



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES
CHAIRMAN BRUCE WESTERMAN

To: House Committee on Natural Resources Republican Members
From: Indian and Insular Affairs Subcommittee staff, Ken Degenfelder
(Ken.Degenfelder@mail.house.gov) and Jocelyn Broman
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Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2023
Subject: Legislative Hearing on three bills: H.R. 929, H.R. 2882, and H.R. 3579

The Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs will hold a legislative hearing on three bills: H.R. 929 (Rep. Kilmer), “*Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Into Trust Confirmation Act of 2023*”; H.R. 2882 (Rep. Ciscomani), “*Udall Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2023*”; and H.R. 3579 (Rep. Johnson of SD), “*Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act of 2023*” on **Wednesday, July 12, 2023, at 2:00 p.m. EDT in room 1324 Longworth House Office Building.**

Member offices are requested to notify Ransom Fox (Ransom.Fox@mail.house.gov) by 4:30pm on Tuesday, July 11, 2023, if their member intends to participate in the hearing.

I. KEY MESSAGES

- H.R. 929 would take into trust for the benefit of the tribe approximately 17 acres of fee land owned by the Puyallup tribe in Pierce County, Washington.
- H.R. 2882 would reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation (Udall Foundation) through 2028.
- H.R. 3579 would require the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to process and complete residential and business mortgage packages on Indian trust land within 20 or 30 days, depending on the type of application. The legislation would codify current deadlines in the BIA Mortgage Handbook and more closely align the BIA’s processing of mortgage packages with current mortgage industry practices.

II. WITNESSES

- **Ms. Heather Dawn Thompson**, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior [*All bills*]
- **Mr. Charles Rose**, Chair, Board of Trustees, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Tucson, AZ [*H.R. 2882*]
- **Ms. Sharon Vogel**, Executive Director, Cheyenne River Housing Authority, Eagle Butte, SD [*H.R. 3579*]
- **The Hon. James Rideout**, Tribal Council Member, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Tacoma, WA [*H.R. 929*] [*Minority Witness*]

III. BACKGROUND

[H.R. 929 \(Rep. Kilmer\), “Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Into Trust Confirmation Act of 2023”](#)

H.R. 929 would take approximately 17 acres of fee land in Pierce County, Washington, into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. The land taken into trust would be part of the tribe’s reservation. Gaming, pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act,¹ would be prohibited on the land placed into trust under the bill.

The Puyallup Tribe is located south of Seattle in Tacoma, Washington. In 1854, the Puyallup Tribe, alongside two other tribes, entered into a treaty with the United States, now known as the Medicine Creek Treaty.² As a result, all three tribes were moved onto small reservations located away from the resources the tribe relied on, leading to the Treaty Wars from 1855 to 1856.³ In August of 1856, the United States came into agreement with the three tribes resulting in an additional 18,062 acres being added to the Puyallup Reservation on Commencement Bay within Puget Sound.⁴ Further settlement of the area by non-Indians, the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad terminal in the 1870s, and the signing of the General Allotment Act in 1887, led to the tribe holding only around three percent of their designated reservation lands by 1984.⁵

The Puyallup tribe began to pursue reacquisition of their reservation lands in the late 1970s, working to place several tracts of land into trust for their tribal members within the City of Tacoma, which were within the tribe’s historic reservation. In 1978, the Secretary of the Interior’s authority to place land into trust for the Puyallup was confirmed in *Andrus v. City of Tacoma*.⁶ The 1983 case of *Puyallup Indian Tribe v. Port of Tacoma* affirmed the tribe’s title to 12 acres of riverbed land exposed when the Army Corps of Engineers rechanneled the Puyallup River from 1948 to 1950.⁷ The tribe continued to pursue reacquisition of reservation lands by filing a complaint against the Port of Tacoma and the Union Pacific Railroad to reacquire 120 acres of tideland along Commencement Bay and Puyallup River, disrupting title to lands where much of the city’s industry was located.⁸ After years of negotiations, the Puyallup Land Claims Settlement Act⁹ was enacted in 1990 by Congress to formalize the land claim settlement negotiated between all parties, including the Puyallup Tribe, the Federal government, the State of Washington, local governments, and

¹ 25 USC 2701 et seq.

² Puyallup tribe of Indians”, Tiller’s Guide to Indian Country, Edited and Compiled by Veronica E. Velarde Tiller (2015).

³ “Our Story,” Puyallup Tribe. <http://puyallup-tribe.com/ourtribe/>

⁴ Id.

⁵ Michael Douglas, “Puyallup Land Claims Settlement” HistoryLink.org, Oct. 12, 2016. Available at: www.historylink.org/File/20157; and Timothy Egan, “Indian Tribe Agrees to Drop Claim to Tacoma Land for \$162 Million” *New York Times*, Aug. 29, 1988. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/1988/08/29/us/indian-tribe-agrees-to-drop-claim-to-tacoma-land-for-162-million.html>.

⁶ *City of Tacoma, Wash. v. Andrus*, 457 F. Supp. 342 (D.D.C. 1978).

⁷ *Puyallup Indian Tribe v. Port of Tacoma*, 717 F.2d 1251 (9th Cir. 1983).

⁸ Douglas, “Puyallup Land Claims Settlement”.

⁹ P.L. 101-41.

private entities.¹⁰ In exchange for relinquishing any legal claims to various acres of land, the tribe received \$162 million and 900 acres of land.¹¹

Since the 1990 settlement, the Puyallup Tribe has engaged in several economic development projects on their trust lands within the Tacoma area and continues to seek restoration of the tribe's homelands.

In the mid-2010s, the Puyallup Tribe began the process to take the East Alexander Avenue parcels and the Ruston Way parcels into trust as a discretionary trust acquisition through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) administrative process. However, likely soil and groundwater contamination of the land was found through Environmental Site Assessments. The findings triggered the Department of the Interior's policy to "minimize the exposure of bureaus/offices to liabilities and potential remediation costs by avoiding the acquisition of real property that is contaminated, unless otherwise specifically directed by Congress..."¹²

According to the tribe, the BIA is unwilling to take the land into trust with the current documented environmental contamination. The BIA has stated to the tribe in correspondence that, because of the liability implications for the federal government and the cost implications if the tribe proceeds through the regulatory process, congressional action is "the most viable option" for the Puyallup tribe to have these lands placed into trust, partially because further environmental remediation would be prohibitively expensive to the tribe.¹³ H.R. 929 includes language stating that the United States shall not be liable for any environmental contamination that occurred on or before the date on which the land is taken into trust.

A map of the lands for the East Alexander Avenue parcels can be found [here](#). A map of the lands for the Ruston Way parcels can be found [here](#).

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[H.R. 2882 \(Rep. Ciscomani\), "Udall Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2023"](#)

H.R. 2882 would reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation (Udall Foundation) for five years, through 2028. Specifically, the bill extends three current authorizations of appropriations. The Udall Foundation's trust fund authorization of appropriations would be extended through Calendar Year (CY) 2028 at \$2 million per year. The authorization of appropriations for the Udall Foundation's Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund would be extended through CY 2028 at \$4 million per year. The

¹⁰ Douglas, "Puyallup Land Claims Settlement".

¹¹ Associated Press. (1990, March 25) 'Tribe Wins Money in Settlement of Land Suit.' *The New York Times* <https://www.nytimes.com/1990/03/25/us/tribe-wins-money-in-settlement-of-land-suit.html?smid=url-share>

¹² Department of Interior, Department Manual, effective Oct. 12, 2016. 602 DM 2, at 2.5, available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/602-dm-2_0.pdf.

¹³ Letter to Chairman Bill Sterud, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, from Bryan Mercier, Northwest Regional Director, BIA. August 15, 2022. On file with committee staff.

authorization of appropriations for the Udall Foundation’s training of professionals in health care and public policy would be extended for five fiscal years (FY), starting in 2024, at \$12.3 million for five years. Appropriations for the Udall Foundation in FY 2022 were approximately \$5 million¹⁴ and in FY 2023 were approximately \$5.7 million.¹⁵ H.R. 2882 would not increase any of the three program authorizations above current levels.

In 1992, Congress passed the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation (1992 Act).¹⁶ The House Education and Labor Committee has primary jurisdiction over this Act. The Udall Foundation established a Board of Trustees to award scholarships and select Native American Congressional Interns with strategic goal “to strengthen the appreciation and stewardship of the environment, public lands, and natural resources and strengthen Native nations to facilitate their self-determination, governance, and human capital goals.”¹⁷

In 1998, Congress amended the 1992 Act to create the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution (United States Institute) and create a fund for dispute resolutions.¹⁸ The United States Institute provides mediation and related services to help resolve environmental, natural resources, and public lands conflicts that involve the federal government. In 2009, the Act was reauthorized and amended to add an environmental conflict resolution center to the Foundation and added former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall’s name to the Foundation.¹⁹ In 2019, the Act was again reauthorized, technical changes were made, and the United States Institute was renamed the John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution.²⁰

The Udall Foundation is composed of four major programs:

1. The Education Trust Fund, which includes:
 - *The Udall Undergraduate Scholarship*
 - “The Native American Congressional Internship Program provides American Indian and Alaska Native students with the opportunity to gain practical experience with the federal legislative process in order to understand first-hand the government-to-government relationship between Tribes and the federal government.”²¹
 - *The Native American Fellowships*
 - This fellowship program “recognizes outstanding Native American and Alaska Native graduate students who are currently pursuing advanced degrees in health care fields—including, but not limited to, health administration, health education, public health, medical practice, policy,

¹⁴ P.L. 117-103.

¹⁵ P.L. 117-328.

¹⁶ 20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.

¹⁷ Udall Foundation, *Budget and Performance Reports*, available at: <https://www.udall.gov/AboutUs/BudgetAndPerformance.aspx>.

¹⁸ P.L. 105-156.

¹⁹ P.L. 111-90.

²⁰ P.L. 116-94.

²¹ <https://www.udall.gov/OurPrograms/Internship/Internship.aspx>

research, or related-degrees—and who have demonstrated a commitment to Native health care.”²²

- *Parks in Focus*
 - The Stewart L. Udall Parks in Focus program “connects middle school youth to nature through photography, environmental education, outdoor recreation, and creative expression.”²³
- 2. The Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) has served Native American leaders representing 48 percent of federally recognized tribes located in 28 States. “NNI serves as a self-determination, governance, and economic development resource for the tribes by providing education and leadership training that is based on rigorous, accessible research conducted by NNI and the Harvard University Project for Indian Economic Development.”²⁴
- 3. The Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy (Udall Center) is a unit of the University of Arizona under the Senior Vice President for Research, Discovery, and Innovation. It supports policy-relevant, interdisciplinary research, science-policy dialogues, and other endeavors that “link scholarship and education with decision-making, particularly in the areas of water security and management, climate change adaptation and planning, and ecosystem services valuation and protection, primarily in the Southwest.”²⁵
- 4. The John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution (Center) is intended to provide “impartial collaboration, consensus-building, and conflict resolution services on a wide range of environmental, natural and cultural resources, tribal, and public lands issues involving the federal government. The Center’s range of services includes consultations, assessments, process design, convening, mediation, facilitation, training, stakeholder engagement, tribal consultation, and other related collaboration and conflict resolution activities.”²⁶

GAO & Inspector General Audits

A December 2012 audit by the Department of the Interior’s (DOI) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) found the Udall Foundation was not meeting federal requirements to monitor and assess its spending and lacked key procedures to check for efficiency and guard against fraud or mistakes in personnel and contracting.²⁷ The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) performed a follow-up audit in 2013, and found that the Foundation had developed a corrective action plan to address the OIG’s findings

²² <https://udall.gov/OurPrograms/Fellowship/Fellowship.aspx>

²³ <https://www.udall.gov/OurPrograms/ParksInFocus/ParksInFocus.aspx>.

²⁴ University of Arizona, *Native Nations Institute*, <https://nni.arizona.edu/about-us>.

²⁵ University of Arizona, *Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy*, <https://udallcenter.arizona.edu/about>.

²⁶ Udall Foundation, *John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution*, <https://www.udall.gov/ourprograms/institute/institute.aspx>.

²⁷ Office of Inspector General, United States Department of The Interior. *Follow-Up On Internal Controls at the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation* (Sept. 2014) <https://www.doioig.gov/sites/doioig.gov/files/C-FL-UDL-00041-2014Public.pdf>.

and that the corrective action plan included steps to address deficiencies in the Foundation’s internal control monitoring and assessment process, internal controls related to personnel issues, and internal controls related to contracting. For those actions that were sufficiently documented by the Foundation at the time of the report, the GAO found that the corrective action plan was consistent with internal control standards and applicable laws and regulations.²⁸ In 2015, the GAO reported that the Foundation has made significant progress toward implementing corrective actions. However, the Foundation did not have formal written policies and procedures related to the hiring and separation of employees. Despite these findings, GAO reported that controls over employee hiring, separation, and outside employment had been implemented effectively during its review.²⁹

In 2019, when the Act was last reauthorized,³⁰ new language requiring a DOI OIG audit to be completed within 2 years of enactment was included. That audit was completed in May 2022, and found the Foundation needed to strengthen controls over the Center as it relates to payments to contractors and ensure contracting follows federal standards.³¹ Since then, the Udall Foundation has moved its contracting program in-house to help control costs, increase efficiency, and implement stronger internal controls.³² The Udall Foundation has been responsive to the recommendations provided in the audits and has worked to implement the recommendations.

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H.R. 3579 (Rep. Johnson of SD), “Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act of 2023”

H.R. 3579 would require the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to process and complete all residential and business mortgage packages on Indian land within 20 or 30 days depending on the type of application. This would more closely align the BIA’s processing of mortgage packages with current industry practices. H.R. 3579 would also require an annual report on mortgages reviewed by the BIA to be submitted to Congress, require the Government Accountability Office to review the need for digitization of mortgage records to streamline the mortgage process at BIA, establish a Realty Ombudsman position, and provide read-only access to the BIA’s Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS) to relevant agencies and tribes.

²⁸ Government Accountability Office, *Corrective Actions Under Way to Address Control Deficiencies at the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation*, GAO-14-95 (Dec. 6, 2013), <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-14-95>.

²⁹ Government Accountability Office, *The Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Has Made Significant Progress But Needs to Fully Document Certain Policies and Procedures*, GAO-16-52 (Nov. 6, 2015), <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-52>.

³⁰ P.L. 116-94.

³¹ Office of Inspector General, United States Department of The Interior. *Stronger Controls Needed Over the Udall Foundation’s Invoicing Processes and Contract Oversight for the John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution* (May 2022) <https://www.oversight.gov/sites/default/files/oig-reports/DOI/Final-ReportUdallFoundationEnviroConflictResolutionPublic.pdf>.

³² Udall Foundation, “FY 2024 Congressional Budget Justification” <https://www.udall.gov/CJ>.

Indian lands primarily fall into one of three land categories: trust, fee, and restricted fee. H.R. 3579 would only impact land held in trust, which is land that is owned and managed by the United States through the Department of the Interior (DOI) for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indians. Trust land preempts State tax and regulatory authority. Trust land is also inalienable.

Typically, when an individual seeks to purchase a property or house, they will take out a loan with a lending institution, usually a bank, to pay for the purchase. That resulting mortgage gives the lending institution the right to repossess the property if the borrower does not pay back the loan. However, for mortgages taken out by individual Indian for a tract of trust land, there are additional of BIA processes for approval, primarily because the federal government ultimately holds title to trust lands.

Mortgage applications related to trust lands are required to be submitted through the regional BIA agency. The applications tend to fall into one of two categories: leasehold mortgages or trust land mortgages. Leasehold mortgages refer to mortgages on trust land owned by another tribal landowner, while trust land mortgages refer to mortgages obtained for trust land an Indian owns themselves.³³

Current law (25 CFR 162 and 25 CFR 169) outlines regulatory time frames for the review and approval of leasehold and rights-of-way (ROW) mortgages. There are no outlined time frames for trust land mortgages.³⁴

The BIA has published their *Mortgage Handbook*,³⁵ which outlines its mortgage review process. Upon receiving a proposed leasehold mortgage package, the BIA is to input the data into the Realty Tracking System (RTS), as well as into the Mortgage Tracker. The BIA then has 10 days to complete a preliminary review to ensure that package is complete. The package must contain all required documents, the lease must be encoded, approved, and recorded in the TAAMS, and the required checklist must be included in the case file.³⁶ Before the 10 days expire, the BIA needs to send an acknowledgement letter either verifying the preliminary review was completed, or that the package was incomplete with the missing documents specified. The RTS and Mortgage Tracker will then be updated with the relevant outcome. The BIA then has 20 days from the time they send the acknowledgment letter to either approve or deny the leasehold mortgage and send a subsequent Decision Letter. For a ROW leasehold mortgage, the BIA has 30 days. By two business days after the approved leasehold mortgage is received, the BIA must complete all necessary steps to request recordation by the Land Titles and Records Office (LTRO) and

³³ Mortgages. Bureau of Indian Affairs. <https://www.bia.gov/service/mortgages>

³⁴ Indian Affairs Mortgage Handbook, Bureau of Indian Affairs. https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/public/raca/handbook/pdf/52%20IAM%204-H%20Indian%20Affairs%20Mortgage%20Handbook_FINAL_SIGNED_cleanedup%20w%20footer_508.pdf

³⁵ Id.

³⁶ Id.

request a certified Title Status Report (TSR) using the TAAMS TSR request module. Upon completion, the BIA must update the Mortgage Tracker.³⁷

Proponents of H.R. 3579 advocate that despite the timeline provided in the BIA Mortgage handbook, there are still extensive delays in reviewing and approving or denying mortgages. One report from the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis highlighted issues mentioned at a U.S. Senate hearing about prospective borrowers from the Fort Belknap tribe waiting over a year for a certified TSR, and that TSR timelines have been cited in multiple reports as a barrier to trust land development.³⁸

If enacted, H.R. 3579 would set clear timelines by which the BIA must process and approve mortgages that relate to property located on tribal trust land. The BIA would need to notify lenders that they have received application documentation and subsequently perform an initial review no later than 10 days after receipt. Depending on the application in question, the BIA would have 20 or 30 days to provide an approval or denial of the documents. Additionally, this bill would establish a specialized position within the BIA to facilitate communication between the BIA, tribes, tribal members, lenders, and federal agencies who operate tribal housing programs.

IV. MAJOR PROVISIONS & SECTION-BY-SECTION

H.R. 929 (Rep. Kilmer), “Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Into Trust Confirmation Act of 2023”

Section 2. *Land to be Taken Into Trust for the Benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation.* Takes roughly 17.264 acres of land owned in fee by the Puyallup Tribe and other specified parcels of land into trust by the United States for the benefit of the tribe. Any environmental liability on the United States is waived, and all class II and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act is prohibited on the land in question.

H.R. 2882 (Rep. Ciscomani), “Udall Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2023”

Section 2. *Reauthorization of the Udall Foundation Trust Fund.* Amends section 13 of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act to extend the current appropriations authorization for the Udall Foundation’s trust fund, Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund, and training of professionals in health care and public policy through FY 2028.

³⁷ Indian Affairs Mortgage Handbook. Bureau of Indian Affairs.
https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/public/raca/handbook/pdf/52%20IAM%204-H%20Indian%20Affairs%20Mortgage%20Handbook_FINAL_SIGNED_cleanedup%20w%20footer_508.pdf

³⁸ James Robert Colombe, “Shortening TSR timeline; A proposal to end delays that hinder Native homeownership,” Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Sept. 9, 2020. Available at:
https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2020/shortening-the-tsr-timeline-a-proposal-to-end-delays-that-hinder-native-homeownership#_ftnref9.

H.R. 3579 (Rep. Johnson of SD), “Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act of 2023”

Section 3. *Mortgage Review and Processing.* Creates statutory timelines for the processing and review of mortgage applications, including: notifying the lender as soon as possible that the application was received, a ten-day turnaround for the preliminary review of the documents to ensure completion of the application, and a two-day turnaround for acknowledgment of missing documents. The BIA would have either up to 20 or 30 days (dependent on the type of mortgage) to approve or deny the application, and 10 days post-approval to provide a Title Status Report (TSR). Additionally, if requested, the BIA would have 14 days from time of request to provide a first certified TSR.

If the BIA fails to adhere to these timelines, they must provide a notice of delay to the party that submitted the mortgage package, and the lender. If requested, the BIA would have to respond to inquiries of status of the application, as well as any requests related to certified status reports.

The BIA would be required to provide a report to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee and the House Committee on Natural Resources that details all requests received, those approved and denied, any situation in which the timelines were not met, and the length of time it took each BIA office to provide notice of delays.

One-year post-enactment, a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report must be submitted to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee and the House Committee on Natural Resources detailing the need for digitization of mortgage packages and the estimated costs.

Section 4. *Establishment of Realty Ombudsman Position.* The BIA Director would create a Realty Ombudsman in the Division of Real Estate Services of the Bureau in order to facilitate all necessary changes and serve as the point of contact.

V. CBO COST ESTIMATE

H.R. 929 (Rep. Kilmer), “Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Into Trust Confirmation Act of 2023”

Unknown.

H.R. 2882 (Rep. Ciscomani), “Udall Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2023”

Unknown.

H.R. 3579 (Rep. Johnson of SD), “Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act of 2023”

Unknown. However, CBO issued a cost estimate for an identical bill in the 117th Congress, estimating the cost to be \$2 million over 5 years, subject to available appropriations.³⁹

³⁹ Congressional Budget Office, Cost Estimate: S. 70, Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act of 2023, available at: <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2023-05/s70.pdf>.

VI. ADMINISTRATION POSITION

H.R. 929 (Rep. Kilmer), “Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Into Trust Confirmation Act of 2023”

The Administration testified in support of an identical Senate companion bill.⁴⁰

H.R. 2882 (Rep. Ciscomani), “Udall Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2023”

Unknown.

H.R. 3579 (Rep. Johnson of SD), “Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act of 2023”

Unknown. However, the Administration testified in support of an identical Senate companion bill in the 117th Congress.⁴¹

VII. EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW (RAMSEYER)

[H.R. 2882](#)

⁴⁰ Statement of Bryan Newland, Asst. Secretary – Indian Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. May 3, 2023. Available at: <https://www.indian.senate.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05-03-HRG-Testimony-Newland-DOI.pdf>.

⁴¹ Statement of Kathryn Isom-Clause, Deputy Asst. Secretary for Policy and Development for Indian Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Feb. 16, 2022. Available at: <https://www.indian.senate.gov/sites/default/files/SCIA%20Testimony%2002.16.2022%20-%20Cleared.pdf>.