

retary determines, consistent with standards contained in subsection (d) of this section, that such action is necessary.

(i) Expiration of waivers and modifications

No waiver or modification of a rule under this section shall remain in effect for a longer period than the period for which the enterprise zone designation remains in effect for the area in which the waiver or modification applies.

(j) Definitions

For purposes of this section:

(1) Rule

The term “rule” means—

(A) any rule as defined in section 551(4) of title 5; or

(B) any rulemaking conducted on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing pursuant to sections 556 and 557 of title 5.

(2) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development or, with respect to any rule issued under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 [42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.], the Secretary of Agriculture.

(Pub. L. 100-242, title VII, §704, Feb. 5, 1988, 101 Stat. 1962.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Housing Act of 1949, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (j)(2), is act July 15, 1949, ch. 338, 63 Stat. 413, as amended. Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 is classified generally to subchapter III (§1471 et seq.) of chapter 8A of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1441 of this title and Tables.

§ 11505. Coordination with CDBG and UDAG programs

It is the policy of the Congress that amounts provided under the community development block grant and urban development action grant programs under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 [42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.] shall not be reduced in any fiscal year in which the provisions of this chapter are in effect.

(Pub. L. 100-242, title VII, §706, Feb. 5, 1988, 101 Stat. 1964.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 93-383, Aug. 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 633, as amended. Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 is classified principally to chapter 69 (§5301 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5301 of this title and Tables.

CHAPTER 121—INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION REMEDIES

Sec.

11601 to 11611. Transferred or Repealed.

§§ 11601 to 11610. Transferred

CODIFICATION

Section 11601, Pub. L. 100-300, §2, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 437, which provided findings and declarations re-

lated to the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, was transferred to section 9001 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

Section 11602, Pub. L. 100-300, §3, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 437, which provided definitions, was transferred to section 9002 of Title 22.

Section 11603, Pub. L. 100-300, §4, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 438, which related to judicial remedies, was transferred to section 9003 of Title 22.

Section 11604, Pub. L. 100-300, §5, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 439, which related to provisional remedies, was transferred to section 9004 of Title 22.

Section 11605, Pub. L. 100-300, §6, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 439, which related to admissibility of documents, was transferred to section 9005 of Title 22.

Section 11606, Pub. L. 100-300, §7, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 439; Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, title XXII, §2213, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-812; Pub. L. 108-370, §2, Oct. 25, 2004, 118 Stat. 1750, which related to the United States Central Authority, was transferred to section 9006 of Title 22.

Section 11607, Pub. L. 100-300, §8, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 440, which related to costs and fees, was transferred to section 9007 of Title 22.

Section 11608, Pub. L. 100-300, §9, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 440, which related to collection, maintenance, and dissemination of information, was transferred to section 9008 of Title 22.

Section 11608a, Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, §1000(a)(7) [div. A, title II, §201], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A-419, which related to the Office of Children's Issues, was transferred to section 9009 of Title 22.

Section 11609, Pub. L. 100-300, §10, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 441, which related to an interagency coordinating group, was transferred to section 9010 of Title 22.

Section 11610, Pub. L. 100-300, §12, Apr. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 442, which related to authorization of appropriations, was transferred to section 9011 of Title 22.

§ 11611. Repealed. Pub. L. 113-150, title I, § 101(e), Aug. 8, 2014, 128 Stat. 1815

Section, Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, title XXVIII, §2803, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-846; Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, §1000(a)(7) [div. A, title II, §202], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A-420; Pub. L. 107-228, div. A, title II, §212, Sept. 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 1365, related to report on compliance with the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.

CHAPTER 122—NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE

Sec.

11701. Findings.
11702. Declaration of policy.
11703. Comprehensive health care master plan for Native Hawaiians.
11704. Functions of Papa Ola Lokahi.
11705. Native Hawaiian health care systems.
11706. Administrative grant for Papa Ola Lokahi.
11707. Administration of grants and contracts.
11708. Assignment of personnel.
11709. Native Hawaiian health scholarships.
11710. Report.
11711. Definitions.
11712. Rule of construction.
11713. Compliance with Budget Act.
11714. Severability.

CODIFICATION

As originally enacted, this chapter was comprised of Pub. L. 100-579 (§§1-12) and subtitle D (§§2301-2312) of title II of Pub. L. 100-690, which enacted substantially identical sections and which were both known as the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988. Pub. L. 102-396, title IX, §9168, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1948, subsequently amended the Act generally. As so amended, the Act was renamed the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act and consists of sections 1 to 16 which

enacted this chapter, repealed section 1621d of Title 25, Indians, and enacted provisions set out as a Short Title note under section 11701 of this title. For purposes of codification, sections 1 to 16 are considered to be sections of Pub. L. 100-579 only.

§ 11701. Findings

The Congress finds that:

(1) Native Hawaiians comprise a distinct and unique indigenous people with a historical continuity to the original inhabitants of the Hawaiian archipelago whose society was organized as a Nation prior to the arrival of the first nonindigenous people in 1778.

(2) The Native Hawaiian people are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territory, and their cultural identity in accordance with their own spiritual and traditional beliefs, customs, practices, language, and social institutions.

(3) The constitution and statutes of the State of Hawaii:

(A) acknowledge the distinct land rights of Native Hawaiian people as beneficiaries of the public lands trust; and

(B) reaffirm and protect the unique right of the Native Hawaiian people to practice and perpetuate their cultural and religious customs, beliefs, practices, and language.

(4) At the time of the arrival of the first non-indigenous people in Hawaii in 1778, the Native Hawaiian people lived in a highly organized, self-sufficient, subsistence social system based on communal land tenure with a sophisticated language, culture, and religion.

(5) A unified monarchical government of the Hawaiian Islands was established in 1810 under Kamehameha I, the first King of Hawaii.

(6) Throughout the 19th century and until 1893, the United States: (A) recognized the independence of the Hawaiian Nation; (B) extended full and complete diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian Government; and (C) entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875 and 1887.

(7) In the year 1893, the United States Minister assigned to the sovereign and independent Kingdom of Hawaii, John L. Stevens, conspired with a small group of non-Hawaiian residents of the Kingdom, including citizens of the United States, to overthrow the indigenous and lawful Government of Hawaii.

(8) In pursuance of that conspiracy, the United States Minister and the naval representative of the United States caused armed naval forces of the United States to invade the sovereign Hawaiian Nation in support of the overthrow of the indigenous and lawful Government of Hawaii and the United States Minister thereupon extended diplomatic recognition of a provisional government formed by the conspirators without the consent of the native people of Hawaii or the lawful Government of Hawaii in violation of treaties between the two nations and of international law.

(9) In a message to Congress on December 18, 1893, then President Grover Cleveland reported fully and accurately on these illegal actions,

and acknowledged that by these acts, described by the President as acts of war, the government of a peaceful and friendly people was overthrown, and the President concluded that a "substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people required that we should endeavor to repair".

(10) Queen Lili'uokalani, the lawful monarch of Hawaii, and the Hawaiian Patriotic League, representing the aboriginal citizens of Hawaii, promptly petitioned the United States for redress of these wrongs and for restoration of the indigenous government of the Hawaiian nation, but this petition was not acted upon.

(11) In 1898, the United States annexed Hawaii through the Newlands Resolution without the consent of or compensation to the indigenous people of Hawaii or their sovereign government who were thereby denied the mechanism for expression of their inherent sovereignty through self-government and self-determination, their lands and ocean resources.

(12) Through the Newlands Resolution and the 1900 Organic Act, the United States Congress received 1.75 million acres of lands formerly owned by the Crown and Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom and exempted the lands from then existing public land laws of the United States by mandating that the revenue and proceeds from these lands be "used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for education and other public purposes", thereby establishing a special trust relationship between the United States and the inhabitants of Hawaii.

(13) In 1921, Congress enacted the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 which designated 200,000 acres of the ceded public lands for exclusive homesteading by Native Hawaiians, thereby affirming the trust relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiians, as expressed by then Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane who was cited in the Committee Report of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Territories as stating, "One thing that impressed me . . . was the fact that the natives of the islands who are our wards, I should say, and for whom in a sense we are trustees, are falling off rapidly in numbers and many of them are in poverty."

(14) In 1938, the United States Congress again acknowledged the unique status of the Hawaiian people by including in the Act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 781 et seq.), a provision to lease lands within the extension to Native Hawaiians and to permit fishing in the area "only by native Hawaiian residents of said area or of adjacent villages and by visitors under their guidance".

(15) Under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4), the United States transferred responsibility for the administration of the Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Hawaii but reaffirmed the trust relationship which existed between the United States and the Hawaiian people by retaining the exclusive power to enforce the trust, including the power to approve