

program, and found to meet or exceed the requirements of NIJ Standard 0115.00, or any revision of such standard.”.

(e) INTERIM DEFINITION OF ARMOR VEST.—For purposes of part Y of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by this Act, the meaning of the term “armor vest” (as defined in section 2503 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3796611–2)) shall, until the date on which a final NIJ Standard 0115.00 is first fully approved and implemented, also include body armor which has been found to meet or exceed the requirements for protection against stabbing established by the State in which the grantee is located.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(23) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(23)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “. and \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2004”.

WATER POLLUTION PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS ACT OF 2000

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 934, S. 2417.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2417) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase funding for State nonpoint source pollution control programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on the Environment and Public Works with an amendment, as follows:

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Water Pollution Program Enhancements Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) NAPA STUDY.—The term “NAPA Study” means the study required to be carried out under section 4(b).

(3) NAS STUDY.—The term “NAS Study” means the study required to be carried out under section 4(a).

SEC. 3. FUNDING FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES.

(a) STATE GRANTS.—Section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1256) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) FUNDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2007, to remain available until expended, for grants to States and interstate agencies to be used in carrying out this section, including—

“(A) the administration of programs for the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollutants; and

“(B) enforcement carried out directly or through appropriate State law enforcement officers and agencies.

“(2) STATE ACTIVITIES.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1) for any fiscal

year, \$50,000,000 shall be made available to States for—

“(A) the collection of reliable monitoring data;

“(B) the improvement of lists prepared under section 303(d)(1);

“(C) the preparation of total maximum daily load allocations under section 303(d); and

“(D) the development of watershed management strategies.

(b) NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.—Section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329) is amended by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (h) and (i) \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2007, to remain available until expended.

“(2) GROUNDWATER QUALITY.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1) for any fiscal year, not more than \$7,500,000 may be made available to carry out subsection (i).

“(3) PROJECT GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1) for any fiscal year, \$200,000,000 shall be made available to States to provide grants to landowners to develop and implement nonpoint source pollution control projects or activities to restore or improve the water quality of impaired water that has been identified by a State as a priority for restoration.

“(B) COST SHARING.—

“(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the costs of any project or activity funded under this paragraph shall not exceed 90 percent.

“(ii) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The recipient of a grant under this paragraph may use funds from other Federal programs and eligible in-kind contributions to satisfy the non-Federal share.

“(C) LIMITATION.—Grants under this paragraph shall not be made available for projects or activities that are required to be carried out under Federal or State law.”.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of—

(A) the scientific basis underlying the development and implementation of total maximum daily loads under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(B) the availability and effectiveness of alternative programs or mechanisms in producing quantifiable reductions of pollution from point sources and nonpoint sources to achieve water quality standards.

(2) SUBMISSION OF NAS STUDY TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a copy of the NAS Study.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the NAS Study \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(b) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall contract with the National Academy of Public Administrators to conduct a study of—

(A) the effectiveness of existing voluntary and other programs, activities, and practices being implemented as of the date of enactment of this Act in producing quantifiable reductions in pollution from point sources and nonpoint sources and attaining water quality standards; and

(B) the costs and benefits associated with the programs, activities, and practices described in

subparagraph (A) that are incurred by State and local governments and the private sector.

(2) SUBMISSION OF NAPA STUDY TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a copy of the NAPA Study.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the NAPA Study \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

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

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

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

The bill (S. 2417), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ACT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2000

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 915, S. 2688.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2688) to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment, as follows:

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Native American Languages Act Amendments Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) encourage and support the development of Native American Language Survival Schools as innovative means of addressing the effects of past discrimination against Native American language speakers and to support the revitalization of such languages through education in Native American languages and through instruction in other academic subjects using Native American languages as an instructional medium, consistent with United States policy as expressed in the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.);

(2) demonstrate the positive effects of Native American Language Survival Schools on the academic success of Native American students and their mastery of standard English;

(3) encourage and support the involvement of families in the educational and cultural survival efforts of Native American Language Survival Schools;

(4) encourage communication, cooperation, and educational exchange among Native American Language Survival Schools and their administrators;

(5) provide support for Native American Language Survival School facilities and endowments;

(6) provide support for Native American Language Nests either as part of Native American Language Survival Schools or as separate programs that will be developed into more comprehensive Native American Language Survival Schools;

(7) support the development of local and national models that can be disseminated to the public and made available to other schools as exemplary methods of teaching Native American students; and

(8) develop a support center system for Native American Survival Schools at the university level.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 103 of Public Law 101-477 (25 U.S.C. 2902) is amended to read as follows:

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 103. In this Act:

"(1) INDIAN.—The term 'Indian' has the meaning given that term in section 9161 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7881).

"(2) INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'Indian tribal government' has the meaning given that term in section 502 of Public Law 95-134 (42 U.S.C. 4368b).

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

"(4) INDIAN RESERVATION.—The term 'Indian reservation' has the meaning given the term 'reservation' in section 3 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452).

"(5) NATIVE AMERICAN.—The term 'Native American' means an Indian, Native Hawaiian, or Native American Pacific Islander.

"(6) NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.—The term 'Native American language' means the historical, traditional languages spoken by Native Americans.

"(7) NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE COLLEGE.—The term 'Native American Language College' means—

"(A) a tribally-controlled community college or university (as defined in section 2 of the Tribally-Controlled Community College or University Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801)) or a college applying for a Native American Language Survival School in a Native American language which that college regularly offers as part of its curriculum and which has the support of an Indian tribal government traditionally affiliated with that Native American language; or

"(B) Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikolani College.

"(8) NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Native American Language Educational Organization' means an organization that—

"(A) is governed by a board consisting primarily of Native Americans and as many speakers of 1 or more Native American languages as possible;

"(B) is currently providing instruction through the use of a Native American language to at least 10 preschool, elementary, or high school students for at least 700 hours of instruction per year per student;

"(C) has provided such instruction for at least 10 preschool, elementary, or high school students through a Native American language for at least 700 hours per year per student for not less than 3 years prior to applying for a grant under this Act; and

"(D) may be a public school that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

"(9) NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE NEST.—The term 'Native American Language Nest' means a site-based educational program enrolling families with children below the age of 7 which is conducted through a Native American language for at least 700 hours per year per student with

the specific goal of strengthening, revitalizing, or reestablishing a Native American language and culture as a living language and culture of daily life.

"(10) NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE SURVIVAL SCHOOL.—The term 'Native American Language Survival School' means a Native American language dominant site-based educational program which expands from a Native American Language Nest, either as a separate entity or inclusive of a Native American Language Nest, to enroll families with children eligible for elementary or secondary education and which provides a complete education through a Native American language with the specific goal of strengthening, revitalizing, or reestablishing a Native American language and culture as a living language and culture of daily life.

"(11) NATIVE AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER.—The term 'Native American Pacific Islander' means any descendant of the aboriginal people of any island in the Pacific Ocean that is a territory or possession of the United States.

"(12) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—The term 'Native Hawaiian' has the meaning given that term in section 9212 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7912).

"(13) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Education.

"(14) TRADITIONAL LEADERS.—The term 'traditional leaders' includes Native Americans who have special expertise in Native American culture and Native American languages.

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

SEC. 4. NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE NESTS AND SURVIVAL SCHOOLS.

Title I of Public Law 101-477 (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

"GENERAL AUTHORITY

"NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE NESTS

"SEC. 108. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds, through grant or contract, to Native American Language Educational Organizations, Native American Language Colleges, Indian tribal governments, organizations that demonstrate the potential to become Native American Language Educational Organizations, or a consortia of such organizations, colleges, or tribal governments for the purpose of establishing Native American Language Nest programs for students below the age of 7 and their families.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A Native American Language Nest program receiving funds under this section shall—

"(1) provide instruction and child care through the use of a Native American language for at least 10 children below the age of 7 for at least 700 hours per year per student;

"(2) provide compulsory classes for parents of students enrolled in a Native American Language Nest in a Native American language, including Native American language-speaking parents;

"(3) provide compulsory monthly meetings for parents and other family members of students enrolled in a Native American Language Nest;

"(4) provide a preference in enrollment for students and families who are fluent in a Native American language;

"(5) receive at least 5 percent of its funding from another source, which may include federally funded programs, such as a Head Start program funded under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.); and

"(6) ensure that a Native American language becomes the dominant medium of instruction in the Native American Language Nest within a period of 6 years of receiving funding under this Act.

"NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE SURVIVAL SCHOOLS

"SEC. 109. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds, through grant or contract, to Native American Language Educational Organizations, Native American Language Colleges, Indian tribal governments, or a consortia of such organizations, colleges, or tribal governments to operate, expand, and increase Native American Language Survival Schools throughout the United States and its territories for Native American children and Native American language-speaking children, including through the provision of direct educational services and school support services.

"(b) ELIGIBILITY.—As a condition of receiving funds under subsection (a), a Native American Language Educational Organization, a Native American Language College, an Indian tribal government, or a consortia of such organizations, colleges, or tribal governments—

"(1) shall—

"(A) have at least 3 years experience in operating and administering a Native American Language Survival School, a Native American Language Nest, or other educational programs in which instruction is conducted in a Native American language; and

"(B) include students who are subject to State compulsory education laws; and

"(2) may include students from infancy through grade 12, as well as their families.

"(c) PRIORITY.—In making grants or entering into contracts, the Secretary shall give priority to—

"(1) the provision of direct educational services;

"(2) applicants with the support of the appropriate tribal government or governments; and

"(3) applicants that have researched language revitalization and the unique characteristics and circumstances of the languages of their schools.

"(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

"(1) REQUIRED USES.—A Native American Language Survival School receiving funds under this section shall—

"(A) consist of not less than 700 hours of instruction per student conducted annually through a Native American language or languages for at least 15 students for whom a Native American Language Survival School is their principal place of instruction;

"(B) provide direct educational services and school support services to students that may also include—

"(i) support services for children with special needs;

"(ii) transportation;

"(iii) boarding;

"(iv) food service;

"(v) teacher and staff housing;

"(vi) purchase of basic materials;

"(vii) adaptation of teaching materials;

"(viii) translation and development; or

"(ix) other appropriate services;

"(C) provide direct or indirect educational and support services for the families of enrolled students on site, through colleges, or through other means to increase their knowledge and use of the Native American language and culture, and may impose a requirement of family participation as a condition of student enrollment; and

"(D) ensure that within 3 years of enrollment, all students achieve functional fluency appropriate to the unique circumstances and endangerment status of that Native American language with the ultimate goal of academic or cognitive fluency.

"(2) PERMISSIBLE USES.—A Native American Language Survival School receiving funds under this section may—

"(A) include Native American Language Nests and other educational programs for students who are not Native American language speakers

but who seek to establish fluency through instruction in a Native American language or to reestablish fluency as descendants of Native American language speakers;

“(B) provide instruction through more than 1 language;

“(C) provide instruction through a regional program (as opposed to 1 site) to better serve geographically dispersed students;

“(D) include a program of concurrent and summer college or university education course enrollment for secondary school students enrolled in Native American Language Survival Schools, as appropriate;

“(E) provide special support for Native American languages for which there are very few or no remaining Native American language speakers;

“(F) develop comprehensive curricula in Native American language instruction and instruction through Native American languages including—

“(i) curricula that can be used by public schools for instruction through a Native American language or teaching Native American languages as subjects;

“(ii) community Native American language use in communities served by Native American Language Survival Schools; and

“(iii) knowledge of a specific Native American language gained through research for the purpose of directly aiding the development of curriculum materials;

“(G) provide programs in pre-service and in-service teacher training, staff training, personnel development programs, programs to upgrade teacher and staff skills, and community resource development training, that shall include a program component which has as its objective increased Native American language speaking proficiency for teachers and staff employed in Native American Language Survival Schools and Native American Language Nests, which may include—

“(i) visits or exchanges among Native American Language Survival Schools and Native American Language Nests of school or nest teachers, staff, students, or families of students;

“(ii) participation in conference or special nondegree programs focusing on the use of a Native American language or languages for the education of students, teachers, staff, students, or families of students;

“(iii) full or partial scholarships and fellowships to colleges or universities for the professional development of faculty and staff, and to meet requirements for the involvement of the family or the community of Native American Language Survival School students in Native American Language Survival Schools, and to develop resource persons for Native American language programs in public schools, provided that a recipient of a fellowship or scholarship awarded under the authority of this clause who is enrolled in a program leading to a degree or certificate shall—

“(I) be trained in the Native American language of the Native American Language Survival School, if such program is available through that Native American language;

“(II) complete a minimum annual number of hours in Native American language study or training during the period of the fellowship or scholarship; and

“(III) enter into a contract which obligates the recipient to provide his or her professional services, either during the fellowship or scholarship period or upon completion of a degree or certificate, in Native American language instruction in the Native American language associated with the Native American Language Survival School in which the service obligation is to be fulfilled;

“(iv) training in the language and culture associated with a Native American Language Sur-

vival School either under community or academic experts in programs which may include credit courses;

“(v) structuring of personnel operations to support Native American language and cultural fluency and program effectiveness;

“(vi) Native American language planning, documentation, reference material and archives development; or

“(vii) recruitment for participation in teacher, staff, student, and community development; or

“(H) rent, lease, purchase, construct, maintain or repair educational facilities to ensure the academic achievement of Native American Language Survival School students.

“DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS REGARDING LINGUISTICS ASSISTANCE

“SEC. 110. (a) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall provide funds, through grant or contract, for the establishment of 3 demonstration programs that will provide assistance to Native American Language Survival Schools and Native American Language Nests. Such demonstration programs shall be established at—

“(1) Ka Haka ‘Ula O Ke‘elikolani College of the University of Hawaii at Hilo, in consortium with the ‘Aha Punana Leo, Inc., and with other entities if deemed appropriate by such College, to—

“(A) conduct a demonstration program in the development and operation of the various components of a regional Native American Language Survival School program and college level Native American language teaching and use that is supportive of Native American Language Survival Schools; and

“(B) provide assistance in the establishment, operation, and administration of Native American Language Nests and Native American Language Survival Schools by such means as training, hosting informational visits to demonstration sites, and providing a national clearinghouse for data and information relevant to teaching Native American languages, outreach, courses, conferences, and other means;

“(2) Piegan Institute of Browning, Montana to demonstrate the operation of a Native American Language Nest and Survival School; and

“(3) the Alaska Native Language Center of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, in consortium with other entities as deemed appropriate by such Center, to conduct a demonstration program, training, outreach, conferences, visitation programs, and other assistance in developing orthographies, resource materials, language documentation, language preservation, material archiving, and community support development.

“(b) USE OF TECHNOLOGY.—The demonstration programs authorized to be established under this section may employ synchronic and asynchronic telecommunications and other appropriate means to maintain coordination and cooperation with one another and with participating Native American Language Survival Schools and Native American Language Nests.

“(c) DIRECTIONS TO THE SECRETARY.—The demonstration programs authorized to be established under this section shall provide direction to the Secretary in developing a site visit evaluation of Native American Language Survival Schools and Native American Language Nests.

“(d) FOLLOWUP AND DATA COLLECTION.—The demonstration programs authorized to be established under this section may conduct followup data collection and analysis on students while they are in school to assess how Survival School students are performing in comparison to other students, as well as identify instructional methods that are working and those methods which may not be working.

“(e) ENDOWMENTS AND FACILITIES.—The demonstration programs authorized to be estab-

lished under this section may establish endowments for the purpose of furthering their activities relative to the study and preservation of Native American languages, and may use funds to provide for the rental, lease, purchase, construction, maintenance, and repair of facilities.

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 111. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the activities authorized by this Act for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2006.”

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

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

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

The bill (S. 2688), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING RECENT ELECTIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 365 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 365) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding recent elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 365) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 365

Whereas the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia held municipal, parliamentary, and presidential elections on September 24, 2000;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is an indicted war criminal;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic is largely responsible for immeasurable bloodshed, human rights abuses, ethnic cleansing, refugees, property destruction, and environmental destruction that has devastated southeast Europe in recent years;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has arrested, intimidated, and harassed opposition figures;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has prevented the freedom of assembly;