local detention centers, upon approval of affected tribal governments; and

“(C) alternatives to incarceration, developed in cooperation with tribal court systems;

“(2) an assessment and consideration of the construction of Federal detention facilities in Indian country; and

“(3) any other alternatives as the Secretary, in coordination with the Attorney General and in consultation with Indian tribes, determines to be necessary.”.

(c) LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 4 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2803) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “), or” and inserting “or offenses processed by the Central Violations Bureau); or”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—
 (A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, or” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraphs (B) and (C), by striking “reasonable grounds” each place it appears and inserting “probable cause”;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by adding “or” at the end; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(D)(i) the offense involves—
 “(I) a misdemeanor controlled substance offense in violation of—

“(aa) the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.);

“(bb) title IX of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (21 U.S.C. 862a et seq.); or

“(cc) section 731 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (21 U.S.C. 865);

“(II) a misdemeanor firearms offense in violation of chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code;

“(III) a misdemeanor assault in violation of chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code; or

“(IV) a misdemeanor liquor trafficking offense in violation of chapter 59 of title 18, United States Code; and

“(ii) the employee has probable cause to believe that the individual to be arrested has committed, or is committing, the crime.”.

SEC. 102. DISPOSITION REPORTS.

Section 10 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2809) is amended by striking subsections (a) through (d) and inserting the following:

“(a) COORDINATION AND DATA COLLECTION.—

“(1) INVESTIGATIVE COORDINATION.—Subject to subsection (c), if a law enforcement officer or employee of any Federal department or agency terminates an investigation of an alleged violation of Federal criminal law in Indian country without referral for prosecution, the officer or employee shall coordinate with the appropriate tribal law enforcement officials regarding the status of the investigation and the use of evidence relevant to the case in a tribal court with authority over the crime alleged.

“(2) INVESTIGATION DATA.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall compile, on an annual basis and by Field Division, information regarding decisions not to refer to an appropriate prosecuting authority cases in which investigations had been opened into an alleged crime in Indian country, including—

“(A) the types of crimes alleged;

“(B) the statuses of the accused as Indians or non-Indians;

“(C) the statuses of the victims as Indians or non-Indians; and

“(D) the reasons for deciding against referring the investigation for prosecution.

“(3) PROSECUTORIAL COORDINATION.—Subject to subsection (c), if a United States Attorney declines to prosecute, or acts to terminate prosecution of, an alleged violation of Federal criminal

law in Indian country, the United States Attorney shall coordinate with the appropriate tribal justice officials regarding the status of the investigation and the use of evidence relevant to the case in a tribal court with authority over the crime alleged.

“(4) PROSECUTION DATA.—The United States Attorney shall submit to the Native American Issues Coordinator to compile, on an annual basis and by Federal judicial district, information regarding all declinations of alleged violations of Federal criminal law that occurred in Indian country that were referred for prosecution by law enforcement agencies, including—

“(A) the types of crimes alleged;

“(B) the statuses of the accused as Indians or non-Indians;

“(C) the statuses of the victims as Indians or non-Indians; and

“(D) the reasons for deciding to decline or terminate the prosecutions.

“(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Attorney General shall submit to Congress annual reports containing, with respect to the applicable calendar year, the information compiled under paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (a)—

“(1) organized—

“(A) in the aggregate; and

“(B)(i) for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Field Division; and

“(ii) for United States Attorneys, by Federal judicial district; and

“(2) including any relevant explanatory statements.

“(c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section requires any Federal agency or official to transfer or disclose any confidential, privileged, or statutorily protected communication, information, or source to an official of any Indian tribe.

“(2) FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.—Nothing in this section affects or limits the requirements of Rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

“(3) REGULATIONS.—The Attorney General shall establish, by regulation, standards for the protection of the confidential or privileged communications, information, and sources described in this section.”

SEC. 103. PROSECUTION OF CRIMES IN INDIAN COUNTRY.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL PROSECUTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 543 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including the appointment of qualified tribal prosecutors and other qualified attorneys to assist in prosecuting Federal offenses committed in Indian country”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) INDIAN COUNTRY.—In this section, the term ‘Indian country’ has the meaning given that term in section 1151 of title 18.”

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSULTATION.—It is the sense of Congress that, in appointing attorneys under section 543 of title 28, United States Code, to serve as special prosecutors in Indian country, the Attorney General should consult with tribal justice officials of each Indian tribe that would be affected by the appointment.

(b) TRIBAL LIAISONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 13. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY TRIBAL LIAISONS.

“(a) APPOINTMENT.—The United States Attorney for each district that includes Indian country shall appoint not less than 1 assistant United States Attorney to serve as a tribal liaison for the district.

“(b) DUTIES.—The duties of a tribal liaison shall include the following:

“(1) Coordinating the prosecution of Federal crimes that occur in Indian country.

“(2) Developing multidisciplinary teams to combat child abuse and domestic and sexual violence offenses against Indians.

“(3) Consulting and coordinating with tribal justice officials and victims’ advocates to address any backlog in the prosecution of major crimes in Indian country in the district.

“(4) Developing working relationships and maintaining communication with tribal leaders, tribal community and victims’ advocates, and tribal justice officials to gather information from, and share appropriate information with, tribal justice officials.

“(5) Coordinating with tribal prosecutors in cases in which a tribal government has concurrent jurisdiction over an alleged crime, in advance of the expiration of any applicable statute of limitation.

“(6) Providing technical assistance and training regarding evidence gathering techniques and strategies to address victim and witness protection to tribal justice officials and other individuals and entities that are instrumental to responding to Indian country crimes.

“(7) Conducting training sessions and seminars to certify special law enforcement commissions to tribal justice officials and other individuals and entities responsible for responding to Indian country crimes.

“(8) Coordinating with the Office of Tribal Justice, as necessary.

“(9) Conducting such other activities to address and prevent violent crime in Indian country as the applicable United States Attorney determines to be appropriate.

“(c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section limits the authority of any United States Attorney to determine the duties of a tribal liaison officer to meet the needs of the Indian tribes located within the relevant Federal district.

“(d) ENHANCED PROSECUTION OF MINOR CRIMES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each United States Attorney serving a district that includes Indian country is authorized and encouraged—

“(A) to appoint Special Assistant United States Attorneys pursuant to section 543(a) of title 28, United States Code, to prosecute crimes in Indian country as necessary to improve the administration of justice, and particularly when—

“(i) the crime rate exceeds the national average crime rate; or

“(ii) the rate at which criminal offenses are declined to be prosecuted exceeds the national average declination rate;

“(B) to coordinate with applicable United States district courts regarding scheduling of Indian country matters and holding trials or other proceedings in Indian country, as appropriate;

“(C) to provide to appointed Special Assistant United States Attorneys appropriate training, supervision, and staff support; and

“(D) to provide technical and other assistance to tribal governments and tribal court systems to ensure that the goals of this subsection are achieved.

“(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSULTATION.—It is the sense of Congress that, in appointing Special Assistant United States Attorneys under this subsection, a United States Attorney should consult with tribal justice officials of each Indian tribe that would be affected by the appointment.”

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EVALUATIONS OF TRIBAL LIAISONS.—

(A) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(i) many residents of Indian country rely solely on United States Attorneys’ offices to prosecute felony and misdemeanor crimes occurring on Indian land; and

(ii) tribal liaisons have dual obligations of—

(I) coordinating prosecutions of Indian country crime; and

(II) developing relationships with residents of Indian country and serving as a link between Indian country residents and the Federal justice process.

(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Attorney General should—

(i) take all appropriate actions to encourage the aggressive prosecution of all Federal crimes committed in Indian country; and

(ii) when appropriate, take into consideration the dual responsibilities of tribal liaisons described in subparagraph (A)(ii) in evaluating the performance of the tribal liaisons.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) OFFICE OF TRIBAL JUSTICE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4 of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 3653) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (7) as paragraphs (3) through (8), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Tribal Justice.”

(2) STATUS.—Title I of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 is amended—

(A) by redesignating section 106 (25 U.S.C. 3666) as section 107; and

(B) by inserting after section 105 (25 U.S.C. 3665) the following:

“SEC. 106. OFFICE OF TRIBAL JUSTICE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, the Attorney General shall establish the Office of Tribal Justice as a component of the Department.

“(b) PERSONNEL AND FUNDING.—The Attorney General shall provide to the Office of Tribal Justice such personnel and funds as are necessary to establish the Office of Tribal Justice as a component of the Department under subsection (a).

“(c) DUTIES.—The Office of Tribal Justice shall—

“(1) serve as the program and legal policy advisor to the Attorney General with respect to the treaty and trust relationship between the United States and Indian tribes;

“(2) serve as the point of contact for federally recognized tribal governments and tribal organizations with respect to questions and comments regarding policies and programs of the Department and issues relating to public safety and justice in Indian country; and

“(3) coordinate with other bureaus, agencies, offices, and divisions within the Department of Justice to ensure that each component has an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely consultation with tribal leaders in the development of regulatory policies and other actions that affect—

“(A) the trust responsibility of the United States to Indian tribes;

“(B) any tribal treaty provision;

“(C) the status of Indian tribes as sovereign governments; or

“(D) any other tribal interest.”

(b) NATIVE AMERICAN ISSUES COORDINATOR.—The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) (as amended by section 103(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 14. NATIVE AMERICAN ISSUES COORDINATOR.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Executive Office for United States Attorneys of the Department of Justice a position to be known as the ‘Native American Issues Coordinator’.

“(b) DUTIES.—The Native American Issues Coordinator shall—

“(1) coordinate with the United States Attorneys that have authority to prosecute crimes in Indian country;

“(2) coordinate prosecutions of crimes of national significance in Indian country, as determined by the Attorney General;

“(3) coordinate as necessary with other components of the Department of Justice and any

relevant advisory groups to the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General; and

“(4) carry out such other duties as the Attorney General may prescribe.”

TITLE II—STATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND COORDINATION

SEC. 201. STATE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION AND RESOURCES.

(a) CONCURRENT AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES.—Section 401(a) of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1321(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through “The consent of the United States” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 401. ASSUMPTION BY STATE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

“(a) CONSENT OF UNITED STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The consent of the United States”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.—At the request of an Indian tribe, and after consultation with and consent by the Attorney General, the United States shall accept concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute violations of sections 1152 and 1153 of title 18, United States Code, within the Indian country of the Indian tribe.”

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 1162 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), at the request of an Indian tribe, and after consultation with and consent by the Attorney General—

“(1) sections 1152 and 1153 shall apply in the areas of the Indian country of the Indian tribe; and

“(2) jurisdiction over those areas shall be concurrent among the Federal Government, State governments, and, where applicable, tribal governments.”

SEC. 202. STATE, TRIBAL, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION.

The Attorney General may provide technical and other assistance to State, tribal, and local governments that enter into cooperative agreements, including agreements relating to mutual aid, hot pursuit of suspects, and cross-deputization for the purposes of—

- (1) improving law enforcement effectiveness;
- (2) reducing crime in Indian country and nearby communities; and
- (3) developing successful cooperative relationships that effectively combat crime in Indian country and nearby communities.

TITLE III—EMPOWERING TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 301. TRIBAL POLICE OFFICERS.

(a) FLEXIBILITY IN TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SERVING INDIAN COUNTRY.—Section 3(e) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(e)) (as amended by section 101(b)(4)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “(e)(1) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(e) STANDARDS OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE AND CLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS.—

“(1) STANDARDS OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING.—The training standards established under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) shall be consistent with standards accepted by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation commission for law enforcement officers attending similar programs; and

“(ii) shall include, or be supplemented by, instruction regarding Federal sources of authority and jurisdiction, Federal crimes, Federal rules of criminal procedure, and constitutional law to bridge the gap between State training and Federal requirements.

“(C) TRAINING AT STATE, TRIBAL, AND LOCAL ACADEMIES.—Law enforcement personnel of the Office of Justice Services or an Indian tribe may satisfy the training standards established under subparagraph (A) through training at a State or tribal police academy, a State, regional, local, or tribal college or university, or other training academy (including any program at a State, regional, local, or tribal college or university) that meets the appropriate Peace Officer Standards of Training.

“(D) MAXIMUM AGE REQUIREMENT.—Pursuant to section 3307(e) of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary may employ as a law enforcement officer under section 4 any individual under the age of 47, if the individual meets all other applicable hiring requirements for the applicable law enforcement position.”

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “Agencies” and inserting “agencies”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR TRIBAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Justice Services shall develop standards and deadlines for the provision of background checks to tribal law enforcement and corrections officials.

“(B) TIMING.—If a request for a background check is made by an Indian tribe that has contracted or entered into a compact for law enforcement or corrections services with the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), the Office of Justice Services shall complete the check not later than 60 days after the date of receipt of the request, unless an adequate reason for failure to respond by that date is provided to the Indian tribe in writing.”

(b) SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSIONS.—Section 5 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2804) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) The Secretary may enter into an agreement” and inserting the following:

“(a) AGREEMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, the Secretary shall establish procedures to enter into memoranda of agreement”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(2) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT.—

“(A) TRAINING SESSIONS IN INDIAN COUNTRY.—“(i) IN GENERAL.—The procedures described in paragraph (1) shall include the development of a plan to enhance the certification and provision of special law enforcement commissions to tribal law enforcement officials, and, subject to subsection (d), State and local law enforcement officials, pursuant to this section.

“(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The plan under clause (i) shall include the hosting of regional training sessions in Indian country, not less frequently than biannually, to educate and certify candidates for the special law enforcement commissions.

“(B) MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and tribal law enforcement agencies, shall develop minimum requirements to be included in special law enforcement commission agreements pursuant to this section.

“(ii) SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENTS.—Each agreement entered into pursuant to this section shall reflect the status of the applicable certified individual as a Federal law enforcement officer under subsection (f), acting within the scope of the duties described in section 3(c).

“(iii) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary determines that all applicable requirements under

clause (i) are met, the Secretary shall offer to enter into a special law enforcement commission agreement with the Indian tribe.”

(c) INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUNDATION.—The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VII—INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUNDATION

“SEC. 701. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) BOARD.—The term ‘Board’ means the Board of Directors of the Foundation.

“(2) BUREAU.—The term ‘Bureau’ means the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“(3) COMMITTEE.—The term ‘Committee’ means the Committee for the Establishment of the Indian Law Enforcement Foundation established under section 702(e)(1).

“(4) FOUNDATION.—The term ‘Foundation’ means the Indian Law Enforcement Foundation established under section 702.

“(5) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

“SEC. 702. INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUNDATION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall establish, under the laws of the District of Columbia and in accordance with this title, a foundation, to be known as the ‘Indian Law Enforcement Foundation’.

“(2) FUNDING DETERMINATIONS.—No funds, gift, property, or other item of value (including any interest accrued on such an item) acquired by the Foundation shall—

“(A) be taken into consideration for purposes of determining Federal appropriations relating to the provision of public safety or justice services to Indians; or

“(B) otherwise limit, diminish, or affect the Federal responsibility for the provision of public safety or justice services to Indians.

“(b) NATURE OF CORPORATION.—The Foundation—

“(1) shall be a charitable and nonprofit federally chartered corporation; and

“(2) shall not be an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

“(c) PLACE OF INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE.—The Foundation shall be incorporated and domiciled in the District of Columbia.

“(d) DUTIES.—The Foundation shall—

“(1) encourage, accept, and administer, in accordance with the terms of each donation, private gifts of real and personal property, and any income from or interest in such gifts, for the benefit of, or in support of, public safety and justice services in American Indian and Alaska Native communities; and

“(2) assist the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian tribal governments in funding and conducting activities and providing education to advance and support the provision of public safety and justice services in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

“(e) COMMITTEE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUNDATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a committee, to be known as the ‘Committee for the Establishment of the Indian Law Enforcement Foundation’, to assist the Secretary in establishing the Foundation.

“(2) DUTIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Committee shall—

“(A) carry out such activities as are necessary to incorporate the Foundation under the laws of the District of Columbia, including acting as incorporators of the Foundation;

“(B) ensure that the Foundation qualifies for and maintains the status required to carry out this section, until the date on which the Board is established;

“(C) establish the constitution and initial bylaws of the Foundation;

“(D) provide for the initial operation of the Foundation, including providing for temporary or interim quarters, equipment, and staff; and

“(E) appoint the initial members of the Board in accordance with the constitution and initial bylaws of the Foundation.

“(f) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Directors shall be the governing body of the Foundation.

“(2) POWERS.—The Board may exercise, or provide for the exercise of, the powers of the Foundation.

“(3) SELECTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the number of members of the Board, the manner of selection of the members (including the filling of vacancies), and the terms of office of the members shall be as provided in the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—The Board shall be composed of not less than 7 members.

“(ii) INITIAL VOTING MEMBERS.—The initial voting members of the Board—

“(1) shall be appointed by the Committee not later than 180 days after the date on which the Foundation is established; and

“(1) shall serve for staggered terms.

“(iii) QUALIFICATION.—The members of the Board shall be United States citizens with knowledge or experience regarding public safety and justice in Indian and Alaska Native communities.

“(C) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Board shall not receive compensation for service as a member, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of the Foundation.

“(g) OFFICERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The officers of the Foundation shall be—

“(A) a Secretary, elected from among the members of the Board; and

“(B) any other officers provided for in the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(2) CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER.—

“(A) SECRETARY.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of the Foundation may serve, at the direction of the Board, as the chief operating officer of the Foundation.

“(B) APPOINTMENT.—The Board may appoint a chief operating officer in lieu of the Secretary of the Foundation under subparagraph (A), who shall serve at the direction of the Board.

“(3) ELECTION.—The manner of election, term of office, and duties of the officers of the Foundation shall be as provided in the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(h) POWERS.—The Foundation—

“(1) shall adopt a constitution and bylaws for the management of the property of the Foundation and the regulation of the affairs of the Foundation;

“(2) may adopt and alter a corporate seal;

“(3) may enter into contracts;

“(4) may acquire (through gift or otherwise), own, lease, encumber, and transfer real or personal property as necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the Foundation;

“(5) may sue and be sued; and

“(6) may perform any other act necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Foundation.

“(i) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The principal office of the Foundation shall be located in the District of Columbia.

“(2) ACTIVITIES; OFFICES.—The activities of the Foundation may be conducted, and offices may be maintained, throughout the United States in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of the Foundation.

“(j) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The Foundation shall comply with the law on service of process of each State in which the Foundation is incor-

porated and of each State in which the Foundation carries on activities.

“(k) LIABILITY OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND AGENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall be liable for the acts of the officers, employees, and agents of the Foundation acting within the scope of the authority of the officers, employees, and agents.

“(2) PERSONAL LIABILITY.—A member of the Board shall be personally liable only for gross negligence in the performance of the duties of the member.

“(l) RESTRICTIONS.—

“(1) LIMITATION ON SPENDING.—Beginning with the fiscal year following the first full fiscal year during which the Foundation is in operation, the administrative costs of the Foundation shall not exceed the percentage described in paragraph (2) of the sum of—

“(A) the amounts transferred to the Foundation under subsection (n) during the preceding fiscal year; and

“(B) donations received from private sources during the preceding fiscal year.

“(2) PERCENTAGES.—The percentages referred to in paragraph (1) are—

“(A) for the first 2 fiscal years described in that paragraph, 25 percent;

“(B) for the following fiscal year, 20 percent; and

“(C) for each fiscal year thereafter, 15 percent.

“(3) APPOINTMENT AND HIRING.—The appointment of officers and employees of the Foundation shall be subject to the availability of funds.

“(4) STATUS.—A member of the Board or officer, employee, or agent of the Foundation shall not by reason of association with the Foundation be considered to be an officer, employee, or agent of the United States.

“(m) AUDITS.—The Foundation shall comply with section 10101 of title 36, United States Code, as if the Foundation were a corporation under part B of subtitle II of that title.

“(n) FUNDING.—For each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015, out of any unobligated amounts available to the Secretary, the Secretary may use to carry out this section not more than \$500,000.

SEC. 703. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT.

“(a) PROVISION OF SUPPORT BY SECRETARY.—Subject to subsection (b), during the 5-year period beginning on the date on which the Foundation is established, the Secretary—

“(1) may provide personnel, facilities, and other administrative support services to the Foundation;

“(2) may provide funds for initial operating costs and to reimburse the travel expenses of the members of the Board; and

“(3) shall require and accept reimbursements from the Foundation for—

“(A) services provided under paragraph (1); and

“(B) funds provided under paragraph (2).

“(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursements accepted under subsection (a)(3)—

“(1) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the applicable appropriations account; and

“(2) shall be chargeable for the cost of providing services described in subsection (a)(1) and travel expenses described in subsection (a)(2).

“(c) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES.—The Secretary may continue to provide facilities and necessary support services to the Foundation after the termination of the 5-year period specified in subsection (a) if the facilities and services are—

“(1) available; and

“(2) provided on reimbursable cost basis.”.

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating title V (25 U.S.C. 458bbb et seq.) as title VIII and moving the title so as to appear at the end of the Act;

(2) by redesignating sections 501, 502, and 503 (25 U.S.C. 458bbb, 458bbb-1, 458bbb-2) as sections 801, 802, and 803, respectively; and

(3) in subsection (a)(2) of section 802 and paragraph (2) of section 803 (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking “section 501” and inserting “section 801”.

(e) ACCEPTANCE AND ASSISTANCE.—Section 5 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2804) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) ACCEPTANCE OF ASSISTANCE.—The Bureau may accept reimbursement, resources, assistance, or funding from—

“(1) a Federal, tribal, State, or other government agency; or

“(2) the Indian Law Enforcement Foundation established under section 701(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.”.

SEC. 302. DRUG ENFORCEMENT IN INDIAN COUNTRY.

(a) EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS.—Section 502 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 872) is amended in subsections (a)(1) and (c), by inserting “tribal,” after “State,” each place it appears.

(b) PUBLIC-PRIVATE EDUCATION PROGRAM.—Section 503 of the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996 (21 U.S.C. 872a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “tribal,” after “State,”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”.

(c) COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.—Section 503 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 873) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “tribal,” after “State,” each place it appears; and

(B) in paragraphs (6) and (7), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State” each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”.

(d) POWERS OF ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.—Section 508(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 878(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”.

(e) EFFECT OF GRANTS.—Nothing in this section or any amendment made by this section—

(1) allows the grant to be made to, or used by, an entity for law enforcement activities that the entity lacks jurisdiction to perform; or

(2) has any effect other than to authorize, award, or deny a grant of funds to a federally recognized Indian tribe for the purposes described in the relevant grant program.

SEC. 303. ACCESS TO NATIONAL CRIMINAL INFORMATION DATABASES.

(a) ACCESS TO NATIONAL CRIMINAL INFORMATION DATABASES.—Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4), by inserting “Indian tribes,” after “the States,”;

(2) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—The Attorney General shall permit tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies—

“(1) to access and enter information into Federal criminal information databases; and

“(2) to obtain information from the databases.”;

(3) by redesignating the second subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(4) in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, tribal,” after “Federal”.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall ensure that tribal law enforcement officials that meet applicable Federal or State requirements be permitted access to national crime information databases.

(2) SANCTIONS.—For purpose of sanctions for noncompliance with requirements of, or misuse of, national crime information databases and information obtained from those databases, a tribal law enforcement agency or official shall be treated as Federal law enforcement agency or official.

(3) NCIC.—Each tribal justice official serving an Indian tribe with criminal jurisdiction over Indian country shall be considered to be an authorized law enforcement official for purposes of access to the National Crime Information Center of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 304. TRIBAL COURT SENTENCING AUTHORITY.

(a) INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.—Section 202 of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1302), is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “No Indian tribe” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No Indian tribe”;

(2) in subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1))—

(A) in paragraph (6) by inserting “(except as provided in subsection (b)) after ‘assistance of counsel for his defense’”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7)(A) require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel and unusual punishments;

“(B) except as provided in subparagraph (C), impose for conviction of any 1 offense any penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of 1 year or a fine of \$5,000, or both;

“(C) subject to subsection (b), impose for conviction of any 1 offense any penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of 3 years or a fine of \$15,000, or both; or

“(D) impose on a person in a criminal proceeding a total penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of 9 years;”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) OFFENSES SUBJECT TO GREATER THAN 1-YEAR IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE GREATER THAN \$5,000.—A tribal court may subject a defendant to a term of imprisonment greater than 1 year but not to exceed 3 years for any 1 offense, or a fine greater than \$5,000 but not to exceed \$15,000, or both, if the defendant is a person accused of a criminal offense who—

“(1) has been previously convicted of the same or a comparable offense by any jurisdiction in the United States; or

“(2) is being prosecuted for an offense comparable to an offense that would be punishable by more than 1 year of imprisonment if prosecuted by the United States or any of the States.

“(c) RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS.—In a criminal proceeding in which an Indian tribe, in exercising powers of self-government, imposes a total term of imprisonment of more than 1 year on a defendant, the Indian tribe shall—

“(1) provide to the defendant the right to effective assistance of counsel at least equal to that guaranteed by the United States Constitution; and

“(2) at the expense of the tribal government, provide an indigent defendant the assistance of a defense attorney licensed to practice law by any jurisdiction in the United States that applies appropriate professional licensing standards and effectively ensures the competence and professional responsibility of its licensed attorneys;

“(3) require that the judge presiding over the criminal proceeding—

“(A) has sufficient legal training to preside over criminal proceedings; and

“(B) is licensed to practice law by any jurisdiction in the United States;

“(4) prior to charging the defendant, make publicly available the criminal laws (including regulations and interpretative documents), rules of evidence, and rules of criminal procedure (including rules governing the recusal of judges in appropriate circumstances) of the tribal government; and

“(5) maintain a record of the criminal proceeding, including an audio or other recording of the trial proceeding.

“(d) SENTENCES.—In the case of a defendant sentenced in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), a tribal court may require the defendant—

“(1) to serve the sentence—

“(A) in a tribal correctional center that has been approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for long-term incarceration, in accordance with guidelines to be developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (in consultation with Indian tribes) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010;

“(B) in the nearest appropriate Federal facility, at the expense of the United States pursuant to the Bureau of Prisons tribal prisoner pilot program described in section 304(c) of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010;

“(C) in a State or local government-approved detention or correctional center pursuant to an agreement between the Indian tribe and the State or local government; or

“(D) in an alternative rehabilitation center of an Indian tribe; or

“(2) to serve another alternative form of punishment, as determined by the tribal court judge pursuant to tribal law.

“(e) DEFINITION OF OFFENSE.—In this section, the term ‘offense’ means a violation of a criminal law.

“(f) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section affects the obligation of the United States, or any State government that has been delegated authority by the United States, to investigate and prosecute any criminal violation in Indian country.”.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress that includes—

(1) a description of the effectiveness of enhanced tribal court sentencing authority in curtailing violence and improving the administration of justice on Indian lands; and

(2) a recommendation of whether enhanced sentencing authority should be discontinued, enhanced, or maintained at the level authorized under this division.

(c) BUREAU OF PRISONS TRIBAL PRISONER PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall establish a pilot program under which the Bureau of Prisons shall accept offenders convicted in tribal court pursuant to section 202 of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1302) (as amended by this section), subject to the conditions described in paragraph (2).

(2) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of participation in the pilot program described in paragraph (1), the tribal court shall submit to the Attorney General a request for confinement of the offender, for approval by the Attorney General (or a designee) by not later than 30 days after the date of submission.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—Requests for confinement shall be limited to offenders convicted of a violent crime (comparable to the violent crimes described in section 1153(a) of title 18, United States Code) for which the sentence includes a term of imprisonment of 2 or more years.

(C) CUSTODY CONDITIONS.—The imprisonment by the Bureau of Prisons shall be subject to the conditions described in section 5003 of title 18, United States Code, regarding the custody of State offenders, except that the offender shall be placed in the nearest available and appropriate Federal facility, and imprisoned at the expense of the United States.

(D) CAP.—The Bureau of Prisons shall confine not more than 100 tribal offenders at any time.

(3) RESCINDING REQUESTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The applicable tribal government shall retain the authority to rescind the request for confinement of a tribal offender by the Bureau of Prisons under this paragraph at any time during the sentence of the offender.

(B) RETURN TO TRIBAL CUSTODY.—On rescission of a request under subparagraph (A), a tribal offender shall be returned to tribal custody.

(4) REASSESSMENT.—If tribal court demand for participation in this pilot program exceeds 100 tribal offenders, a representative of the Bureau of Prisons shall notify Congress.

(5) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of establishment of the pilot program, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report describing the status of the program, including recommendations regarding the future of the program, if any.

(6) TERMINATION.—Except as otherwise provided by an Act of Congress, the pilot program under this paragraph shall expire on the date that is 4 years after the date on which the program is established.

(d) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—Section 1007(b) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2996f(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) to provide legal assistance with respect to any criminal proceeding, except to provide assistance to a person charged with an offense in an Indian tribal court;”.

SEC. 305. INDIAN LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION.

The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) (as amended by section 104(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 15. INDIAN LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the Indian Law and Order Commission (referred to in this section as the ‘Commission’).

“(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 9 members, of whom—

“(A) 3 shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with—

“(i) the Attorney General; and

“(ii) the Secretary;

“(B) 2 shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Chairpersons of the Committees on Indian Affairs and the Judiciary of the Senate;

“(C) 1 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Vice Chairperson and Ranking Member of the Committees on Indian Affairs and the Judiciary of the Senate;

“(D) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Chairpersons of the Committees on the Judiciary and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

“(E) 1 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Ranking Members of the Committees on the Judiciary and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY.—Each member of the Commission shall have significant experience and expertise in—

“(A) the Indian country criminal justice system; and

“(B) matters to be studied by the Commission.

“(3) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The President, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate shall consult before the appointment of members of the Commission under paragraph (1) to achieve, to the maximum extent practicable, fair and equitable representation of various points of view with respect to the matters to be studied by the Commission.

“(4) TERM.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

“(5) TIME FOR INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of the members of the Commission

shall be made not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

“(6) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled—

“(A) in the same manner in which the original appointment was made; and

“(B) not later than 60 days after the date on which the vacancy occurred.

“(c) OPERATION.—

“(1) CHAIRPERSON.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall select 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Commission.

“(2) MEETINGS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

“(B) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting shall take place not later than 30 days after the date described in paragraph (1).

“(3) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

“(4) RULES.—The Commission may establish, by majority vote, any rules for the conduct of Commission business, in accordance with this Act and other applicable law.

“(d) COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RELATING TO INDIAN COUNTRY.—The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study of law enforcement and criminal justice in tribal communities, including—

“(1) jurisdiction over crimes committed in Indian country and the impact of that jurisdiction on—

“(A) the investigation and prosecution of Indian country crimes; and

“(B) residents of Indian land;

“(2) the tribal jail and Federal prisons systems and the effect of those systems with respect to—

“(A) reducing Indian country crime; and

“(B) rehabilitation of offenders;

“(3)(A) tribal juvenile justice systems and the Federal juvenile justice system as relating to Indian country; and

“(B) the effect of those systems and related programs in preventing juvenile crime, rehabilitating Indian youth in custody, and reducing recidivism among Indian youth;

“(4) the impact of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) on—

“(A) the authority of Indian tribes;

“(B) the rights of defendants subject to tribal government authority; and

“(C) the fairness and effectiveness of tribal criminal systems; and

“(5) studies of such other subjects as the Commission determines relevant to achieve the purposes of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010.

“(e) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Taking into consideration the results of the study under paragraph (1), the Commission shall develop recommendations on necessary modifications and improvements to justice systems at the tribal, Federal, and State levels, including consideration of—

“(1) simplifying jurisdiction in Indian country;

“(2) improving services and programs—

“(A) to prevent juvenile crime on Indian land;

“(B) to rehabilitate Indian youth in custody; and

“(C) to reduce recidivism among Indian youth;

“(3) adjustments to the penal authority of tribal courts and exploring alternatives to incarceration;

“(4) the enhanced use of chapter 43 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as ‘the Federal Magistrates Act’) in Indian country;

“(5) effective means of protecting the rights of victims and defendants in tribal criminal justice systems (including defendants incarcerated for a period of less than 1 year);

“(6) changes to the tribal jails and Federal prison systems; and

“(7) other issues that, as determined by the Commission, would reduce violent crime in Indian country.

“(f) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a report that contains—

“(1) a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission; and

“(2) the recommendations of the Commission for such legislative and administrative actions as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

“(g) POWERS.—

“(1) HEARINGS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers to be advisable to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section.

“(B) PUBLIC REQUIREMENT.—The hearings of the Commission under this paragraph shall be open to the public.

“(2) WITNESS EXPENSES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A witness requested to appear before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and allowances as are paid to witnesses under section 1821 of title 28, United States Code.

“(B) PER DIEM AND MILEAGE.—The fees and allowances for a witness shall be paid from funds made available to the Commission.

“(3) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL, TRIBAL, AND STATE AGENCIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from a Federal agency such information as the Commission considers to be necessary to carry out this section.

“(B) TRIBAL AND STATE AGENCIES.—The Commission may request the head of any tribal or State agency to provide to the Commission such information as the Commission considers to be necessary to carry out this section.

“(4) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

“(5) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

“(h) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

“(1) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

“(2) DETAIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—On the affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the Commission and the approval of the appropriate Federal agency head, an employee of the Federal Government may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status, benefits, or privileges.

“(3) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—On request of the Commission, the Attorney General shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, reasonable and appropriate office space, supplies, and administrative assistance.

“(i) CONTRACTS FOR RESEARCH.—

“(1) RESEARCHERS AND EXPERTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—On an affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the Commission, the Commission may select nongovernmental researchers and experts to assist the Commission in carrying out the duties of the Commission under this section.

“(B) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.—The National Institute of Justice may enter into a contract with the researchers and experts selected by the Commission under subparagraph (A) to provide funding in exchange for the services of the researchers and experts.

“(2) OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.—Nothing in this subsection limits the ability of the Commission to enter into contracts with any other entity or organization to carry out research necessary to

carry out the duties of the Commission under this section.

“(j) TRIBAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commission shall establish a committee, to be known as the ‘Tribal Advisory Committee’.

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(A) COMPOSITION.—The Tribal Advisory Committee shall consist of 2 representatives of Indian tribes from each region of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each member of the Tribal Advisory Committee shall have experience relating to—

“(i) justice systems;

“(ii) crime prevention; or

“(iii) victim services.

“(3) DUTIES.—The Tribal Advisory Committee shall—

“(A) serve as an advisory body to the Commission; and

“(B) provide to the Commission advice and recommendations, submit materials, documents, testimony, and such other information as the Commission determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section.

“(k) FUNDING.—For the fiscal year after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, out of any unobligated amounts available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Attorney General, the Secretary or the Attorney General may use to carry out this section not more than \$2,000,000.

“(l) TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits the report of the Commission under subsection (f).

“(m) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.”.

SEC. 306. EXEMPTION FOR TRIBAL DISPLAY MATERIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 845(a) of title 18, United States Code is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting “and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation of display fireworks materials for delivery to a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribal agency.”.

(b) DEFINITION OF INDIAN TRIBE.—Section 841 of title 18, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(t) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a).”.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 845 of title 18, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “subsections” in the first place it appears and inserting “subsection”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Secretary” each place it appears and inserting “Attorney General”.

TITLE IV—TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

SEC. 401. INDIAN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

(a) CORRECTION OF REFERENCES.—

(1) INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—Section 4205 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2411) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle” and inserting “Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010”; and

(II) by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “Secretary of the Interior”;

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting “, Office of Justice Programs, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,” after “Bureau of Indian Affairs,”;

(iii) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, Department of Justice, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,” after “Bureau of Indian Affairs”;

(iv) in paragraph (5), by inserting “, Department of Justice, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,” after “Bureau of Indian Affairs”;

(v) in paragraph (7), by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “Secretary of the Interior”;

(B) in subsection (c), by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “Secretary of the Interior”;

and

(C) in subsection (d), by striking “the date of enactment of this subtitle” and inserting “the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010”.

(2) TRIBAL ACTION PLANS.—Section 4206 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2412) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by inserting “, the Office of Justice Programs, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,” before “and the Indian Health Service service unit”;

(B) in subsection (c)(1)(A)(i), by inserting “, the Office of Justice Programs, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,” before “and the Indian Health Service service unit”;

(C) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “fiscal year 1993 and such sums as are necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000” and inserting “the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015”;

(D) in subsection (e), in the first sentence, by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”;

(E) in subsection (f)(3), by striking “fiscal year 1993 and such sums as are necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000” and inserting “fiscal years 2011 through 2015”.

(3) DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 4207 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2413) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “, the Attorney General” after “Bureau of Indian Affairs”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—To improve coordination among the Federal agencies and departments carrying out this subtitle, there is established within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration an office, to be known as the ‘Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse’ (referred to in this section as the ‘Office’).

“(B) DIRECTOR.—The director of the Office shall be appointed by the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—

“(i) on a permanent basis; and

“(ii) at a grade of not less than GS-15 of the General Schedule.”;

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking “(2) In addition” and inserting the following:

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE.—In addition”;

(II) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) coordinating with other agencies to monitor the performance and compliance of the relevant Federal programs in achieving the goals and purposes of this subtitle and the Memorandum of Agreement entered into under section 4205”;

(III) in subparagraph (B)—

(aa) by striking “within the Bureau of Indian Affairs”;

(bb) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

“(c) by striking “(2) In addition” and inserting “(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE.—In addition”;

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, developing, in coordination and consultation with tribal governments, a framework for interagency and tribal coordination that—

“(i) establish the goals and other desired outcomes of this Act;

“(ii) prioritize outcomes that are aligned with the purposes of affected agencies;

“(iii) provides guidelines for resource and information sharing;

“(iv) provides technical assistance to the affected agencies to establish effective and permanent interagency communication and coordination; and

“(v) determines whether collaboration is feasible, cost-effective, and within agency capability.”;

(iii) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES.—The Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shall appoint such employees to work in the Office, and shall provide such funding, services, and equipment, as may be necessary to enable the Office to carry out the responsibilities under this subsection.”;

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking “of Alcohol and Substance Abuse” each place it appears;

(ii) in paragraph (1), in the second sentence, by striking “The Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs” and inserting “The Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration”;

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Youth” and inserting “youth”;

(II) by striking “programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs” and inserting “the applicable Federal programs”.

(4) REVIEW OF PROGRAMS.—Section 4208a(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2414a(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”.

(5) FEDERAL FACILITIES, PROPERTY, AND EQUIPMENT.—Section 4209 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2415) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the first sentence, by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”;

(ii) in the second sentence, by inserting “, nor the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”;

(iii) in the third sentence, by inserting “, the Department of Justice,” after “the Department of the Interior”;

(C) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”.

(6) REVIEW.—Section 4211(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2431(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”.

(b) INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section 4212 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2432) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, shall develop and implement programs in tribal schools and schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education (subject to the ap-

proval of the local school board or contract school board) to determine the effectiveness of summer youth programs in advancing the purposes and goals of this Act.

“(2) COSTS.—The head of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program and the Assistant Secretary shall defray all costs associated with the actual operation and support of the summer youth programs in a school from funds appropriated to carry out this subsection.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the programs under this subsection \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”.

(c) EMERGENCY SHELTERS.—Section 4213(e) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2433(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”;

(3) by indenting paragraphs (4) and (5) appropriately.

(d) REVIEW OF PROGRAMS.—Section 4215(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2441(a)) is amended by inserting “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior”.

(e) ILLEGAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING; SOURCE ERADICATION.—Section 4216 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2442) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the Blackfeet Nation of Montana for the investigation and control of illegal narcotics traffic on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation along the border with Canada.”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “United States Custom Service” and inserting “United States Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Drug Enforcement Administration”;

and

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “for the fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000” and “for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”.

(f) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL TRAINING.—Section 4218 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2451) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in coordination with the Attorney General, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall ensure, through the establishment of a new training program or by supplementing existing training programs, that all Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal law enforcement and judicial personnel have access to training regarding—

“(A) the investigation and prosecution of offenses relating to illegal narcotics; and

“(B) alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.

“(2) YOUTH-RELATED TRAINING.—Any training provided to Bureau of Indian Affairs or tribal law enforcement or judicial personnel under paragraph (1) shall include training in issues relating to youth alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “as may be necessary” and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting “as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015”.

(g) JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS.—Section 4220 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2453) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “The Secretary” the first place it appears and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary shall” and inserting the following:

“(2) CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.—The Secretary shall”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary and the Attorney General, in consultation with tribal leaders and tribal justice officials, shall develop a long-term plan for the construction, renovation, and operation of Indian juvenile detention and treatment centers and alternatives to detention for juvenile offenders.

“(B) COORDINATION.—The plan under subparagraph (A) shall require the Bureau of Indian Education and the Indian Health Service to coordinate with tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs juvenile detention centers to provide services to those centers.”; and

(2) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000” each place it appears and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015”; and

(B) by indenting paragraph (2) appropriately.

SEC. 402. INDIAN TRIBAL JUSTICE; TECHNICAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) INDIAN TRIBAL JUSTICE.—

(1) BASE SUPPORT FUNDING.—Section 103(b) of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (25 U.S.C. 3613(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the employment of tribal court personnel, including tribal court judges, prosecutors, public defenders, appointed defense counsel, guardians ad litem, and court-appointed special advocates for children and juveniles.”;

(2) TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS.—Section 201 of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (25 U.S.C. 3621) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “the provisions of sections 101 and 102 of this Act” and inserting “sections 101 and 102”; and

(ii) by striking “the fiscal years 2000 through 2007” and inserting “fiscal years 2011 through 2015”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking “the provisions of section 103 of this Act” and inserting “section 103”; and

(ii) by striking “the fiscal years 2000 through 2007” and inserting “fiscal years 2011 through 2015”;

(C) in subsection (c), by striking “the fiscal years 2000 through 2007” and inserting “fiscal years 2011 through 2015”; and

(D) in subsection (d), by striking “the fiscal years 2000 through 2007” and inserting “fiscal years 2011 through 2015”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) TRIBAL CIVIL LEGAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—Section 102 of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (25

U.S.C. 3662) is amended by inserting “(including guardians ad litem and court-appointed special advocates for children and juveniles)” after “civil legal assistance”.

(2) TRIBAL CRIMINAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—Section 103 of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 3663) is amended by striking “criminal legal assistance to members of Indian tribes and tribal justice systems” and inserting “defense counsel services to all defendants in tribal court criminal proceedings and prosecution and judicial services for tribal courts”.

(3) FUNDING.—The Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 is amended—

(A) in section 107 (as redesignated by section 104(a)(2)(A)), by striking “2000 through 2004” and inserting “2011 through 2015”; and

(B) in section 201(d) (25 U.S.C. 3681(d)), by striking “2000 through 2004” and inserting “2011 through 2015”.

SEC. 403. TRIBAL RESOURCES GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 1701 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) through (4) and (6) through (17), by inserting “to” after the paragraph designation;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “State and” and inserting “State, tribal, or”;

(C) in paragraphs (9) and (10), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State” each place it appears;

(D) in paragraph (15)—

(i) by striking “a State in” and inserting “a State or Indian tribe in”;

(ii) by striking “the State which” and inserting “the State or tribal community that”; and

(iii) by striking “a State or” and inserting “a State, tribal, or”;

(E) in paragraph (16), by striking “and” at the end;

(F) in paragraph (17), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(G) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (17) as paragraphs (5) through (16), respectively; and

(H) by adding at the end the following:

“(17) to permit tribal governments receiving direct law enforcement services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to access the program under this section for use in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (16).”.

(2) in subsection (i), by striking “The authority” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (j), the authority”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (i) and section 1703, and in acknowledgment of the Federal nexus and distinct Federal responsibility to address and prevent crime in Indian country, the Attorney General shall provide grants under this section to Indian tribal governments, for fiscal year 2011 and any fiscal year thereafter, for such period as the Attorney General determines to be appropriate to assist the Indian tribal governments in carrying out the purposes described in subsection (b).

“(2) PRIORITY OF FUNDING.—In providing grants to Indian tribal governments under this subsection, the Attorney General shall take into consideration reservation crime rates and tribal law enforcement staffing needs of each Indian tribal government.

“(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—Because of the Federal nature and responsibility for providing public safety on Indian land, the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using a grant under this subsection—

“(A) shall be 100 percent; and

“(B) may be used to cover indirect costs.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

“(k) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report describing the extent and effectiveness of the Community Oriented Policing (COPS) initiative as applied in Indian country, including particular references to—

“(1) the problem of intermittent funding;

“(2) the integration of COPS personnel with existing law enforcement authorities; and

“(3) an explanation of how the practice of community policing and the broken windows theory can most effectively be applied in remote tribal locations.”.

SEC. 404. TRIBAL JAILS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 20109 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, of amounts made available to the Attorney General to carry out programs relating to offender incarceration, the Attorney General shall reserve \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015 to carry out this section.”.

(b) REGIONAL DETENTION CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 20109 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts reserved under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall provide grants—

“(A) to Indian tribes for purposes of—

“(i) construction and maintenance of jails on Indian land for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction;

“(ii) entering into contracts with private entities to increase the efficiency of the construction of tribal jails; and

“(iii) developing and implementing alternatives to incarceration in tribal jails;

“(B) to Indian tribes for the construction of tribal justice centers that combine tribal police, courts, and corrections services to address violations of tribal civil and criminal laws;

“(C) to consortia of Indian tribes for purposes of constructing and operating regional detention centers on Indian land for long-term incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction, as the applicable consortium determines to be appropriate.

“(2) PRIORITY OF FUNDING.—in providing grants under this subsection, the Attorney General shall take into consideration applicable—

“(A) reservation crime rates;

“(B) annual tribal court convictions; and

“(C) bed space needs.

“(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—Because of the Federal nature and responsibility for providing public safety on Indian land, the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using a grant under this subsection shall be 100 percent.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 20109(c) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709(c)) is amended by inserting “or consortium of Indian tribes, as applicable,” after “Indian tribe”.

(3) LONG-TERM PLAN.—Section 20109 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) LONG-TERM PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in consultation with tribal leaders, tribal law enforcement officers, and tribal corrections officials, shall submit to Congress a long-term plan to address incarceration in Indian country, including—

“(1) a description of proposed activities for—

“(A) construction, operation, and maintenance of juvenile (in accordance with section 4220(a)(3) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25

U.S.C. 2453(a)(3) and adult detention facilities (including regional facilities) in Indian country;

“(B) contracting with State and local detention centers, on approval of the affected tribal governments; and

“(C) alternatives to incarceration, developed in cooperation with tribal court systems;

“(2) an assessment and consideration of the construction of Federal detention facilities in Indian country; and

“(3) any other alternatives as the Attorney General, in coordination with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in consultation with Indian tribes, determines to be necessary.”.

SEC. 405. TRIBAL PROBATION OFFICE LIAISON PROGRAM.

Title II of the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 3681 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 203. ASSISTANT PROBATION OFFICERS.

“To the maximum extent practicable, the chief judge or chief probation or pretrial services officer of each judicial district, in coordination with the Office of Tribal Justice and the Office of Justice Services, shall—

“(1) appoint individuals residing in Indian country to serve as probation or pretrial services officers or assistants for purposes of monitoring and providing services to Federal prisoners residing in Indian country; and

“(2) provide substance abuse, mental health, and other related treatment services to offenders residing on Indian land.”.

SEC. 406. TRIBAL YOUTH PROGRAM.

(a) INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.—Section 504 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5783) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, or to federally recognized Indian tribe or consortia of federally recognized Indian tribes under subsection (d)” after “subsection (b)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) GRANTS FOR TRIBAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall make grants under this section, on a competitive basis, to eligible Indian tribes or consortia of Indian tribes, as described in paragraph (2)—

“(A) to support and enhance—

“(i) tribal juvenile delinquency prevention services; and

“(ii) the ability of Indian tribes to respond to, and care for, juvenile offenders; and

“(B) to encourage accountability of Indian tribal governments with respect to preventing juvenile delinquency and responding to, and caring for, juvenile offenders.

“(2) ELIGIBLE INDIAN TRIBES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an Indian tribe or consortium of Indian tribes shall submit to the Administrator an application in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

“(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In providing grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall take into consideration, with respect to the Indian tribe to be served, the—

“(A) juvenile crime rates;

“(B) dropout rates; and

“(C) number of at-risk youth.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”.

(b) COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.—Section 206(a)(2) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Nine” and inserting “Ten”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) One member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of

the Senate, in consultation with the Vice Chairman of that Committee and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.”.

SEC. 407. IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY PRESENCE IN RURAL ALASKA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “State” means the State of Alaska.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term “State” includes any political subdivision of the State of Alaska.

(2) VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER.—The term “village public safety officer” means an individual employed as a village public safety officer under the program established by the State pursuant to Alaska Statute 18.65.670.

(3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term “tribal organization” has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(1)).

(b) COPS GRANTS.—The State and any Indian tribe or tribal organization in the State that employs a village public safety officer shall be eligible to apply for a grant under section 1701 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) (provided that only an Indian tribe or tribal organization may receive a grant under the tribal resources grant program under subsection (j) of that section) on an equal basis with other eligible applicants for funding under that section.

(c) STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE GRANTS.—The State and any Indian tribe or tribal organization in the State that employs a village public safety officer shall be eligible to apply for a grant under the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response program under section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a) on an equal basis with other eligible applicants for funding under that program.

(d) TRAINING FOR VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS AND TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POSITIONS FUNDED UNDER COPS PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any village public safety officer or tribal law enforcement officer in the State shall be eligible to participate in any training program offered at the Indian Police Academy of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

(2) FUNDING.—Funding received pursuant to grants approved under section 1701 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) may be used for training of officers at programs described in paragraph (1) or at a police academy in the State certified by the Alaska Police Standards Council.

(e) FUNDS FOR COURTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—Section 112(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-199; 118 Stat. 62) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

(3) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) of paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately.

TITLE V—INDIAN COUNTRY CRIME DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION SHARING

SEC. 501. TRACKING OF CRIMES COMMITTED IN INDIAN COUNTRY.

(a) GANG VIOLENCE.—Section 1107 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (28 U.S.C. 534 note; Public Law 109-162) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (12) as paragraphs (9) through (13), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs;”;

(C) in paragraph (9) (as redesignated by subparagraph (A)), by striking “State” and inserting “tribal, State;”;

(D) in paragraphs (10) through (12) (as redesignated by subparagraph (A)), by inserting “tribal,” before “State,” each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “tribal,” before “State,” each place it appears.

(b) BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.—Section 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3732) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (3) through (6), by inserting “tribal,” after “State,” each place it appears;

(B) in paragraph (7), by inserting “and in Indian country” after “States”;

(C) in paragraph (9), by striking “Federal and State Governments” and inserting “Federal Government and State and tribal governments”;

(D) in each of paragraphs (10) and (11), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State” each place it appears;

(E) in paragraph (13), by inserting “, Indian tribes,” after “States”;

(F) in paragraph (17)—

(i) by striking “State and local” and inserting “State, tribal, and local”; and

(ii) by striking “State, and local” and inserting “State, tribal, and local”;

(G) in paragraph (18), by striking “State and local” and inserting “State, tribal, and local”;

(H) in paragraph (19), by inserting “and tribal” after “State” each place it appears;

(I) in paragraph (20), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”; and

(J) in paragraph (22), by inserting “, tribal,” after “Federal”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (6) as subparagraphs (A) through (F), respectively, and indenting the subparagraphs appropriately;

(B) by striking “To insure” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To ensure”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) CONSULTATION WITH INDIAN TRIBES.—The Director, acting jointly with the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (acting through the Office of Justice Services) and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall work with Indian tribes and tribal law enforcement agencies to establish and implement such tribal data collection systems as the Director determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.”;

(3) in subsection (e), by striking “subsection (d)(3)” and inserting “subsection (d)(1)(C)”;

(4) in subsection (f)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “, Tribal,” after “State”; and

(B) by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress a report describing the data collected and analyzed under this section relating to crimes in Indian country.”.

(c) EFFECT OF GRANTS.—Nothing in this section or any amendment made by this section—

(1) allows the grant to be made to, or used by, an entity for law enforcement activities that the entity lacks jurisdiction to perform; or

(2) has any effect other than to authorize, award, or deny a grant of funds to a federally recognized Indian tribe for the purposes described in the relevant grant program.

SEC. 502. CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1301(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796h(a)) is amended by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”.

(b) EFFECT OF GRANTS.—Nothing in this section or any amendment made by this section—

(1) allows the grant to be made to, or used by, an entity for law enforcement activities that the entity lacks jurisdiction to perform; or

(2) has any effect other than to authorize, award, or deny a grant of funds to a federally recognized Indian tribe for the purposes described in the relevant grant program.

TITLE VI—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROSECUTION AND PREVENTION

SEC. 601. PRISONER RELEASE AND REENTRY.

(a) DUTIES OF BUREAU OF PRISONS.—Section 4042 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “officer of the State and of the local jurisdiction” and inserting “officers of each State, tribal, and local jurisdiction”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “officer of the State and of the local jurisdiction” and inserting “officer of each State, tribal, and local jurisdiction”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State” each place it appears.

(b) AUTHORITY OF INSTITUTE; TIME; RECORDS OF RECIPIENTS; ACCESS; SCOPE OF SECTION.—Section 4352(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1), (3), (4), and (8), by inserting “tribal,” after “State,” each place it appears;

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting “and tribal communities,” after “States”; and

(B) by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”; and

(3) in paragraph (12) by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”.

SEC. 602. DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE OFFENSE TRAINING.

Section 3(c)(9) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(c)(9)) (as amended by section 101(a)(2)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, including training to properly interview victims of domestic and sexual violence and to collect, preserve, and present evidence to Federal and tribal prosecutors to increase the conviction rate for domestic and sexual violence offenses for purposes of addressing and preventing domestic and sexual violent offenses”.

SEC. 603. TESTIMONY BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) (as amended by section 305) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 16. TESTIMONY BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

“(a) APPROVAL OF EMPLOYEE TESTIMONY OR DOCUMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Justice Services or the Director of the Indian Health Service, as appropriate (referred to in this section as the ‘Director concerned’), shall approve or disapprove, in writing, any request or subpoena from a tribal or State court for a law enforcement officer, sexual assault nurse examiner, or other employee under the supervision of the Director concerned to provide documents or testimony in a deposition, trial, or other similar criminal proceeding regarding information obtained in carrying out the official duties of the employee.

“(2) DEADLINE.—The court issuing a subpoena under paragraph (1) shall provide to the appropriate Federal employee (or agency in the case of a document request) notice regarding the request to provide testimony (or release a document) by not less than 30 days before the date on which the testimony will be provided.

“(b) APPROVAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director concerned shall approve a request or subpoena under subsection (a) if the request or subpoena does not violate the policy of the Department to maintain impartiality.

“(2) FAILURE TO APPROVE.—If the Director concerned fails to approve or disapprove a request or subpoena for testimony or release of a document by the date that is 30 days after the date of receipt of notice of the request or subpoena, the request or subpoena shall be considered to be approved for purposes of this section.”.

SEC. 604. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Any report of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to Congress on the development of Indian victim services and victim advocate training programs shall include any recommendations that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent the sex trafficking of Indian women.

SEC. 605. SEXUAL ASSAULT PROTOCOL.

The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.) (as amended by section 603) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 17. POLICIES AND PROTOCOL.

“The Director of the Indian Health Service, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Justice Services and the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, and in conference with Urban Indian Organizations, shall develop standardized sexual assault policies and protocol for the facilities of the Service, based on similar protocol that has been established by the Department of Justice.”.

SEC. 606. STUDY OF IHS SEXUAL ASSAULT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study of the capability of Indian Health Service facilities in remote Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, including facilities operated pursuant to contracts or compacts under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b et seq.), to collect, maintain, and secure evidence of sexual assaults and domestic violence incidents required for criminal prosecution; and

(2) develop recommendations for improving those capabilities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study under subsection (a), including the recommendations developed under that subsection, if any.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL of New Jersey). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. RAHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAHALL. On January 19, 2010, the House passed H.R. 725 under suspension of the rules. This bill, introduced by our colleague from Arizona, Mr. ED PASTOR, would improve prosecution of unlawful misrepresentation and counterfeiting of American Indian jewelry, pottery, baskets, rugs, and other items under the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990.

H.R. 725 would authorize any Federal law enforcement officer to conduct an investigation of an offense involving

the sale of any good that is misrepresented as an Indian-produced good or product that occurs within the United States.

□ 1120

On June 23, 2010, the Senate passed H.R. 725 by unanimous consent without changes to the House-passed text. However, the Senate did add the language of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 introduced by Senator DORGAN. The House counterpart is H.R. 1924, sponsored by our colleague and valued member of the Natural Resources Committee, Representative HERSETH SANDLIN.

In addition, the Senate included provisions from H.R. 1333, which was introduced by Mr. GRIJALVA. H.R. 1333 passed the House by voice vote on September 30, 2009, and would permit tribal governments to use display fireworks for ceremonial and other purposes.

Despite the Federal responsibilities to protect Indian communities, the violent crime rate on reservations is 2½ times the national average. Amnesty International estimates that more than one in three Native women will be raped in their lifetimes. The Tribal Law and Order Act addresses these critical tribal public safety and justice issues by establishing accountability measures for Federal agencies responsible for investigating and prosecuting reservation crime and by providing tribes with additional tools to combat crime locally.

Among other vital improvements to existing law, the Tribal Law and Order Act would, one, require the Department of Justice to maintain data on criminal declinations and share evidence with tribal justice officials when a case is declined; number two, authorize tribes to increase sentencing authority for up to 3 years in certain situations; number three, provide tribal police with greater access to criminal history databases such as the National Crime Information Center; and, four, mandate that Indian Health Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs officials provide documents and testimony in prosecutions before tribal courts.

In short, the Tribal Law and Order bill would address the profound public safety needs and provide the additional law enforcement and criminal justice resources sorely needed on Indian reservations across the country.

I want to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), for his hard work and dedication to this legislation. I also thank Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN for her efforts for championing the tribal law and order portion of the bill. Both Members are addressing long-standing problems in Indian Country, and I ask my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, included in this legislation are a great many important anti-

crime, anti-violence provisions that will assist and support Indian tribes across the country. There is considerable bipartisan support for what this bill aims to do, and yet today it is being considered before the House using a process and procedure that elicits opposition.

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear: The objections that I will express today are focused squarely on the matter in which the House leaders have chosen to have this bill debated.

Violence and crime against Indians is a serious problem deserving the attention of this Congress. Such an important issue as this should not be relegated to the suspension calendar where innocuous bills are often given just cursory consideration. The process being used today to consider this legislation is normally reserved for bills such as naming post offices and congratulating sports teams on winning championships. Addressing crimes against Indians deserves to be considered in a much more serious, thorough process.

Furthermore, the manner in which this bill was passed in the Senate and being considered in this House is unfair to not only all 435 Members of the House but also to every Indian constituent that they represent. A procedure is being used to consider this bill that denies every House Member the ability to offer a suggestion to improve it, even Members whose Indian constituents may seek such improvements.

The bill before us today, H.R. 725, started out as an Indian Arts and Craft Amendments Act of 2010. It was an innocuous 10-page bill with almost no cost whose purpose was to address counterfeit arts and crafts wrongfully marketed as Indian-made product. There was almost no disagreements over the merits and policies of this bill when it first passed this body.

The Senate took H.R. 725 and attached the tribal law and order provisions. Again, these are policies that merit action by Congress on which I believe there is a great deal of agreement. Yet the process and manner by which this is being done is generating opposition. When a widely supported arts and crafts bill that is just a few pages in length and which costs nothing is changed by the Senate to run over 100 pages with authorized spending of over a billion dollars, to me, Mr. Speaker, that is simply unacceptable.

As I said, I oppose this controversial process and procedure being used on a bill of this magnitude. I opposed such procedures in the past, and I've opposed such a process as the ranking member of this committee, most notably on the omnibus lands bill that passed last year.

So I regret that I must stand here today and oppose passing this bill using this process. Indian Country deserves more attention and better treatment than to have this legislation appear on a suspension calendar which is

most often used, as I mentioned before, to name post offices. A bill on an issue as important as this should not be heard because it does disrespect to the committees. And it should be given more than 40 minutes of the House's attention.

The Members of this House deserve a fair opportunity to improve legislation—not to be totally blocked from offering any suggestions including any sought by their Indian constituents. Again, when a process is used to transform a several-page, no-cost bill on Indian arts and crafts into a 100-page billion dollar bill on violence and crime, then it should not be considered in this manner. It deserves the true attention of all Members of this House.

For those reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill under this unfair process.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman that has helped bring this legislation to the floor of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR).

(Mr. PASTOR of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the underlying bill, the Indian Arts and Crafts Amendment bill, started in the Senate. It started with Senator MCCAIN and Senator KYL from Arizona. The Senate passed that particular bill from the Senate. It came over here. And as Chairman RAHALL told you, my companion bill, the bill that I authored, was passed by the House and mirrored the bill passed in the Senate.

When it went over to the Senate, the Indian Arts and Crafts bill, checking with Senator MCCAIN and Senator KYL, the amendment was added to the bill, the underlying bill. The Senate, by unanimous consent, took the amended bill and sent it back to us for our consideration, and that's where we are today.

Mr. Speaker, I will tell you that this bill has been heard in the Senate, has been heard in the House—the underlying bill as well as the amendment—and, Mr. Speaker, I will tell you that there is concurrence in Indian Country that this bill is supported. There is concurrence here with the Native American Caucus, which is a bipartisan caucus that deals with the interests, the positive interests, of Native American issues, who are in support of it.

The gentleman objects because of the procedure, but the content and the support is there. And so I would ask my colleagues, both on the Republican side and the Democratic side, to support this bill, which has had the scrutiny of the Senate and the House and a bill that has the approval, unanimous consent, in a bipartisan manner.

□ 1130

It's very rarely that we see this type of cooperation between the House and the Senate, much less cooperation in a

bipartisan manner. So I would ask my colleagues to support this bill and have it pass and be signed by the President.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 725, the Senate amendments to the Indian Arts and Crafts Amendment Act. This bill was originally passed in this body by a voice vote. In the Senate, however, the bill was amended to include the tribal law and order bill, and that's what I want to focus my remarks on today.

This bill passed the United States Senate by unanimous consent after Senator COBURN and the Senate Republican Senate Study Committee negotiated certain spending reductions and addressed spending concerns.

There's no question, I think both sides of the aisle agree, that the Federal Government has a new unique obligation to ensure that these Americans, the first Americans, are granted the same public safety rights and protections that other American citizens enjoy. Law enforcement in Indian Country, however, has been woefully underfunded and mismanaged over decades, resulting in a drastic situation for many of our fellow Americans.

I want to particularly thank my colleague Representative STEPHANIE HERSETH SANDLIN and her staff for the remarkably bipartisan way in which she worked with my staff and myself to address some of the concerns that we had. Obviously, I want to thank my fellow chairman of the Native American Caucus, DALE KILDEE, and some of my Republican coauthors and supporters of this legislation like Representatives SIMPSON, CALVERT and KLINE.

However, I agree very much with my colleague Mr. HASTINGS' concern that this legislation should have been brought to this body under a rule, because it is indeed a major spending piece of legislation and there are many important and dramatic changes in Federal law, and we should have treated it under normal process. That's a legitimate Republican concern. I think it ought to be a concern of everybody in this body, and quite frankly, we will lose votes today on this legislation because of the manner in which it was brought to the floor, and that is unfortunate. Frankly, if we don't make it today, it will be because the Democratic leadership chose to bring it to the floor this way. Had it been brought under normal order, it would pass easily.

However, having said that, I think this is a case in which substance must trump process for the good of our fellow Americans in Indian Country. The problems as I mentioned earlier are severe. On Indian reservations crime is 2½ times the national average. One in three Native women will be raped over the course of a lifetime. We have only

3,000 tribal officers to cover 56 million acres of Indian Country, and even if criminals are apprehended, many tribal law enforcement officials have not had the opportunity to receive the training and resources they need to adequately carry out their duties and secure convictions. Further, if the perpetrator is a non-Indian, it becomes a maze of Federal, State, and tribal law to determine whose responsibility it is to prosecute crimes.

We have had a very difficult legislative process to work through some of these problems. This bill isn't a cure-all but it's an important start in moving in the right direction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. COLE. I thank the gentleman.

This bill not only reauthorizes existing programs at existing or last appropriated levels—in other words, there's no new spending in this bill—it provides enhanced sentencing authority so the tribes may impose longer sentences on Native Americans, not on nontribal citizens or non-Native Americans. It enhances evidence sharing and Federal accountability, and increases officers on the ground in Indian Country. It streamlines the process for the BIA and IHS employees to testify in sexual assault cases, and reauthorizes funding to support tribal courts.

In closing, all Americans have the right to public safety and security, but it's preeminently a Federal responsibility to protect those rights in Indian Country. A vote against this bill, in my opinion, is a vote to continue the status quo of rampant violence and drug abuse in Indian Country, which we have an opportunity to make significant progress on. This legislation will only pass as it did in the Senate if it has significant bipartisan support, and I hope that support is available here today. I urge my colleagues on both sides to pass this important piece of legislation.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the main movers of this legislation is the gentlelady from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN). She has been a tremendous help on our Committee on Natural Resources on all issues but especially those affecting Indian Country, and Indian Country can be very proud of the friend they have in STEPHANIE HERSETH SANDLIN.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman.

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank Chairman RAHALL for yielding me time and for his outstanding leadership of the Natural Resources Committee and his Office of Indian Affairs in moving this important legislation forward.

I would also like to thank the Judiciary Committee chairman, Mr. CONYERS, as well as my good friend, Mr. SCOTT, chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Se-

curity. Through their efforts on the Judiciary Committee, the bill has been strengthened in its final form.

I would like to thank my good friend the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and his staff for his strong partnership in moving this important bill through the House.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill that passed the Senate by unanimous consent. The Tribal Law and Order Act will improve law enforcement efforts and combat sexual assault and drug smuggling in Indian Country. It reauthorizes existing programs designed to strengthen tribal courts, police departments, and correction centers, as well as programs to prevent and treat alcohol and substance abuse, and improve opportunities for at-risk Indian youth.

A vote against this bill is a vote to keep the status quo, a status quo where it's estimated that one in three American Indian women and Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetime.

A vote against this bill will maintain the status quo, a status quo where drug trafficking organizations are targeting Indian reservations to manufacture and distribute illegal substances because of the lack of law enforcement on Indian land.

Native American families, like all families, deserve a basic sense of safety and security in their community. Law enforcement is one of the Federal Government's trust obligations to federally recognized tribes. Yet as tribes all across the country know all too well, Congress is failing to meet that obligation.

The situation is particularly challenging for large, land-based reservations in South Dakota and elsewhere. Officials from the Oglala Sioux Department of Public Safety recently had six officers to cover the Pine Ridge Reservation, an area larger than the States of Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

The kinds of problems that arise from such a limited law enforcement presence include the case of a young woman living on the Pine Ridge Reservation. She'd received a restraining order against an ex-boyfriend who battered her. One night she was home alone, woke up as he attempted to break into her home with a crowbar. She immediately called the police, but due to a lack of land lines for telephones and spotty cell phone coverage, the call was cut off three times before she reported her situation to the dispatcher. The nearest officer was about 40 miles away, and even though the police officer who took the call started driving to her home at 80 miles an hour, by the time he arrived the woman was severely bloodied and beaten and the perpetrator had escaped.

Today, the House has an opportunity to deal with these issues, to deal with these issues and so many others to make a difference in the lives of Native Americans across the country. The Senate has already unanimously approved it.

Senator JON KYL, the Republican whip, said when the bill passed the Senate, "Many tribal communities today lack the support and tools needed to combat the terrible violence and crimes they experience. That's why I applaud the passage of the Tribal Law and Order Act, which authorizes desperately needed funds for law enforcement in Indian Country."

Senator JOHN BARRASSO, vice chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee added, "Through this bill we are sending a strong message that Indian reservations will not be a haven for criminal activity, drug trafficking, gangs, or abuse."

The Tribal Law and Order Act also has the support of the administration, the National Congress of American Indians, and many other tribal, State, and local governments and organizations.

□ 1140

We have worked for years, over many Congresses, in field hearings where Members of this body and their staff have traveled to South Dakota and to other Native American communities to fully understand the magnitude of this problem and the importance of acting in this Congress, working with the Senate in a bipartisan way through weeks and months of negotiations to make responsible changes to this bill to address the concerns that Members on both sides of the aisle had expressed about the bill. We have made those changes.

Senator COBURN has been satisfied that we have made those changes. We have worked diligently in the committees of jurisdiction to address the changes, to ask what it is that any Member has to get them to a "yes." We can't delay any further. Native American women and their children are the most at risk. The statistics bear it out.

I ask my colleagues to join me in passing this important bipartisan bill and send it to the President for his signature.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following letters and resolutions in support of H.R. 725.

NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF AMERICAN INDIANS,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2010.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS,
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. LAMAR SMITH,
Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CONYERS AND RANKING MEMBER SMITH: On behalf of the National Congress of American Indians, I write to strongly urge your support for the revised version of the Tribal Law and Order Act, unanimously approved in the Senate on June 23, 2010, and included within a House-passed version of the Indian Arts & Crafts Act (H.R. 725). This bipartisan legislation is of critical importance to improving public safety on Indian reservations throughout the country, and we urge you to support proceeding with the passage of the legislation on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the companion bill (H.R. 1924) in

December, and Marcus Levings, Chairman of the Mandan, Arikara & Hidatsa Nation, provided testimony on behalf of NCAI that also detailed the effects of crime on his tribe and his family. Despite the federal responsibilities to protect Indian communities, the violent crime rate on reservations is two and a half times the national average; Native women are victims of rape and sexual assault at three times the national average; and tribal lands are increasingly the target of drug trafficking and gang-related activity. These problems are exacerbated by the fact that the Department of Justice is subject to little oversight on its performance. The Denver Post has reported that the federal government declines to prosecute 62% of Indian country criminal cases referred to federal prosecutors, including 75% of child and adult sex crimes. We would like to particularly thank Chairman Scott and the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee for their work on the legislation.

The Senate bill has incorporated a number of changes at the suggestion of the Subcommittee, as well as amendments suggested by both Democratic and Republican Senators. In addition, the bill has received a great deal of input from the Department of Justice, the federal Judicial Conference, and from tribal leaders and law enforcement officials across the country. As approved by the Senate, H.R. 725 is well-vetted and bipartisan legislation that is necessary to address the regrettable public safety trends that exist on Indian lands.

When enacted, the Tribal Law & Order Act will:

Require the Department of Justice to maintain and compile data on declinations of Indian country cases and submit annual reports to Congress;

Authorize the DOJ to appoint special tribal prosecutors to assist in prosecuting Indian country crimes;

Expand the special law enforcement commissions program, clarify the standards required of tribal officers, and permit flexibility in reaching MOUs between the BIA and tribal governments that seek special commissions;

Allow tribal law enforcement personnel to obtain training at various accredited facilities, instead of insisting all BIA police officers receive training from the lone Indian Police Academy in Artesia, New Mexico;

Encourage cooperation between state and tribal law enforcement;

Increase and clarify tribal sentencing authority under the Indian Civil Rights Act; and

Enable BIA and tribal police access to Federal criminal information databases.

When enacted, the Tribal Law and Order Act will address these and other critical shortcomings in the criminal justice system. That is why I respectfully request your active support to ensure House passage of H.R. 725.

Sincerely,

JEFFERSON KEEL,
NCAI President.

JULY 20, 2010.

Re. Tribal Law and Order Act (H.R. 725).

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

HON. LAMAR SMITH,
Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

HON. DOC HASTINGS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MEMBERS: As former United States Attorneys appointed by President George W. Bush—and as Republicans committed to helping Indian tribes and nations fight violent crime—we strongly support the Tribal Law and Order Act and urge you to pass H.R. 725 now.

Enacting this bill will help make federal prosecutors serving Indian Country more accountable and responsive to local needs. H.R. 725 will also provide tribal governments with more flexible sentencing authority that respects the rights of crime victims and criminal defendants alike. Communities across Indian Country stand to gain from the prudent use of these enhanced tools to enforce the rule of law.

These and other key provisions of the Tribal Law and Order Act have been debated for many years. Meanwhile, violent crime rates throughout much of Indian Country have remained unacceptably high—at least two-and-a-half times the national average. Now is the time for the House to act by passing H.R. 725.

Thank you for your leadership and service to the country we love.

Sincerely,

HON. THOMAS B.
HEFFELFINGER,
Former United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota (1991–1993; 2001–2006).

HON. TROY A. EID,
Former United States Attorney for the District of Colorado (2006–2009).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL,
July 2, 2010.

HON. JOHN CONYERS,
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

HON. LAMAR SMITH,
Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CONYERS AND RANKING MEMBER SMITH: On behalf of Amnesty International USA's nearly half a million members, I am writing to strongly urge your support for the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2009, the provisions of which were included in the Senate-passed version of H.R. 725, The Indian Arts and Crafts Amendment Act of 2010.

The Tribal Law and Order Act, which serves as a long overdue effort to address violent crime and public safety issues in Indian Country, would enhance the criminal justice system in Indian Country by improving coordination and communication between federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. Amnesty International USA strongly supports the Act and encourages you to support proceeding with the passage of H.R. 725, including the Tribal Law and Order Act provisions, on the floor of the House of Representatives.

In 2007, Amnesty International USA released the report Maze of Injustice: The fail-

ure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA. The report revealed violence against Native American and Alaska Native women at epidemic proportions. This violence is an ongoing violation of Native American and Alaska Native women's most fundamental human rights and freedoms. For example, Native American and Alaska Native women are more than two and a half times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than women in the United States in general. More than one in three Native American and Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetime and, according to Department of Justice statistics, 86 per cent of perpetrators of sexual assault and rape against Native women are non-Native men.

Because of a confusing maze of federal, state and tribal laws and jurisdictions, perpetrators of this particularly brutal form of violent crime are frequently not brought to justice. A number of factors enable perpetrators to get away with their crimes, and any effort to reverse that trend must be comprehensive. But the ability of Native women survivors of sexual violence to access comprehensive and quality health care after an assault will in large part determine whether we are able to reverse this trend, or if it will continue. If Native women survivors of sexual assault cannot access properly and sensitively administered sexual assault forensic examinations and if IHS personnel that conducted those examinations are not available to provide expert testimony in a court of law, sexual assault cases are almost certain not to be prosecuted.

The Tribal Law and Order Act was drafted in direct response to concerns raised by tribal leaders, tribal organizations, Native American and Alaska Native women and the AIUSA report, which helped bring widespread attention to the high rates of crimes on tribal lands and the obstacles that victims face in securing justice. Specifically, the Tribal Law and Order Act will serve to:

Clarify the responsibilities of federal, state, and tribal governments with respect to crimes committed in tribal communities; Increase coordination and communication among federal, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies;

Restore tribal governments with necessary authority, resources, and information to address crimes committed on tribal land;

Combat violence against Native American and Alaska Native women, and;

Increase and standardize the collection and distribution of criminal data among all levels of government responsible for responding to and investigating crimes in tribal communities, including the data necessary to establish whether or not crimes are being prosecuted.

The Tribal Law and Order Act is strong, bipartisan legislation that addresses long overlooked human rights abuses in Indian Country. For these reasons, we request your active support to ensure House passage of H.R. 725 with the provisions of the Tribal Law and Order Act attached.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this request and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

LARRY COX,
Executive Director, Amnesty International USA.

CHARON ASETOYER,
Chair, Native American and Alaska Native Advisory Council.

APRIL 26, 2010.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE/SENATOR SMITH, As representatives of diverse religious faiths

and beliefs, we write in support of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2009 (HR 1924/S 797). We ask that you honor the two and a half million American Indians and Alaska Natives in our country by cosponsoring this essential bill.

Native Americans, the poorest ethnic group in the United States, live in the midst of a public safety crisis and are therefore a doubly victimized people. Crime rates on reservations are devastating. The average crime rate for American Indians/Alaska Natives is 2.5 times the national average. On some reservations however, the crime rate reaches 10 or 20 times the national average. Native American women suffer from an epidemic of domestic and sexual violence, as one in three Native women is raped in her life time. The criminal justice system is so weak that tribal authorities are left with no way to respond to crime on the reservation. Crimes often do not get reported because victims and families are all too aware of the broken system.

The Tribal Law and Order Act, written in direct consultation with tribal leaders, addresses some of these problems. It does this by:

Expanding tribal access to Federal and State records,

Providing greater Federal and State accountability and transparency in criminal justice processes,

Streamlining protocols and policy regarding domestic violence and sexual abuse, and

Requiring the Federal justice system to report and explain the declination of cases.

When Indian tribes ceded their lands, the United States made promises through treaties and other agreements. Among them was the establishment of a trust responsibility for the safety and well-being of Indian peoples in perpetuity. We believe that honoring the trusts and treaties is a legal and moral imperative. As people of faith, we urge you to cosponsor the Tribal Law and Order Act to fulfill this responsibility.

Sincerely,

Disciples Justice Action Network (Disciples of Christ); The Episcopal Church; Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; Franciscan Action Network; Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quaker); Islamic Society of North America; Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office; Missionary Oblates; National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA; Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Washington Office; Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations; National Ministries, American Baptist Churches USA; United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries; United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society; and VIVAT International.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,

Washington, DC, July 20, 2010.

Re Vote YES for Senate Amendments to H.R. 725, Indian Arts and Crafts Amendments Act.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I write on behalf of the American Bar Association, which has nearly 400,000 members nationwide, to support the Senate amendments to H.R. 725, the Indian Arts and Crafts Amendments Act. We understand H.R. 725 may be considered on the House suspension calendar as early as Wednesday, July 21.

The Senate amendments to H.R. 725 incorporate S. 797, the bipartisan Tribal Law and Order Act of 2009. This legislation would address the violent crime rate in Indian country, which is nearly twice the national aver-

age and more than 20 times the national average on some reservations.

The ABA strongly supports the provisions of H.R. 725 that: (1) authorize funding for the development and continued operation of tribal justice systems; (2) address critical barriers preventing the safety of American Indian and Alaska Native women by boosting law enforcement efforts; (3) provide tools to tribal justice officials to fight crime in their own communities; (4) improve coordination between law enforcement agencies; and (5) increase accountability standards.

The ABA strongly supports the Senate amendments which strengthen protection and assistance for victims of gender-based violence, including American Indian and Alaska Native women. The ABA specifically urges Congress to enact this legislation which (1) supports funding for legal assistance for victims of gender-based violence; (2) supports funding to provide training and education about gender-based violence and the needs of victims; (3) supports efforts to foster a multidisciplinary and community approach to serving victims and ending gender-based violence; and (4) supports efforts to ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence are held accountable.

The ABA urges you to vote yes for H.R. 725 when it is considered on the Suspension calendar. Thank you for your consideration of the ABA's views.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. SUSMAN,

Director,

Governmental Affairs Office.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I join in thanking the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Chairman JOHN CONYERS, for his help on this legislation. In particular, I want to thank the subcommittee chairman on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, the gentleman from Virginia, BOBBY SCOTT.

I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am very pleased to join my colleagues in support of the legislation today, which includes the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010.

Others have spoken about the epidemic of crime in our Nation's Indian lands, but unfortunately the tribes have reported that many of the crimes, including the very serious crimes such as rape and assault, are not included among those prosecuted in Federal courts by U.S. Attorneys either as a matter of case priorities or limited resources.

With inadequate funding and limited prosecutorial authority of the tribes, even when the crimes are prosecuted in tribal court, the limitation of 12 months on sentences in tribal court does not allow sentences to address the more serious crimes. This bill allows tribal authorities to respond to such crimes and to do so with more appropriate consequences for the more serious and dangerous offenders.

At the same time, it improves the procedures in tribal courts and better protects the rights of tribal defendants. Moreover, as it authorizes more robust

enforcement and more appropriate sentences, it also authorizes key programs to address the root causes of crime. These include juvenile delinquency prevention and summer youth programs, as well as drug and alcohol abuse programs.

Finally, while empowering tribes to better police themselves, the bill also addresses Federal law enforcement to do more and improves the coordination among tribal, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. This is a practical effort to solve a very significant problem in our country.

Mr. Speaker, this is a rare crime bill that comes to the floor of this body with the kind of broad, bipartisan support that the Tribal Law and Order Act has earned. This bill has the unanimous support of the Senate. It has the support of tribal governments and organizations. It has the support from the Justice Department and outside law enforcement groups such as the National District Attorneys Association. We also have the support of Amnesty International.

With that kind of bipartisan support, I urge all of the Members to vote "yes" on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to enter into a colloquy with the chairman of the committee, and I would like to address changes made to section 201 of the Tribal Law and Order Act that concern Public Law No. 83-280, commonly known as Public Law 280. This law was enacted on August 15, 1953, and Public Law 280 removed the Federal Government's special Indian country law enforcement jurisdiction over almost all Indian lands in the States of Alaska upon statehood, my home State of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin, and permitted these States to exercise criminal jurisdiction over those lands.

The act specifically provides that these States "shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the areas of Indian country . . . to the same extent that such State . . . has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State . . . and the criminal laws of such State . . . shall have the same force and effect within such Indian country as they have elsewhere within the State."

Section 201 of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 allows the Federal Government to reassume criminal jurisdiction on Public Law 280 lands when the affected Indian tribe requests the U.S. Attorney General to do so. If the Attorney General concurs, the United States will reassume jurisdiction to prosecute violations of the General and Major Crimes Acts, sections 1152 and 1153 of title 18, that occur on the requesting tribe's reservation. The

bill makes clear that once the United States assumes jurisdictions pursuant to this provision, criminal authority on the affected reservation will be concurrent among the Federal and State governments and, "where applicable," tribal governments.

I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, Mr. RAHALL, to make clear that nothing in the Tribal Law and Order Act retracts jurisdiction from the State governments and nothing in the act will grant criminal jurisdiction in Indian country to an Indian tribe that does not currently have criminal jurisdiction over such land.

I would yield to the chairman for that.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I respond to him that he is correct.

Public Law 280 has been a mixed bag for both the tribes and the States. The States that are subject to Public Law 280 possess authority and responsibility to investigate and prosecute crimes committed on reservations, but, because of subsequent court decisions that sharply limited the extent of Public Law 280's grant of civil jurisdiction to affect the States, these States have almost no ability to raise revenue on Public Law 280 lands.

And to the extent that tribal governments retained concurrent jurisdiction over crimes committed by Indians on these lands, such authority is currently limited to no more than 1 year for any one offense. As such, residents of reservations subject to Public Law 280 have to rely principally on sometimes underfunded State and local law enforcement authorities to prosecute reservation crimes.

The phrase in section 201 that jurisdiction "shall be concurrent among the Federal Government, State government and, where applicable, tribal governments" is intended to clarify that the various State governments that are currently subject to Public Law 280 will maintain such criminal authority and responsibility.

In addition, this provision intends to make clear that tribal governments subject to Public Law 280 maintain concurrent criminal authority over offenses by Indians in Indian country where the tribe currently has such authority.

Nothing in this provision will change the current law of criminal jurisdiction for State or tribal government. It simply seeks to return criminal authority and responsibility to investigate and prosecute major crimes in Indian country to the United States where certain conditions are met.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the chairman for that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I concur with the interpretation

of the provision expressed by him, and I would like to thank him for his clarification regarding the intent of the language in section 201 of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, although I intend to support this legislation, the process under which the bill has been brought up can only be described as stranger than fiction. While it might have been appropriate to consider under suspension an act to protect Indian arts crafts, the guts of that bill have been replaced with language that dramatically affect the criminal justice system on tribal lands.

The House Judiciary Committee on which I serve had no markup, either in subcommittee or at full committee, and although we did have a subcommittee hearing on a different bill, H.R. 1924, which I attended in full and found most interesting and helpful, we did not work our will on the legislation.

□ 1150

Why am I concerned about that? Because there are some very specific parts of Indian law as it incorporates State law in PL-280 States that, frankly, are not fully addressed in this bill. Among other things, it is likely we will need to address the adequacy of the training standards in the bill which are less rigorous than the Police Officer Standards and Training Commission standards in my own State. As the former chairman of that commission, I realize the seriousness of the training requirements of law enforcement officers. Unfortunately, that is not addressed in this bill.

Secondly, there is a concern expressed by law enforcement officials in my State about the adequacy of protection of information. Under current law, under the CLETS system, the California law enforcement system dealing with criminal justice information, it is not currently available to tribal authorities because of the lack of training and of a concern about liability. As this now will be made available through the national system with the Federal Government's work, the question of liability if there is misuse of that information remains, and local law enforcement in my State of California have informed me of their continuing concern on this.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. That is not enough for me to oppose this bill because I think the essentials of this bill are necessary for us to help protect those in Indian lands. But, Mr. Speaker, the nature of Indian land is very different in different States. Some States have very, very large reservations and very few tribes, with very large populations in those tribes. California has, by and large,

very small geographic reservations and other properties that are sovereign territory of the Indians involved. We have relatively small bands, but large numbers of them. So we have a different set of circumstances with which we have to deal. I had hoped that we would be able to work legislation that would acknowledge that difference, but unfortunately that did not happen here.

I will support this bill, but it is unfortunate that true concerns expressed by law enforcement in PL-280 States and other areas of the country were not taken into consideration here, and I hope we will have a chance in the future to amend this legislation.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to another member of our Natural Resources Committee, Representative DALE KILDEE, a classmate of mine and a gentleman who co-chairs the Native American Caucus. Certainly Indian country has a true, true friend in this gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of the Tribal Law and Order Act as an amendment to H.R. 725, the Indian Arts and Crafts Amendments Act. I applaud the hard work and diligence of my friend and colleague, Congresswoman HERSETH SANDLIN, for introducing this legislation; and I thank my good friend, TOM COLE, who has been working hard and well on this legislation.

As co-chair of the Congressional Native American Caucus, I know that this legislation is desperately needed. The Federal Government is obligated through various treaties with Indian tribes to provide public safety, yet it has failed in this duty for far too long.

Mr. Speaker, violence on Indian reservations is 2.5 times higher than the national average. It is estimated that one in three native women will be raped or sexually assaulted in their lifetime. Only 3,000 tribal law enforcement officers cover over 56 million acres of land in Indian Country.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will impose enhanced sentencing guidelines, provide for more evidence-sharing between Federal agencies, and enhance Federal accountability. It will also provide for more law enforcement officers and increased access to training at State and tribal police academies.

Mr. Speaker, finally, this legislation will reauthorize funding for tribal courts, jails and juvenile detention centers. The Senate passed the same legislation through with bipartisan support. I strongly urge my colleagues to do the same and pass this critical piece of legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I don't need even that much time to say that I strongly support this bill.

I appreciate the fact that the authorizing committee has brought it to the floor. We will get it passed. The only substantive argument I really hear is a jurisdictional one. The chair of the Judiciary Committee hasn't raised any objection to this. It ought to be passed, and this Congress should be proud that it did.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to point out, because I have expressed my opposition to this because of the process which has been acknowledged by several Members on my side of the aisle, the last time legislation like this was taken up was in the 101st Congress. The bill was introduced, I think, on the first day. There were hearings held in the House on that legislation, and then it went through committee markup. It was amended in committee, sent to the House floor, and it was passed on suspension, but that was after the committee had done its work.

It went to the Senate where there were hearings in the Senate. The bill was further amended in the Senate committee. It went to the Senate floor where it was amended again and then came back to the House. The House concurred and amended it one more time. It went back to the Senate, they concurred, and the bill was finally passed.

I point out that that process involved in that case both Houses. Both Houses had ideas on how to improve this legislation. But apparently this year, while a similar bill was introduced in the House, there was only a hearing in the Judiciary Committee. We had no hearing on the incidence of crime in our committee, which I think would have probably provided some insight. I only bring this up, Mr. Speaker, to say that the process in passing legislation should involve both Houses and not just one House.

But I find it rather curious in this instance where those on the other side are saying the Senate did all the work in its wonderful process. I wonder if everybody on the other side of the aisle feels that way with the other issues that are pending here where we seem to have a problem getting concurrence on major issues like the supplemental budget, for example, and a few other issues that are floating around. Maybe we should just yield all of the wisdom in this House to the Senate, as we have on this bill.

Now, I say that somewhat facetiously, obviously, Mr. Speaker, but that is the reason why I feel compelled to make a point of opposing this bill on the process. But we shall see if these other issues are taken up in a like manner by this House, and I won't hold my breath.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate my good friend, the gentleman from Washington's, comments about the other body. However, every now and then some blaze of wisdom or light strikes over there and they do see their way to doing something that is good. And when they do it, you have to give them credit for it. What else can you say?

H.R. 725, as amended, would mark the most significant stride forward in improving the public safety in Indian Country in a generation. Swift passage is not only critical to addressing the problem of unchecked violence in Indian Country, but also to ensuring that the United States meets its solemn trust obligations to tribes.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I thank Members on both sides of the aisle and our staffs, as well, who have worked cooperatively and in a bipartisan fashion. And I thank the Members of the other body as well for that light that they have seen—on this particular issue anyway.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of the legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 725.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3250. An act to provide for the training of Federal building personnel, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 102-586, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Republican Leader, announces the appointment of the following individuals to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

Richard Vincent of Nevada (2-year term), vice Larry Brendtro.

Deborah Schumacher of Nevada (3-year term), vice William L. Gibbons.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 111-5, the Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, reappoints the following individual to the Health Information Technology Policy Committee:

Dr. Frank Nemeec of Nevada.

□ 1200

TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM ACT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1053) to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to extend the termination date.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1053

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

SECTION 1. NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM ACT.

Section 4(f) of the National Law Enforcement Museum Act (Public Law 106-492) is amended by striking "10 years" and inserting "13 years".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the 106th Congress authorized the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on a site selected here in the District of Columbia. The authority to begin construction, however, will expire in November of this year, and the project has yet to break ground. S. 1053 will extend the sunset date for 3 years.

Given the enormous sacrifices made by the men and women who work in law enforcement in order to protect our safety and well-being, this is obviously a worthy project, and we support extending its authorization so this museum proposal may continue moving forward. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1053 has been adequately explained by the ranking member of the committee. We are pleased that, despite the difficult economic environment, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund is committed to completing this project without Federal appropriation. So I urge