

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 2983

To provide for the return of land to the Government of Guam, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 27, 2000

Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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## A BILL

To provide for the return of land to the Government of Guam, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Guam Omnibus Oppor-  
5 tunities Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. GUAM LAND RETURN ACT.**

7 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the  
8 “Guam Land Return Act”.

9 (b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

1           (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-  
2           trator” means—

3                   (A) the Administrator of General Services;

4                   or

5                   (B) the head of any Federal agency with  
6           authority to dispose of excess real property on  
7           Guam.

8           (2) BASE CLOSURE LAW.—The term “base clo-  
9           sure law” means—

10                   (A) the Defense Base Closure and Realign-  
11           ment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of  
12           Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note);

13                   (B) title II of the Defense Authorization  
14           Amendments and Base Closure and Realign-  
15           ment Act (Public Law 100–526; 10 U.S.C.  
16           2687 note); or

17                   (C) any similar law that provides base clo-  
18           sure authority.

19           (3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means  
20           the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife  
21           Service.

22           (4) EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.—The term “ex-  
23           cess real property” means excess property (as is de-  
24           fined in section 3 of the Federal Property and Ad-

1       ministrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472))  
2       that—

3               (A) is real property; and

4               (B) was acquired by the United States be-  
5       fore the date of enactment of this section.

6       (5) GOVERNMENT.—The term “Government”  
7       means the Government of Guam.

8       (6) GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.—The  
9       term “Guam National Wildlife Refuge” includes  
10      land to which the Federal Government holds title  
11      that is located within the refuge overlay under the  
12      jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, identified  
13      as Department of Defense land in figure 3, on page  
14      74, and as submerged land in figure 7, on page 78,  
15      of the document entitled “Final Environmental As-  
16      sessment for the Proposed Guam National Wildlife  
17      Refuge, Territory of Guam, July 1993”.

18      (7) PUBLIC PURPOSE.—The term “public pur-  
19      pose” means—

20              (A) a public benefit purpose for which the  
21      United States may dispose of property under  
22      section 203 of the Federal Property and Ad-  
23      ministrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C.  
24      484) (including under the Federal Property  
25      Management Regulations under section 101–47

1 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any  
2 successor regulation) promulgated under that  
3 Act); or

4 (B) public benefit uses described under the  
5 Guam Excess Lands Act (108 Stat. 3116).

6 (c) TRANSFER OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.—

7 (1) NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY.—Except as pro-  
8 vided in subsection (f), before screening excess real  
9 property located on Guam for Federal use under sec-  
10 tion 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative  
11 Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 483), the Adminis-  
12 trator shall notify the Government that the property  
13 is available for transfer to the Government under  
14 this section.

15 (2) OPPORTUNITY FOR ACQUISITION BY  
16 GUAM.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—If, not later than 180  
18 days after the receipt of notice under paragraph  
19 (1), the Government notifies the Administrator  
20 that the Government intends to acquire the  
21 property that is the subject of the notice under  
22 paragraph (1), the Administrator shall transfer  
23 the property to the Government in accordance  
24 with subsections (d) and (e).

1           (B) NO NOTICE FROM GOVERNMENT.—If  
2           the Government does not notify the Adminis-  
3           trator under subparagraph (A), or notifies the  
4           Administrator that the Government does not in-  
5           tend to acquire the property that is the subject  
6           of a notice under paragraph (1), the Adminis-  
7           trator shall dispose of the property in accord-  
8           ance with the Federal Property and Adminis-  
9           trative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et  
10          seq.).

11          (d) COMPENSATION.—A transfer of excess real prop-  
12          erty under subsection (c) to the Government for a public  
13          purpose shall be made without reimbursement or other  
14          compensation from the Government.

15          (e) CONDITIONS.—

16               (1) RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.—All transfers of  
17               excess real property under subsection (c) to the Gov-  
18               ernment shall be subject to such restrictive cov-  
19               enants as the Administrator determines to be nec-  
20               essary to ensure that—

21                       (A) the use of the property is compatible  
22                       with continued military activities on Guam;

23                       (B) the use of the property is consistent  
24                       with the environmental condition of the prop-  
25                       erty;

1 (C) access is available to the United States  
2 to conduct any additional environmental reme-  
3 diation or monitoring that may be required con-  
4 cerning the property;

5 (D) to the extent the property was trans-  
6 ferred for a public purpose, the property is so  
7 used; and

8 (E) to the extent the property has been  
9 used by another Federal agency for a minimum  
10 of 2 years, the transfer to the Government is  
11 subject to the terms and conditions of any per-  
12 mit interests of the Federal agency until the ex-  
13 piration of the permits concerned.

14 (2) CONSULTATION.—In the case of real prop-  
15 erty on Guam reported as excess by a military de-  
16 partment, and in all cases with respect to paragraph  
17 (1)(A), the Administrator shall consult with the Sec-  
18 retary of Defense regarding the restrictive covenants  
19 to be imposed on a transfer of the property.

20 (3) OTHER LAWS.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—All transfers of excess  
22 real property under subsection (c) to the Gov-  
23 ernment shall be subject to all applicable Fed-  
24 eral laws, except section 2696 of title 10,  
25 United States Code.

1 (B) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN  
 2 LAW.—Any property that the Government is  
 3 given an opportunity to acquire under sub-  
 4 section (c) shall not be subject to section 501  
 5 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assist-  
 6 ance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411).

7 (f) EXEMPTIONS.—Notwithstanding the fact that  
 8 real property located on Guam and described in this sub-  
 9 section may be excess real property, this section shall not  
 10 apply—

11 (1) to real property that is located within the  
 12 Guam National Wildlife Refuge, which shall be  
 13 transferred in accordance with subsection (g);

14 (2) to real property described in the Guam Ex-  
 15 cess Lands Act (108 Stat. 3116), which shall be dis-  
 16 posed of in accordance with that Act; or

17 (3) to real property on Guam that is declared  
 18 to be excess real property as a result of a base clo-  
 19 sure law.

20 (g) TREATMENT OF GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE  
 21 REFUGE LAND.—

22 (1) NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY; NEGOTIA-  
 23 TIONS.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator  
 25 shall notify the Government and the Director of

1 the declaration of any real property within the  
2 Guam National Wildlife Refuge as excess real  
3 property.

4 (B) DISCUSSIONS.— For not more than  
5 180 days after the date on which the Adminis-  
6 trator provides a notice under subparagraph  
7 (A), the Government and the Director may en-  
8 gage in discussions toward an agreement pro-  
9 viding for the future ownership and manage-  
10 ment of the excess real property.

11 (2) TRANSFER AND MANAGEMENT UNDER  
12 AGREEMENT.—If—

13 (A) the Government and the Director  
14 reach an agreement under paragraph (1)(B)  
15 within the period specified in that paragraph;  
16 and

17 (B) not less than 60 days before the trans-  
18 fer of the excess real property under the agree-  
19 ment, the agreement is submitted to the Com-  
20 mittee on Resources of the House of Represent-  
21 atives and the Committee on Energy and Nat-  
22 ural Resources of the Senate;

23 the property shall be transferred and managed in ac-  
24 cordance with the agreement and subject to this sec-  
25 tion.

1           (3) EFFECT OF LACK OF AGREEMENT.—Except  
2 as provided in paragraph (4), if the Government and  
3 the Director do not reach an agreement under para-  
4 graph (1)(B), the Administrator shall submit to  
5 Congress a report that contains—

6           (A) a description of the status of the dis-  
7 cussions of the Government and the Director;  
8 and

9           (B) recommendations on the likelihood of  
10 resolution of differences of, and comments  
11 made by, the Director and the Government.

12           (4) MILITARY JURISDICTION.—

13           (A) IN GENERAL.—If property that is the  
14 subject of a notice under paragraph (1)(A) is  
15 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of De-  
16 fense, the Secretary of Defense may transfer  
17 administrative jurisdiction over the property to  
18 the Administrator.

19           (B) CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF  
20 TRANSFERS.—Absent an agreement on the fu-  
21 ture ownership and use of property referred to  
22 in subparagraph (A), except by an Act of Con-  
23 gress specifically identifying the property—

24           (i) administrative jurisdiction over the  
25 property shall not be transferred to a Fed-

1 eral agency other than the Department of  
2 Defense; and

3 (ii) the property shall not be conveyed  
4 out of Federal ownership.

5 (5) EVENTUAL AGREEMENT.—If—

6 (A) the Government and the Director  
7 reach an agreement under paragraph (1)(B) be-  
8 fore Congress acts in response to a report sub-  
9 mitted under paragraph (3); and

10 (B) not less than 60 days before the trans-  
11 fer of the excess real property under the agree-  
12 ment, the agreement is submitted to the Com-  
13 mittee on Resources of the House of Represent-  
14 atives and the Committee on Energy and Nat-  
15 ural Resources of the Senate;

16 the property shall be transferred and managed in ac-  
17 cordance with the agreement and subject to this sec-  
18 tion.

19 (h) DUAL CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY.—If a par-  
20 cel of real property on Guam that is declared excess real  
21 property as a result of a base closure law is located within  
22 the boundary of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, the  
23 parcel of property shall be disposed of in accordance with  
24 the base closure law.

1 (i) **AUTHORITY TO PROMULGATE REGULATIONS.**—  
2 The Administrator, after consultation with the Secretary  
3 of Defense and the Secretary of Interior, may promulgate  
4 such regulations as the Administrator determines are nec-  
5 essary to carry out this section.

6 **SEC. 3. GUAM FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT EQUITY ACT.**

7 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the  
8 “Guam Foreign Direct Investment Equity Act”.

9 (b) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 31(d) of the Organic Act  
10 of Guam (48 U.S.C. 1421i(d)) is amended by adding at  
11 the end the following:

12 “(3) **RATE OF TAX.**—In applying as the Guam  
13 Territorial income tax the income-tax laws in force  
14 on Guam under subsection (a), the rate of tax under  
15 sections 871, 881, 884, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1445,  
16 and 1446 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on  
17 any item of income from sources within Guam shall  
18 be the same as the rate that would apply with re-  
19 spect to the item were Guam treated as part of the  
20 United States for purposes of the treaty obligations  
21 of the United States.”.

22 (c) **CERTAIN GUAM-BASED TRUSTS EXEMPT.**—This  
23 section shall not apply to any Guam-based trust formed  
24 under division 2 of title 11 of chapter 160 of the Guam  
25 Code Annotated.

1 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by  
2 subsection (b) shall apply to amounts paid after the date  
3 of enactment of this Act.

4 **SEC. 4. IMPORTATION OF BETEL NUTS (“ARECA NUTS”) FOR**  
5 **PERSONAL CONSUMPTION.**

6 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

7 (1) BETEL NUTS.—The term “betel nuts”  
8 means husked betel nuts grown on Guam.

9 (2) CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE UNITED  
10 STATES.—The term “customs territory of the United  
11 States” has the meaning given the term in general  
12 note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the  
13 United States.

14 (b) IMPORTATION OF BETEL NUTS.—Notwith-  
15 standing any other provision of law (including sections  
16 402 and 801 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
17 Act (21 U.S.C. 342, 381)), Guam shall be deemed to be  
18 within the customs territory of the United States in the  
19 case of importation from Guam into the United States of  
20 betel nuts (also known as “areca nuts”) by an individual  
21 for personal consumption by the individual.

22 **SEC. 5. COMPACT IMPACT REPORTS.**

23 Section 104(e)(2) of Public Law 99–239 (99 Stat.  
24 1788) is amended—

1           (1) by striking the first sentence and inserting  
2 the following:

3           “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Governor of any of the  
4 United States territories, commonwealths, or the  
5 State of Hawaii may report to the Secretary of the  
6 Interior, not later than February 1 of each year,  
7 with respect to the financial and social impacts of  
8 the compacts of free association on the Governor’s  
9 respective jurisdiction.

10           “(2) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Sec-  
11 retary of the Interior shall review and transmit any  
12 such reports to Congress with the comments and  
13 recommendations of the Administration.

14           “(3) GRANTS.—The Secretary of the Interior  
15 shall, either directly or, subject to available technical  
16 assistance funds, through a grant to the affected ju-  
17 risdiction, provide for a census of Micronesians at  
18 intervals of not more than 5 years from each decen-  
19 nial United States census using generally acceptable  
20 statistical methodologies for each of the impact ju-  
21 risdications where the Governor requests the assist-  
22 ance, except that the total expenditures to carry out  
23 this sentence may not exceed \$300,000 in any  
24 year.”; and

1           (2) by striking “Reports submitted” and insert-  
2           ing the following:

3           “(4) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—Reports sub-  
4           mitted”.

5 **SEC. 6. GUAM WAR CLAIMS REVIEW COMMISSION.**

6           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

7           (1) under the Treaty of Paris in 1898, which  
8           ended the war between Spain and the United States,  
9           the United States acquired sovereignty over Guam;

10          (2) for 51 years, from the end of the Spanish-  
11          American War until the transfer of Guam to the De-  
12          partment of the Interior in September 1949, Guam  
13          was administered by the Department of the Navy,  
14          and the people of Guam were United States nation-  
15          als until August 1, 1950, when they became United  
16          States citizens on the enactment of Organic Act of  
17          Guam (48 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.);

18          (3) Japanese armed forces invaded Guam on  
19          December 8, 1941, and occupied Guam for nearly 3  
20          years;

21          (4) Guam was the only United States territory,  
22          possession, or State with civilians present that was  
23          occupied by the Japanese armed forces during World  
24          War II;

1           (5) during this period of Japanese occupation,  
2           the people of Guam were subjected to death, per-  
3           sonal injury, forced labor, forced march, and intern-  
4           ment;

5           (6) on July 21, 1944, the United States liber-  
6           ated Guam from Japanese occupation;

7           (7) on June 9, 1945, in a letter from the Hon-  
8           orable H. Strive Hensel, Acting Secretary of the  
9           Navy, to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of  
10          the House of Representatives, Mr. Hensel trans-  
11          mitted proposed legislation to provide relief to the  
12          residents of Guam through the settlement of meri-  
13          torious claims;

14          (8) the Act of November 15, 1945 (commonly  
15          known as “the Guam Meritorious Claims Act”) (59  
16          Stat. 582, chapter 483) authorized the Secretary of  
17          the Navy to adjudicate and settle claims, for a pe-  
18          riod of 1 year, for property damage occurring on  
19          Guam during the occupation of Japanese forces; cer-  
20          tification of claims in excess of \$5,000 or any claims  
21          for personal injury or death were required to be for-  
22          warded to Congress;

23          (9) on January 8, 1947, Secretary of the Navy  
24          James Forrestal appointed a civilian commission,  
25          known as the “Hopkins Commission”, to study and

1       make recommendations on the Naval administration  
2       of Guam;

3               (10) on March 25, 1947, the Hopkins Commis-  
4       sion submitted a report (referred to in this section  
5       as the “Report”) to Secretary Forrestal stating—

6               (A) that settlements and payments for war  
7       damage claims on property, personal injury,  
8       and death had proceeded slowly;

9               (B) that immediate steps should be taken  
10       to hasten the process and to remove unsound  
11       and unfair distinctions in the allowance for  
12       claims; and

13              (C) that when many claimants were ad-  
14       vised that the local Naval Claims Commission  
15       had power to settle and make immediate pay-  
16       ments of claims not in excess of \$5,000, but  
17       that claims above that amount were required to  
18       be forwarded to Washington for further action  
19       with an indefinite time required for payment,  
20       the claimants agreed to reduce their claims to  
21       below \$5,000 in order to receive money for  
22       much-needed personal rehabilitation;

23       (11) the Report—

24              (A) recommended that the Act of Novem-  
25       ber 15, 1945, be amended to authorize Navy of-

1 officials to provide immediate settlement and pay-  
2 ment of all claims; and

3 (B) stated that officials of the Naval  
4 Claims Commission testified to the basic hon-  
5 esty and fairness of the Guamanians in pre-  
6 senting their claims, that review in Washington  
7 of claims between \$5,000 and \$10,000 did not  
8 serve any useful purpose, and that sufficient re-  
9 liance and trust should be placed with the  
10 Naval authorities on Guam to safeguard the na-  
11 tional interest;

12 (12) the War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat  
13 1240, chapter 826), was enacted to address victims  
14 of World War II;

15 (13) that Act authorized the creation of a com-  
16 mission to make inquiries and reports to settle  
17 claims of American citizens and military personnel  
18 imprisoned during World War II, civilian American  
19 citizens captured by the Imperial Japanese Govern-  
20 ment, United States contractual employees, and reli-  
21 gious organizations located in the Philippines;

22 (14) despite the recommendations of the Hop-  
23 kins Commission to amend the Act of November 15,  
24 1945, the War Claims Act of 1948 did not address

1 the claims arising out of the Japanese occupation of  
2 Guam;

3 (15) in 1950, Congress enacted the Organic Act  
4 of Guam (48 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), granting the peo-  
5 ple of Guam United States citizenship and a meas-  
6 ure of self-government;

7 (16) on September 8, 1951, the United States,  
8 along with 47 allied powers, signed a peace treaty  
9 with Japan that waived all claims of reparations  
10 against Japan by United States citizens;

11 (17) in 1962, Congress amended the War  
12 Claims Act of 1948 to address the United States  
13 citizens and nationals that had not received repara-  
14 tions under the previously-enacted laws, but the peo-  
15 ple of Guam were excluded from the amendment be-  
16 cause Federal policymakers believed that the people  
17 of Guam had been covered under the War Claims  
18 Act of 1948;

19 (18) as a consequence, despite the study and  
20 recommendations of the Hopkins Commission, which  
21 concluded that reparations for Guam as provided by  
22 the Act of November 15, 1945 fell short of rehabili-  
23 tating the island and redressing damages suffered by  
24 its people from the occupation of Japan, Congress

1 failed to address the recommendations of the Hop-  
2 kins Commission under the War Claims Act of 1948;

3 (19) on December 30, 1980, the Government of  
4 Guam created a Guam Reparations Commission,  
5 which compiled war damage claims for death, per-  
6 sonal injury, forced labor, forced march, and intern-  
7 ment from survivors or descendants who did not re-  
8 ceive full reparations under the Act of November 15,  
9 1945;

10 (20) since Guam was given the authority to be  
11 represented in Congress by an elected representative  
12 in 1972, each Delegate from Guam to the House of  
13 Representatives has introduced legislation to correct  
14 the flaws of the Act of November 15, 1945, and the  
15 War Claims Act of 1948;

16 (21) Guam war restitution is long overdue;

17 (22) Congress supports the findings and rec-  
18 ommendations of the Hopkins Commission and rec-  
19 ognizes the declining population of survivors from  
20 the Japanese occupation of Guam in World War II;  
21 and

22 (23) there is sufficient cause to revisit Guam  
23 war restitution by establishing a commission to re-  
24 view the relevant history and to determine the ap-  
25 propriate relief damages to eligible claimants, the

1 eligibility requirements, and the total amount nec-  
2 essary for compensation to the people of Guam who  
3 experienced the occupation by Japanese military  
4 forces from December 8, 1941, to July 21, 1944.

5 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—

6 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a  
7 commission to be known as the “Guam War Claims  
8 Review Commission” (referred to in this section as  
9 the “Commission”).

10 (2) MEMBERS.—

11 (A) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Commission  
12 shall be composed of 5 members who by virtue  
13 of their background and experience are particu-  
14 larly suited to contribute to the achievement of  
15 the purposes of the Commission.

16 (B) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 60  
17 days after funds are made available to carry out  
18 this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall  
19 appoint the members of the Commission, of  
20 whom—

21 (i) 1 shall be appointed from a list of  
22 3 names submitted by the Governor of  
23 Guam; and

1                   (ii) 1 shall be appointed from a list of  
2                   3 names submitted by the Delegate of  
3                   Guam to the House of Representatives.

4                   (3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall se-  
5                   lect a Chairman from among its members.

6                   (4) TERM.—The term of a member of the Com-  
7                   mission shall be the life of the Commission.

8                   (5) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission  
9                   shall be filled in the same manner as the original ap-  
10                  pointment.

11                  (6) COMPENSATION.— A member of the Com-  
12                  mission shall serve without compensation, but shall  
13                  be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other nec-  
14                  essary expenses incurred by the member in the per-  
15                  formance of the duties of the Commission in accord-  
16                  ance with chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

17                  (c) STAFF.—The Commission may appoint and fix  
18                  the pay of an executive director and such other staff as  
19                  the Commission may require without regard to the provi-  
20                  sions of title 5, United States Code, governing appoint-  
21                  ments in the competitive service or to the provisions of  
22                  chapter 51 and subchapter II of chapter 53 of that title  
23                  relating to the classification and General Schedule pay  
24                  rates, except that the compensation of any employees of  
25                  the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the

1 minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the Gen-  
2 eral Schedule under section 5332(a) of that title.

3 (d) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Secretary of  
4 the Interior shall provide the Commission, on a reimburs-  
5 able basis, such administrative support services as the  
6 Commission may request.

7 (e) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

8 (1) review the facts and circumstances sur-  
9 rounding the implementation and administration of  
10 the Act of November 15, 1945, and the effectiveness  
11 of that Act in addressing the war claims of Amer-  
12 ican nationals residing on Guam between December  
13 8, 1941, and July 21, 1944;

14 (2) review all relevant Federal and Guam terri-  
15 torial laws, records of oral testimony previously  
16 taken, and documents on Guam and the Archives of  
17 the Federal Government regarding Federal pay-  
18 ments of war claims on Guam;

19 (3) receive oral testimony of persons who per-  
20 sonally experienced the taking and occupation of  
21 Guam by Japanese military forces, noting especially  
22 the effects of infliction of death, personal injury,  
23 forced labor, forced march, and internment;

24 (4) determine whether there was parity of war  
25 claims paid to the residents of Guam under the Act

1 of November 15, 1945, with war claims paid to  
2 United States citizens or nationals who lived in or  
3 had holdings in foreign countries and other posses-  
4 sions of the United States occupied by the Japanese  
5 during World War II;

6 (5) estimate the amount necessary to com-  
7 pensate the people of Guam for death, personal in-  
8 jury, forced labor, forced march, and internment;  
9 and

10 (6) not later than 270 days after all of the  
11 members of the Commission are appointed, submit  
12 to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on  
13 Resources and the Committee on the Judiciary of  
14 the House of Representatives, and the Committee on  
15 Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee  
16 on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that includes  
17 any comments or recommendations for action.

18 (f) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—Subject to gen-  
19 eral policies that the Commission may adopt, the Chair-  
20 man of the Commission—

21 (1) shall exercise the executive and administra-  
22 tive powers of the Commission; and

23 (2) may delegate those powers to the staff of  
24 the Commission.

1       (g) TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—The Commis-  
2 sion shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the  
3 date on which the Commission submits the report under  
4 subsection (e)(6).

5       (h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
6 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
7 \$500,000.

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