

**PROPOSED DRAFT—JANUARY 19, 2004—FOR  
DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY**

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and  
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE intended to be proposed by  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Viz:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2003”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the Act of February 8, 1887 (commonly known as the “Indian General Allotment Act”) (25 U.S.C. 331 et seq.), which authorized the allotment of Indian reservations, did not permit Indian allotment owners to provide for the testamentary disposition of the land that was allotted to them;

(2) that Act provided that allotments would descend according to State law of intestate succession based on the location of the allotment;

(3) the reliance of the Federal Government on the State law of intestate succession with respect to the descent of allotments has resulted in numerous problems affecting Indian tribes, members of Indian tribes, and the Federal Government, including—

(A) the increasingly fractionated ownership of trust and restricted land as that land is inherited by successive generations of owners as tenants in common;

(B) the application of different rules of intestate succession to each interest of a decedent in or to trust or restricted land if that land is located within the boundaries of more than 1 State, which application—

(i) makes probate planning unnecessarily difficult; and

(ii) impedes efforts to provide probate planning assistance or advice;

(C) the absence of a uniform general probate code for trust and restricted land, which makes it difficult for Indian tribes to work cooperatively to develop tribal probate codes; and

(D) the failure of Federal law to address or provide for many of the essential elements of general probate law, either directly or by reference, which—

(i) is unfair to the owners of trust and restricted land (and heirs and devisees of owners); and

(ii) makes probate planning more difficult; and

(4) a uniform Federal probate code would likely—

(A) reduce the number of fractionated interests in trust or restricted land;

(B) facilitate efforts to provide probate planning assistance and advice and create incentives for owners of trust and restricted land to engage in estate planning;

(C) facilitate intertribal efforts to produce tribal probate codes in accordance with section 206 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2205); and

(D) provide essential elements of general probate law that are not applicable on the date of enactment of this Act to interests in trust or restricted land; and

(5) the provisions of a uniform Federal probate code and other amendments to the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 USC 2201, et seq.) set forth in this Act should operate to further the policy of the United States as stated in the Indian Land Consolidated Act Amendments of 2000, P.L. 106- 462, §102, November 7, 2000, 114 Stat. 1992.

### SEC. 3. INDIAN PROBATE REFORM.

(a) NONTTESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION.—Section 207 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) NONTTESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION.—

“(1) RULES OF DESCENT.—Subject to any applicable Federal law relating to the devise or descent of trust or restricted property, any trust or restricted interest in land or interest in trust personalty that is not disposed of by a valid will—

“(A) shall descend according to an applicable tribal probate

code approved in accordance with section 206; or

“(B) in the case of a trust or restricted interest in land or interest in trust personalty to which a tribal probate code does not apply, shall descend in accordance with—

“(i) paragraphs (2) through (5); and

“(ii) other applicable Federal law.

“(2) RULES GOVERNING DESCENT OF ESTATE .—

“(A) SURVIVING SPOUSE.—If there is a surviving spouse of the decedent, such spouse shall receive trust and restricted land and trust personalty in the estate as follows:

“(i) If the decedent is survived by an heir described in subparagraph (B) (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), the surviving spouse shall receive  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the trust personalty of the decedent and a life estate without regard to waste in the interests in trust or restricted lands of the decedent.

“(ii) If there are no heirs described in subparagraph (B) (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), the surviving spouse shall receive all of the trust personalty of the decedent and a life estate without regard to waste in the trust or restricted lands of the decedent.

“(iii) The remainder shall pass as set forth in subparagraph (B).

“(iv) Trust personalty passing to a surviving spouse under the provisions of this subparagraph shall be maintained by the Secretary in an account as trust personalty, but only if such spouse is Indian.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL INDIAN AND TRIBAL HEIRS.—Where there is no surviving spouse of the decedent, or there is a remainder interest pursuant to subparagraph (A), the trust or restricted estate or such remainder shall, subject to subparagraphs (A) and (D), pass as follows:

“(i) To the Indian children of the decedent (or if 1 or more of those Indian children do not survive the decedent, the Indian children of the deceased child of the decedent, by right of representation, if such Indian children of the child survive the decedent) in equal shares.

“(ii) If the property does not pass under clause (i), to the surviving Indian great- grandchildren of the decedent in equal shares.

“(iii) If the property does not pass under clause (i) or (ii), to the surviving Indian brothers and sisters who are full siblings

of the decedent or who are half- siblings by blood and not by marriage, in equal shares.

“(iv) If the property does not pass under clause (i), (ii), or (iii), to the surviving Indian parent or parents of the decedent in equal shares.

“(v) If the property does not pass under clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), to the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interests in trust or restricted lands;

except that notwithstanding clause (v), an Indian co- owner (including the Indian tribe referred to in clause (v)) of a parcel of trust or restricted land may acquire an interest that would otherwise descend under that clause by paying into the estate of the decedent, before the close of the probate of the estate, the fair market value of the interest in the land; if more than 1 Indian co- owner offers to pay for such interest, the highest bidder shall acquire the interest.

“(C) NO INDIAN TRIBE.—If there is no Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interests in trust or restricted lands that would otherwise descend under subparagraph (B)(v), then such interests shall be divided equally among co- owners of trust or restricted interests in the parcel; if there are no such co- owners, then the Secretary shall accumulate and hold such interests in trust or restricted status for the Indian tribe or tribes from which the decedent descended.

“(D) INTESTATE INHERITANCE OF SMALL FRACTIONAL INTERESTS IN LAND.— (i) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), and subject to any applicable Federal law, any trust or restricted interest in land that is not disposed of by a valid will and represents less than 5% of the entire undivided ownership of the parcel of land as evidenced by the Secretary’s records at the time of the time of the heirship determination, shall descend in accordance with clauses (ii) through (iv).

“(ii) SURVIVING SPOUSE.— If there is a surviving spouse, and such spouse was residing on such parcel of land at the time of the decedent’s death, the spouse shall receive a life estate without regard to waste in the trust or restricted interest passing under this subparagraph, and the remainder shall pass in accordance with clause (iii).

“(iii) SINGLE HEIR RULE.—Where there is no life estate created under clause (ii) or there is a remainder interest that clause, the trust or restricted interest or remainder passing under this subparagraph shall descend, in trust or restricted status, to—

(I) the youngest surviving Indian child of the decedent;  
or  
(II) if the interest does not pass under clause (I), the youngest surviving Indian grandchild of the decedent;  
or  
(III) if the interest does not pass under clause (I) or (II), the youngest surviving Indian great-grandchild of the decedent; or  
(IV) if the interest does not pass under clause (I), (II) or (III), the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interests, or if there is no such Indian tribe, to the Indian tribe from which the interest descended.

The determination of which person is the youngest for inheritance purposes under this clause shall be made by the Secretary in the decedent's probate proceeding.

(iv) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding clause (iii)—

(I) the heir of an interest under clause (iii) may agree in writing entered into the record of the decedent's probate proceeding to renounce such interest in favor of—

(aa) any Indian person (but not more than one Indian person) who is related to such heir by blood; or

(bb) the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interest, if any;

and the Secretary shall give effect to such agreement in the distribution of the interest in the probate proceeding unless the heir is a minor or incompetent person; and

(II) the governing body of the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over an interest in trust or restricted land that is subject to the provisions of this subparagraph may adopt a rule of intestate descent applicable to such interest that differs from the order of descent set forth in clause (iii). The Secretary shall apply such rule to the interest in distributing the decedent's estate, but only if—

(aa) a copy of the tribal rule is delivered to the Secretary, in the manner prescribed in the regulations adopted to implement this subparagraph; and

(bb) the tribal rule provides for the intestate inheritance of such interest by no more than one heir, so that the interest does not further fractionate; and

(cc) the tribal rule does apply to any interest disposed of by a valid will;

(cc) the decedent died on or after the date described in subsection (g)(5), or the date on which a copy of the tribal rule was delivered to the Secretary pursuant to subclause (II)(aa), whichever is later; and

(dd) the Secretary does not make a determination within 45 days after a copy of the tribal rule is delivered pursuant to subclause (II)(aa) that the rule would be unreasonably difficult to administer.

(v) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subparagraph shall not be construed to limit a person’s right to devise any trust or restricted interest by way of a valid will.

“(3) RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B)—

“(i) the interests passing to children and grandchildren of a decedent under paragraph (2)(B) shall be divided into as many equal shares as there are surviving children of the decedent, deceased children who have died before the decedent without issue, and deceased children who have died before the decedent and have left grandchildren who survive the decedent; and

“(ii) 1 share shall pass to each surviving child of the decedent and 1 share shall pass equally divided among the surviving children of a deceased child.

“(B) EXCEPTION FOR HEIRS OF EQUAL CONSANGUINITY.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), when the persons entitled to take under subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (2) are all in the same degree of consanguinity to the decedent, they shall take in equal shares.

“(4) SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO SURVIVAL.—In the case of intestate

succession under this subsection, if an individual fails to survive the decedent by at least 120 hours, as established by clear and convincing evidence—

“(A) the individual shall be deemed to have predeceased the decedent for the purpose of intestate succession; and

“(B) the heirs of the decedent shall be determined in accordance with this subsection.

“(5) STATUS OF INHERITED INTERESTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) (A) and (D) regarding the life estate of a surviving spouse, a trust or restricted interest in land or trust personalty that descends under the provisions of this subsection shall continue to have the same trust or restricted status in the hands of the heir as such interest had immediately prior to the decedent’s death.”.

(b) TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION.—Section 207 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION.—

“(1) GENERAL DEVISE OF AN INTEREST IN TRUST OR RESTRICTED LAND.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to any applicable Federal law relating to the devise or descent of trust or restricted land, or a tribal probate code approved by the Secretary in accordance with section 206, the owner of a trust or restricted interest in land may devise such interest to—

“(i) any lineal descendant of the testator; or

“(ii) any person who owns a preexisting undivided trust or restricted interest in the same parcel of land; or

“(iii) the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interest in land; or

“(iv) any Indian ;

in trust or restricted status.

“(B) RULES OF INTERPRETATION.—Any devise of a trust or restricted interest in land pursuant to subparagraph (A) to an Indian or the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interest shall be deemed to be a devise of the interest in trust or restricted status. Any devise of a trust or restricted interest in land to a person who is only eligible to be a devisee under clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be presumed to be a devise of the interest in trust or restricted status unless language in such devise clearly evidences an intent on the part of the testator that the interest is to pass as

a life estate or fee interest in accordance with paragraph (2)(A).

“(2) DEVISE OF TRUST OR RESTRICTED LAND AS A LIFE ESTATE OR IN FEE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under any applicable Federal law, any trust or restricted interest in land that is not devised in accordance with paragraph (1)(A) may be devised only

—  
“(i) as a life estate without regard to waste to any person, with the remainder being devised only in accordance with subparagraph (B) or paragraph (1); or

“(ii) except as provided in subparagraph (B), as a fee interest without Federal restrictions against alienation to any person who is not eligible to be a devisee under clause (iv) of paragraph (1)(A).

“(B) INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT LANDS.—Any interest in trust or restricted land that is subject to section 4 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 464), may be devised only in accordance with—

“(i) that section;

“(ii) subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(iii) paragraph (1).

“(3) GENERAL DEVISE OF AN INTEREST IN TRUST PERSONALTY.—

“(A) TRUST OR RESTRICTED PERSONAL PROPERTY DEFINED.—The term ‘trust personalty’ as used in this section includes all funds and securities of any kind which are held in trust in an individual Indian money account or otherwise supervised by the Secretary.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—Subject to any applicable Federal law relating to the devise or descent of such trust personalty, or a tribal probate code approved by the Secretary in accordance with section 206, the owner of an interest in trust personalty may devise such an interest to any person or entity.

“(C) MAINTENANCE AS TRUST OR RESTRICTED PERSONAL PROPERTY.—In the case of a devise of an interest in trust personalty to a person or Indian tribe eligible to be a devisee under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall maintain and continue to manage such interests as trust personalty.

“(D) DIRECT DISBURSEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.—In the case of a devise of an interest in trust personalty to a person or Indian tribe not eligible to be a devisee under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall directly disburse and distribute such personalty to the devisee.

“(4) INVALID DEVISES AND WILLS.—

“(A) LAND.—Any trust or restricted interest in land that is not

devised in accordance with paragraphs (1) or (2) or that is not disposed of by a valid will shall descend in accordance with the applicable law of intestate succession as provided for in subsection (a).”

“(B) PERSONALTY.— Any trust personalty that is not disposed of by a valid will shall descend in accordance with subsection (a).

(c) Section 207(c) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206 (c)) is amended by striking all that follows the heading, “JOINT TENANCY; RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP”, and inserting the following: “If a testator devises trust or restricted interests in the same parcel of land to more than 1 person, in the absence of clear and express language in the devise stating that the interest is to pass to the devisees as tenants in common, the devise shall be presumed to create a joint tenancy with the right of survivorship in the interests involved.”.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Section 207 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any references in subsections (a) and (b) to applicable Federal law include—

“(A) Public Law 91–627 (84 Stat. 1874);

“(B) Public Law 92–377 (86 Stat. 530);

“(C) Public Law 92–443 (86 Stat. 744);

“(D) Public Law 96–274 (94 Stat. 537); and

“(E) Public Law 98–513 (98 Stat. 2411).

“(2) NO EFFECT ON LAWS.—Nothing in this Act amends or otherwise affects the application of any law described in paragraph (1), or any other Federal law that pertains to—

“(A) trust or restricted land located on one or more specific Indian reservations that are expressly identified in such law, or

“(B) the allotted lands of one or more specific Indian tribes that are expressly identified in such law.

“(i) RULES OF INTERPRETATION.—In the absence of a contrary intent, and except as otherwise provided under this Act, applicable Federal law or a tribal probate code approved by the Secretary pursuant to section 206, wills shall be construed as to trust and restricted land and personal property in accordance with the following rules:

“(1) CONSTRUCTION THAT WILL PASSES ALL PROPERTY.—A will shall be construed to apply to all trust and restricted land and personal

property which the testator owned at his death, including any such land or property acquired after the execution of his will.

“(2) CLASS GIFTS.—

“(A) Terms of relationship that do not differentiate relationships by blood from those by affinity, such as ‘uncles’, ‘aunts’, ‘nieces’, or ‘nephews’, are construed to exclude relatives by affinity. Terms of relationship that do not differentiate relationships by the half blood from those by the whole blood, such as ‘brothers’, ‘sisters’, ‘nieces’, or ‘nephews’, are construed to include both types of relationships.

“(B) MEANING OF ‘HEIRS’ AND ‘NEXT OF KIN’, ETC.; TIME OF ASCERTAINING CLASS .— A devise of trust or restricted interest in land or an interest in trust personalty to the testator’s or another designated person’s ‘heirs’, ‘next of kin’, ‘relatives’, or ‘family’ shall mean those persons, including the spouse, who would be entitled to take under the provisions of this Act for nontestamentary disposition. The class is to be ascertained as of the date of the testator’s death.

“(C) TIME FOR ASCERTAINING CLASS.—In construing a devise to a class other than a class described in subparagraph (B), the class shall be ascertained as of the time the devise is to take effect in enjoyment. The surviving issue of any member of the class who is then dead shall take by right of representation the share which their deceased ancestor would have taken.

“(3) MEANING OF ‘DIE WITHOUT ISSUE’ AND SIMILAR PHRASES.—In any devise under this chapter, the words ‘die without issue’, ‘die without leaving issue’, ‘have no issue’, or words of a similar import shall be construed to mean that an individual had no lineal descendants in his lifetime or at his death, and not that there will be no lineal descendants at some future time.

“(4) PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.—In construing provisions of this chapter relating to lapsed and void devises, and in construing a devise to a person or persons described by relationship to the testator or to another, a person born out of wedlock shall be considered the child of the natural mother and also of the natural father.

“(5) LAPSED AND VOID DEVISES AND LEGACIES; SHARES NOT IN RESIDUE.—Where a devise of property that is not part of the residuary estate fails or becomes void because—

“(A) the beneficiary has predeceased the testator;

“(B) the devise has been revoked by the testator; or

“(C) the devise has been disclaimed by the beneficiary;

the property shall, if not otherwise expressly provided for under this Act or a tribal probate code, pass under the residuary clause, if any, contained in the will.

“(6) LAPSED AND VOID DEVISES AND LEGACIES; SHARES IN RESIDUE .—When a devise as described in paragraph (7) shall be included in a residuary clause of the will and shall not be available to the issue of the devisee, and if the disposition shall not be otherwise expressly provided for by a tribal probate code, it shall pass to the other residuary devisees, if any, in proportion to their respective shares or interests in the residue.

“(7) FAMILY CEMETERY PLOT.—If a family cemetery plot owned by the testator at his decease is not mentioned in the decedent’s will, the ownership of the plot shall descend to his heirs as if he had died intestate.

“(j) HEIRSHIP BY KILLING.—

“(1) ‘HEIR BY KILLING’ DEFINED.—As used in this subsection, ‘heir by killing’ means any person who knowingly participates, either as a principal or as an accessory before the fact, in the willful and unlawful killing of the decedent.

“(2) NO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY BY KILLING.—Subject to any applicable Federal law relating to the devise or descent of trust or restricted land, no heir by killing shall in any way acquire any trust or restricted interests in land or interests in trust personalty as the result of the death of the decedent, but such property shall pass in accordance with this subsection.

“(3) DESCENT, DISTRIBUTION, AND RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP.—The heir by killing shall be deemed to have predeceased the decedent as to decedent’s trust or restricted interests in land or trust personalty which would have passed from the decedent or his estate to such heir—

“(A) under intestate succession under this section;

“(B) under a tribal probate code, unless otherwise provided for;

“(C) as the surviving spouse;

“(D) by devise;

“(E) as a reversion or a vested remainder;

“(F) as a survivorship interest; and

“(G) as a contingent remainder or executory or other future interest.

“(4) JOINT TENANTS, JOINT OWNERS, AND JOINT OBLIGEEES .—

“(A) Any trust or restricted land or trust personalty held by only the heir by killing and the decedent as joint tenants, joint

owners, or joint obligees shall pass upon the death of the decedent to his or her estate, as if the heir by killing had predeceased the decedent.

“(B) As to trust or restricted land or trust personalty held jointly by 3 or more persons, including both the heir by killing and the decedent, any income which would have accrued to the heir by killing as a result of the death of the decedent shall pass to the estate of the decedent as if the heir by killing had predeceased the decedent and any surviving joint tenants.

“(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the decedent’s trust or restricted interest land or trust personalty that is held in a joint tenancy with the right of survivorship shall be severed from the joint tenancy as though the property held in the joint tenancy were to be severed and distributed equally among the joint tenants and the decedent’s interest shall pass to his estate; the remainder of the interests shall remain in joint tenancy with right of survivorship among the surviving joint tenants.

“(5) LIFE ESTATE FOR THE LIFE OF ANOTHER.—If the estate is held by a third person whose possession expires upon the death of the decedent, it shall remain in such person’s hands for the period of time following the decedent’s death equal to the life expectancy of the decedent but for the killing.

“(6) PREADJUDICATION RULE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person has been charged, whether by indictment, information, or otherwise by the United States, a tribe, or any State, with voluntary manslaughter or homicide in connection with a decedent’s death, then any and all trust or restricted land or trust personalty that would otherwise pass to that person from the decedent’s estate shall not pass or be distributed by the Secretary until the charges have been resolved in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

“(B) DISMISSAL OR WITHDRAWAL.—Upon dismissal or withdrawal of the charge, or upon a verdict of not guilty, such land and personalty shall pass as if no charge had been filed or made.

“(C) CONVICTION.—Upon conviction of such person, the trust and restricted land and trust personalty in the estate shall pass in accordance with this subsection.

“(7) BROAD CONSTRUCTION; POLICY OF SUBSECTION.—This subsection shall not be considered penal in nature, but shall be construed broadly in order to effect the policy that no person shall be allowed to profit by his own wrong, wherever committed.

“(k) GENERAL RULES GOVERNING PROBATE.—

“(1) SCOPE.— Except as provided under applicable Federal law or a tribal probate code approved under section 206, the provisions of this subsection shall govern the probate of estates containing trust and restricted interests in land or trust personalty.

“(2) PRETERMITTED SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.—

“(A) SPOUSES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if the surviving spouse of a testator married the testator after the testator executed the will of the testator, the surviving spouse shall receive the intestate share in the decedent’s trust or restricted land and trust personalty that the spouse would have received if the testator had died intestate.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply to a trust or restricted interest land where—

“(I) the will of a testator is executed before the date of enactment of this subparagraph;

“(II)(aa) the spouse of a testator is a non- Indian; and

“(bb) the testator devised the interests in trust or restricted land of the testator to 1 or more Indians;

“(III) it appears, based on an examination of the will or other evidence, that the will was made in contemplation of the marriage of the testator to the surviving spouse;

“(IV) the will expresses the intention that the will is to be effective notwithstanding any subsequent marriage; or

“(V)(aa) the testator provided for the spouse by a transfer of funds or property outside the will; and

“(bb) an intent that the transfer be in lieu of a testamentary provision is demonstrated by statements of the testator or through a reasonable inference based on the amount of the transfer or other evidence.

“(iii) SPOUSES MARRIED AT THE TIME OF THE WILL.—Should the surviving spouse of the testator be omitted from the will of the testator, the surviving spouse shall be treated, for purposes of trust or restricted land or trust personalty in the testator’s estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 207(a)(2)(A), as though there was no will but only if—

“(I) the testator and surviving spouse were continuously married without legal separation for the 5-year period preceding the decedent’s death;

“(II) the testator and surviving spouse have a surviving child who is the child of the testator;

“(III) the surviving spouse has made substantial payments toward the purchase of, or improvements to, the trust or restricted land in such estate; or

“(IV) the surviving spouse is under a binding obligation to continue making loan payments for the trust or restricted land for a substantial period of time;

except that, if there is evidence that the testator adequately provided for the surviving spouse and any minor children by a transfer of funds or property outside of the will, this clause shall not apply.

“(iv) DEFINED TERMS.—The terms ‘substantial payments or improvements’ and ‘substantial period of time’ as used in subparagraph (A)(iii) (III) and (IV) shall have the meanings given to them in the regulations adopted by the Secretary under the provisions of this Act.

“(B) CHILDREN.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a testator executed the will of the testator before the birth or adoption of 1 or more children of the testator, and the omission of the children from the will is a product of inadvertence rather than an intentional omission, the children shall share in the trust or restricted interests in land and trust personalty as if the decedent had died intestate.

“(ii) ADOPTED HEIRS.—Any person recognized as an heir by virtue of adoption under the Act of July 8, 1940 (25 U.S.C. 372a), shall be treated as the child of a decedent under this subsection.

“(iii) ADOPTED- OUT CHILDREN.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.— For purposes of this Act, an adopted person shall not be considered the child or issue of his natural parents except in distributing the estate of a natural kin, other than the natural parent, who has maintained a family relationship with the adopted person. If a natural parent shall have married the adopting parent, the adopted person for purposes of inheritance by, from and through him shall also be considered the issue of such natural parent.

“(II) ELIGIBLE HEIR PURSUANT TO OTHER FEDERAL LAW OR TRIBAL LAW.— Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (B)(iii)(I), other Federal laws and laws of the Indian tribe with

jurisdiction over the trust or restricted interest in land may otherwise define the inheritance rights of adopted-out children.

“(3) DIVORCE.—

“(A) SURVIVING SPOUSE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An individual who is divorced from a decedent, or whose marriage to the decedent has been annulled, shall not be considered to be a surviving spouse unless, by virtue of a subsequent marriage, the individual is married to the decedent at the time of death of the decedent.

“(ii) SEPARATION.—A decree of separation that does not dissolve a marriage, and terminate the status of husband and wife, shall not be considered a divorce for the purpose of this subsection.

“(iii) NO EFFECT ON ADJUDICATIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) shall prevent the Secretary from giving effect to a property right settlement relating to a trust or restricted interest in land or an interest in trust personalty if 1 of the parties to the settlement dies before the issuance of a final decree dissolving the marriage of the parties to the property settlement.

“(B) EFFECT OF SUBSEQUENT DIVORCE ON A WILL OR DEVISE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If, after executing a will, a testator is divorced or the marriage of the testator is annulled, as of the effective date of the divorce or annulment, any disposition of trust or restricted interests in land or of trust personalty made by the will to the former spouse of the testator shall be considered to be revoked unless the will expressly provides otherwise.

“(ii) PROPERTY.—Property that is prevented from passing to a former spouse of a decedent under clause (i) shall pass as if the former spouse failed to survive the decedent.

“(iii) PROVISIONS OF WILLS.—Any provision of a will that is considered to be revoked solely by operation of this subparagraph shall be revived by the remarriage of a testator to the former spouse of the testator.

“(4) AFTER- BORN HEIRS.—A child in gestation at the time of decedent’s death will be treated as having survived the decedent if the child lives at least 120 hours after its birth.

“(5) ADVANCEMENTS OF TRUST OR RESTRICTED PERSONAL PROPERTY DURING LIFETIME; EFFECT ON DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE .—

“(A) The trust personalty of a decedent who dies intestate as to all or a portion of his or her estate, given during the decedent’s lifetime to a person eligible to be an heir of the decedent under subsection (b)(2)(B), shall be treated as an advancement against the heir’s inheritance, but only if the decedent declared in a contemporaneous writing, or the heir acknowledged in writing, that the gift is an advancement or is to be taken into account in computing the division and distribution of the decedent’s intestate estate.

“(B) For the purposes of this section, trust personalty advanced during the decedent’s lifetime is valued as of the time the heir came into possession or enjoyment of the property or as of the time of the decedent’s death, whichever occurs first.

“(C) If the recipient of the trust personalty predeceases the decedent, the property shall not be treated as an advancement or taken into account in computing the division and distribution of the decedent’s intestate estate unless the decedent’s contemporaneous writing provides otherwise.

“(6) HEIRS RELATED TO DECEDENT THROUGH 2 LINES; SINGLE SHARE.—A person who is related to the decedent through 2 lines of relationship is entitled to only a single share of the trust or restricted land or trust personalty in the decedent’s estate based on the relationship that would entitle such person to the larger share.

“(7) NOTICE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall notify each owner of trust and restricted land of the provisions of this Act.

“(B) COMBINED NOTICES.—The notice under subparagraph (A) may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be provided with the notice required under section 207(g).”.

## SEC. 4. PARTITION OF HIGHLY FRACTIONATED INDIAN LANDS.

Section 205 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2204) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PARTITION OF HIGHLY FRACTIONATED INDIAN LANDS.—

“(1) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall be applicable only to parcels of land (including surface and subsurface interests, except with respect to a subsurface interest that has been severed from the surface interest, in which case this subsection shall apply only to the surface interest) which the Secretary has determined, pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), to be parcels of highly fractionated Indian land.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each partition action under this subsection shall be conducted by the Secretary in accordance with the following requirements:

“(A) REQUEST.—The Secretary shall commence a process for partitioning a parcel of land by sale in accordance with the provisions of this subsection upon receipt of an application by—

“(i) the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the subject land that owns an undivided interest in the parcel of land; or

“(ii) any person or entity owning an undivided interest in the parcel of land.

“(B) DETERMINATION.—Upon receipt of an application pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall determine whether the subject parcel meets the requirements set forth in section 202(6) (25 U.S.C. 2201(6)) to be classified as a parcel of highly fractionated Indian land.

“(C) CONSENT REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A parcel of land may be partitioned under this subsection only with the written consent of—

“(I) the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the subject land if such Indian tribe owns an undivided interest in the parcel;

“(II) any owner who, for the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the Secretary receives the application, has

“(aa) continuously maintained a bona fide residence on the parcel; or

“(bb) operated a bona fide farm, ranch, or other business on the parcel; and

“(III) the owners (including parents of minor owners and legal guardians of incompetent owners) of at least 50 percent of the undivided interests in the parcel, but only in cases where the Secretary determines that, based on the final appraisal prepared pursuant to subparagraph (F), any one owner’s total undivided interest in the parcel (not including the interest of an Indian tribe or that of the owner requesting the partition) has a value in excess of \$1500.

“(ii) CONSENT BY THE SECRETARY ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—For the purposes of clause (i)(III), the Secretary may consent on behalf of—

“(I) undetermined heirs of trust or restricted interests

and owners of such interests who are minors and legal incompetents having no parents or legal guardian; and

“(II) missing owners or owners of trust or restricted interests whose whereabouts are unknown, but only after a search for such owners has been completed in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

“(D) PRELIMINARY APPRAISAL.—After the Secretary has determined that the subject parcel is a parcel of highly fractionated Indian land pursuant to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall cause to be made a preliminary appraisal of the fair market value of the subject parcel.

“(E) NOTICE TO OWNERS ON COMPLETION OF PRELIMINARY APPRAISAL.—Upon completion of the preliminary appraisal, the Secretary shall give notice of the requested partition and preliminary appraisal to all owners of undivided interests in the parcel, in accordance with principles of due process. Such notice shall include the following requirements:

“(i) WRITTEN NOTICE.—The Secretary shall attempt to give each owner written notice of the partition action stating the following:

“(I) That a proceeding to partition the parcel of land by sale has been commenced.

“(II) The legal description of the subject parcel.

“(III) The owner’s ownership interest in the subject parcel as evidenced by the Secretary’s records as of the date that owners are determined in accordance with clause (ii).

“(IV) The results of the preliminary appraisal.

“(V) The owner’s right to receive a copy of the preliminary appraisal upon request.

“(VI) The owner’s right to comment on the proposed partition and the preliminary appraisal.

“(VII) The date by which the owner’s comments must be received, which shall not be less than 90 days after the date that the notice is mailed or last published under clause (ii)(II).

“(VIII) The address for requesting copies of the preliminary appraisal and for submitting written comments.

“(IX) Any other information the Secretary deems to be appropriate.

“(ii) MANNER OF SERVICE.—

“(I) SERVICE BY CERTIFIED MAIL.—The Secretary shall attempt to provide all owners of interests in the subject parcel, as evidenced by the Secretary’s records at the time of the determination under subparagraph (B), with actual notice of the partition proceedings by mailing a copy of the written notice described in clause (i) by certified mail, restricted delivery, to each such owner at the owner’s last known address. For purposes of this subsection, owners shall be determined from the Secretary’s land title records as of the date of the determination under subparagraph (B) or a date that is not more than 90 days prior to the date of mailing under this clause, whichever is later. In the event the written notice to an owner is returned undelivered, the Secretary shall, in accordance with regulations adopted to implement the provisions of this section, attempt to obtain a current address for such owner by searching publicly available records, including telephone and address directories and electronic search directories or services, and by inquiring with—

“(aa) the owner’s relatives, if any are known;

“(bb) the Indian tribe of which the owner is a member; and

“(cc) the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the subject parcel;

and, if successful in locating any such owner, send written notice by certified mail in accordance with this subclause.

“(II) NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall give notice by publication of the partition proceedings to all owners that the Secretary was unable to serve pursuant to subclause (I), and to unknown heirs and assigns by—

“(aa) publishing the notice described in subparagraph (E)(i) at least 2 times in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the subject parcel of land is located;

“(bb) publishing such notice in the tribal newspaper or newsletter on the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the parcel of land, if any, but only if the tribe publishes the newspaper or newsletter at least once every month;

“(cc) posting such notice in a conspicuous place in

the tribal headquarters or administration building (or such other tribal building determined by the Secretary to be most appropriate for giving public notice) of the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the parcel of land, if any; and

“(dd) in addition to the foregoing, at the Secretary’s discretion, publishing notice in any other place or means determined by the Secretary to be appropriate

“(F) FINAL APPRAISAL.—After reviewing and considering comments or information timely submitted by any owner of an interest in the parcel in response to the notice required under subparagraph (E), the Secretary may—

“(i) modify the preliminary appraisal and, as modified, determine it to be the final appraisal for the parcel; or

“(ii) determine that preliminary appraisal should be the final appraisal for the parcel, without modifications.

“(G) NOTICE TO OWNERS ON DETERMINATION OF FINAL APPRAISAL.—Upon making the determination under subparagraph (F) the Secretary shall provide to each person determined to be an owner of an interest in the parcel of land pursuant to subparagraph (E)(ii)(I), and the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the subject land, written notice served by mail and publication in accordance with that subparagraph. Such notice shall state—

“(i) the results of the final appraisal;

“(ii) that the owner has the right to review a copy of the final appraisal upon request;

“(iii) that the land will be sold for not less than the final appraised value, subject to the consent requirements under paragraph (2)(C);

“(iv) the time of the sale or for submitting bids under subparagraph (H);

“(v) that the owner has the right to appeal—

“(I) the determination that the land may be partitioned by sale under the provisions of this section; and

“(II) the amount of the final appraisal;

“(vi) in cases where the Secretary determines that any person’s undivided trust or restricted interest in the parcel exceeds \$1,500 pursuant to paragraph (2)(C)(iii), that the Secretary has authority to consent to the partition on behalf of undetermined heirs of trust or restricted interests in the

parcel and owners of such interests whose whereabouts are unknown; and

“(vii) any other information the Secretary deems to be appropriate.

“(H) SALE TO ELIGIBLE PURCHASER.—

“(i) Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii) and the consent requirements of paragraph (2)(C), the Secretary shall, after providing notice to owners under subparagraph (G), including the time and place of sale or for receiving sealed bids, at public auction or by sealed bid (whichever of such methods of sale the Secretary determines to be more appropriate under the circumstances) sell the parcel of land by competitive bid for not less than the final appraised fair market value to the highest bidder from among the following eligible bidders:

“(I) the Indian tribe, if any, with jurisdiction over the trust or restricted interests in the parcel being sold;

“(II) any person who is a member, or is eligible to be a member, of the Indian tribe described in subclause (I);

“(III) any person who is a member, or is eligible to be a member, of an Indian tribe but not of the tribe described in subclause (II), but only if such person already owns an undivided interest in the parcel at the time of sale; and

“(IV) any lineal descendent of the original allottee of the parcel who is a member or is eligible to be a member of an Indian tribe or, with respect to a parcel located in the State of California that is not within an Indian tribe’s reservation or not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe, who is eligible to be a member of an Indian tribe or meets the definition of ‘Indians of California’ contained in the first section of the Act of May 18, 1928 (25 U.S.C. 651).”

“(ii) If the highest bidder is a person who is only eligible to bid under clause (i)(III), the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the parcel, if any, shall have the right to match the highest bid and acquire the parcel, but only if—

“(I) prior to the date of the sale, the governing body of such tribe has adopted a tribal law or resolution reserving its right to match the bids of such nonmember bidders in partition sales under this subsection and delivered a copy of such law or resolution to the Secretary; and

“(II) the parcel is not acquired under clause (iii).

“(iii) ~~Any~~ Any person who is a member, or eligible to be a member, of the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the trust or restricted interests in the parcel being sold and is the owner of the largest undivided interest in the parcel as of the time of sale under this subparagraph shall have a right to purchase the parcel by tendering to the Secretary an amount equal to the highest sufficient bid submitted at the sale, less that amount of the bid attributable to such owner’s share, but only if—

“(I) the owner submitted a sufficient bid at the sale;

“(II) the owner’s total undivided interest in the parcel immediately prior to the sale was—

“(aa) greater than the undivided interest held by any other co-owners, except where there are two or more co-owners whose interests are of equal size but larger than the interests of all other co-owners and such owners of the largest interests have agreed in writing that one of them may exercise the right of purchase under this clause; and

“(bb) equal to or greater than 20 percent of the entire undivided ownership of the parcel;

“(III) within 3 days following the date of the auction or for receiving sealed bids, and in accordance with the regulations adopted to implement this section, the owner delivers to the Secretary a written notice of intent to exercise the owner’s rights under this clause; and

“(IV) such owner tenders the amount of the purchase price required under this clause—

“(aa) not less than 30 days after the date of the auction or time for receiving sealed bids;

“(bb) in accordance with any requirements of the regulations promulgated to implement this section.

“(iv) The purchaser of a parcel of land under this paragraph shall acquire title to the parcel in trust or

restricted status, free and clear of any and all claims of all persons or entities owning or claiming to own an interest in such parcel prior to the time of sale.

“(I) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—

“(i) Subject to clause (ii) and (iii), the Secretary shall distribute the proceeds of sale of a parcel of land under the provisions of this section to the owners of interests in such parcel in proportion to their respective ownership interests.

“(ii) Proceeds attributable to the sale of trust or restricted interests shall be maintained in accounts as trust personalty.

“(iii) Proceeds attributable to the sale of interests of owners whose whereabouts are unknown, of undetermined heirs, and of other persons whose ownership interests have not been recorded shall be held by the Secretary until such owners, heirs, or other persons have been determined, at which time such proceeds shall be distributed in accordance with clauses (i) and (ii).

“(J) DECISION NOT TO PARTITION.—

“(i) LACK OF BIDS.—If no bidder described in subparagraph (H) presents a bid that equals or exceeds the final appraised value, the Secretary shall terminate the partition process.

“(ii) LACK OF CONSENT.—If any applicable consent requirements of paragraph (2)(C) are not met by a date established by the Secretary prior to the proposed sale, the Secretary shall deny the request for partition.

“(3) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a partition is approved under this subsection and an owner of an interest in the parcel of land refuses to surrender possession in accordance with the partition decision, or refuses to execute any conveyance necessary to implement the partition, then any affected owner or the United States may—

“(i) commence a civil action in the United States district court for the district in which the parcel of land is located; and

“(ii) request that the court issue an appropriate order for the partition of the land by sale.

“(B) FEDERAL ROLE.—With respect to any civil action brought under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the United States—

“(I) shall receive notice of the civil action; and

“(II) may be a party to the civil action; and

“(ii) the civil action shall not be dismissed, and no relief requested shall be denied, on the ground that the civil action is against the United States or that the United States is a necessary and indispensable party.

“(4) GRANTS AND LOANS.—The Secretary is authorized, in accordance with regulations adopted under paragraph (5), to provide grants and low interest loans to successful bidders at sales authorized by this subsection, provided that—

“(A) the total amount of such assistance in any such sale shall not exceed 20 percent of the appraised value of the parcel of land sold; and

“(B) the grant or loan funds provided shall only be applied toward the purchase price of the parcel of land sold.

“(5) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to adopt such regulations as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection. Such regulations shall include provisions for giving notice of sales to prospective purchasers eligible to submit bids at sales conducted under paragraph (2)(H)”.

## SEC. 5. OWNER-MANAGED INTERESTS.

The Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

### “SEC. 221. OWNER-MANAGED INTERESTS.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide a means for the co-owners of trust or restricted interests in a parcel of land to enter into surface leases of such parcel for certain purposes without approval of the Secretary.

“(b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the application of any Federal law requiring the Secretary to approve mineral leases or other agreements for the development of the mineral interest in trust or restricted land.

“(c) OWNER MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of Federal law requiring the Secretary to approve individual Indian leases of individual Indian trust or restricted land, where the owners of all of the undivided trust or restricted interests in a parcel of land have submitted applications to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a), and the Secretary has approved such applications under subsection

(d), such owners may, without further approval by the Secretary, do either of the following with respect to their respective trust or restricted interests in such parcel:

“(A) Enter into a lease of the parcel for agricultural purposes, for an initial term not to exceed 10 years.

“(B) Renew any lease described in subparagraph (A) for 1 renewal term not to exceed 10 years.

“(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—No such lease or renewal of a lease shall be effective until the owners of all undivided trust or restricted interests in the parcel have executed such lease or renewal.

“(d) APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR OWNER MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the Secretary shall approve an application for owner management submitted by a qualified applicant pursuant to this section unless the Secretary has reason to believe that the applicant is submitting the application as the result of fraud or undue influence.

“(2) COMMENCEMENT OF OWNER- MANAGEMENT STATUS.—Notwithstanding the approval of 1 or more applications pursuant to paragraph (1), no trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land shall acquire owner-management status until applications for all of the trust or restricted interests in such parcel of land have been submitted and approved by the Secretary pursuant to this section and in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (l).

“(e) VALIDITY OF LEASES.—No lease of trust or restricted interests in a parcel of land that is owner- managed under this section shall be valid or enforceable against the owners of such interests, or against the land, the interest or the United States, unless such lease—

“(1) is consistent with, and entered into in accordance with, the requirements of this section; or

“(2) has been approved by the Secretary in accordance with other Federal laws applicable to the leasing of trust or restricted land.

“(f) LEASE REVENUES.—The Secretary shall not be responsible for the collection of, or accounting for, any lease revenues accruing to any interests under a lease authorized by subsection (e), so long as such interest is in owner- management status under the provisions of this section.

“(g) JURISDICTION.—

“(1) JURISDICTION UNAFFECTED BY STATUS.—The Indian tribe with jurisdiction over an interest in trust or restricted land that becomes owner-managed pursuant to this section shall continue to have jurisdiction over the interest to the same extent and in all respects that such tribe

had prior to the interest acquiring owner- managed status.

“(2) PERSONS USING LAND.—Any person holding, leasing, or otherwise using such interest in land shall be considered to consent to the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe referred to in paragraph (1), including such tribe’s laws and regulations, if any, relating to the use, and any effects associated with the use, of the interest.

“(h) CONTINUATION OF OWNER- MANAGED STATUS; REVOCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), after the applications of the owners of all of the trust or restricted interests in a parcel of land have been approved by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d), each such interest shall continue in owner- managed status under this section notwithstanding any subsequent conveyance of the interest in trust or restricted status to another person or the subsequent descent of the interest in trust or restricted status by testate or intestate succession to 1 or more heirs.

“(2) REVOCATION.—Owner- managed status of an interest may be revoked upon written request of the owners (including the parents or legal guardians of minors or incompetent owners) of all trust or restricted interests in the parcel, submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations adopted under subsection (l). The revocation shall become effective as of the date on which the last of all such requests has been delivered to the Secretary.

“(3) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—Revocation of owner- managed status under paragraph (2) shall not affect the validity of any lease made in accordance with the provisions of this section prior to the effective date of the revocation, provided that, after such revocation becomes effective, the Secretary shall be responsible for the collection of, and accounting for, all future lease revenues accruing to the trust or restricted interests in the parcel from and after such effective date.

“(i) DEFINED TERMS.—

“(1) For purposes of subsection (d)(1), the term ‘qualified applicant’ means—

“(A) a person over the age of 18 who owns a trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land; and

“(B) the parent or legal guardian of a minor or incompetent person who owns a trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land.

“(2) For purposes of this section, the term ‘owner- managed status’ means, with respect to a trust or restricted interest, that—

“(A) the interest is a trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land for which applications covering all trust or restricted interests in such parcel have been submitted to and approved by

the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d);

“(B) the interest may be leased without approval of the Secretary pursuant to, and in a manner that is consistent with, the requirements of this section; and

“(C) no revocation has occurred under subsection (h)(2).

“(j) SECRETARIAL APPROVAL OF OTHER TRANSACTIONS.—Except with respect to the specific lease transactions described in paragraph (1) of subsection (c), interests that acquire owner-managed status under the provisions of this section shall continue to be subject to all Federal laws requiring the Secretary to approve transactions involving trust or restricted land (including leases with initial or renewal terms of a duration in excess of 10 years) that would otherwise apply to such interests if the interests had not acquired owner-managed status under this section.

“(k) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Subject to subsections (c), (f), and (h), nothing in this section diminishes or otherwise affects any authority or responsibility of the Secretary with respect to an interest in trust or restricted land.

“(l) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.”.

## SEC. 6. ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of section 205(a) (25 U.S.C. 2204(a)), by striking “over 50 per centum of the undivided interests” and inserting “undivided interests equal to at least 50 percent of the undivided interest”;

(2) in section 205 (25 U.S.C. 2204), by adding subsection (c) as follows:

“(c) PURCHASE OPTION AT PROBATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The trust or restricted interests in a parcel of land in the decedent’s estate may be purchased at probate in accordance with the provisions of this subsection and regulations adopted under paragraph (6).

“(2) SALE OF INTEREST AT FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary is authorized to sell trust or restricted interests in land subject to this subsection, including the interest that a surviving spouse would otherwise receive under section 207(a)(2)(A) or (D), at no less than fair market value to the highest bidder from among the following eligible bidders:

“(A) The heirs taking by intestate succession or the decedent’s

devisees eligible to receive a devise under section 207(b)(1)(A).

“(B) All persons who own undivided trust or restricted interests in the same parcel of land involved in the probate proceeding.

“(C) The Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the interest, or the Secretary on behalf of such Indian tribe.

“(3) REQUEST FOR AUCTION.—No auction and sale of an interest in probate shall occur under this subsection unless—

“(A) any person or Indian tribe eligible to bid on the interest under paragraph (2) submits a request for the auction prior to the distribution of the interest to heirs or devisees of the decedent and in accordance with any regulations of the Secretary; and

“(B) except as provided in paragraph (5), the heirs or devisees of such interest, and the decedent’s surviving spouse, if any, receiving a life estate under section 207(a)(2)(A) or (D) consent to the sale.

“(4) APPRAISAL AND NOTICE.—Prior to the sale of an interest pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall—

“(A) appraise the interest at its fair market value; and

“(B) publish notice of the time and place of the auction (or the time and place for submitting sealed bids), a description, and the appraised fair market value, of the interest to be sold.

“(5) SMALL UNDIVIDED INTERESTS IN INDIAN LANDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the consent of a person who is an heir otherwise required under paragraph (3)(B) shall not be required for the auction and sale of an interest at probate under this subsection if—

“(i) the interest is passing by intestate succession; and

“(ii) prior to the auction the Secretary determines in the probate proceeding that the interest passing to the heir represents less than 5 percent of the entire undivided ownership of the parcel of land as evidenced by the Secretary’s records as of the time that the determination is made.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the consent of such heir shall be required for the sale at probate of the heir’s interest if, at the time of the decedent’s death, the heir was residing on the parcel of land of which the interest to be sold was a part.

“(6) DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from the sale of interests

under this subsection shall be distributed to the heirs, devisees or spouse whose interest was sold in accordance with the values of their respective interests. The proceeds attributable to heirs or devisees shall be held in accounts as trust personalty if the interest sold would have otherwise passed to the heir or devisee in trust or restricted status.

“(6) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of this subsection.”;

(3) in section 206 (25 U.S.C. 2205)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) TRIBAL PROBATE CODES.—Except as provided in any applicable Federal law, the Secretary shall not approve a tribal probate code, or an amendment to such a code, that prohibits the devise of an interest in trust or restricted land to—

“(A) an Indian lineal descendant of the original allottee; or

“(B) an Indian who is not a member of the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over such an interest;

unless the code provides for—

“(i) the renouncing of interests to eligible devisees in accordance with the code;

“(ii) the opportunity for a devisee who is the spouse or lineal descendant of a testator to reserve a life estate without regard to waste; and

“(iii) payment of fair market value in the manner prescribed under subsection (c)(2).”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting the following:

“(1) AUTHORITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—”;

(II) in the first sentence of subparagraph (A) (as redesignated by clause (i)), by striking “section 207(a)(6) (A) of this title” and inserting “section 207(b)(2)(A)(ii) of this title”; and

(III) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

“(B) TRANSFER.—The Secretary shall transfer payments received under subparagraph (A) to any person or persons who would have received an interest in land if the interest had not been acquired by the Indian tribe in accordance with this paragraph.”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(aa) by striking the subparagraph heading and all that follows through “Paragraph (1) shall not apply” and inserting the following:

“(A) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN INTERESTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply”;

(bb) in clause (i) (as redesignated by item (aa)), by striking “if, while” and inserting the following: “if—

“(I) while”;

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

(dd) by adding at the end the following:

“(II)—

“(aa) the interest is part of a family farm that is devised to a member of the family of the decedent; and

“(bb) the devisee agrees that the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the land will have the opportunity to acquire the interest for fair market value if the interest is offered for sale to a person or entity that is not a member of the family of the owner of the land.

“(ii) RECORDING OF INTEREST.—On request by the Indian tribe described in clause (i)(II)(bb), a restriction relating to the acquisition by the Indian tribe of an interest in a family farm involved shall be recorded as part of the deed relating to the interest involved.

“(iii) MORTGAGE AND FORECLOSURE.—Nothing in clause (i)(II) prevents or limits the ability of an owner of land to which that clause applies to mortgage the land or limit the right of the entity holding such a mortgage to foreclose or otherwise enforce such a mortgage agreement in accordance with applicable law.

“(iv) DEFINITION OF ‘MEMBER OF THE FAMILY’.—In this paragraph, the

term ‘member of the family’, with respect to a decedent or landowner, means—

“(I) a lineal descendant of a decedent or landowner;

“(II) a lineal descendant of the grandparent of a decedent or landowner;

“(III) the spouse of a descendant or landowner described in subclause (I) or (II); and

“(IV) the spouse of a decedent or landowner.”; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “subparagraph (A)” and all that follows through “207(a)(6)(B) of this title” and inserting “paragraph (1)”;

(4) in section 207 (25 U.S.C. 2206), subsection (g)(5), by striking “this section” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b)”;

(5) in section 213 (25 U.S.C. 2212)—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

## “SEC. 2212. FRACTIONAL INTEREST ACQUISITION PROGRAM.”;

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—” and all that follows through “the Secretary shall submit” and inserting the following:

“(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall submit”; and

(ii) by striking “whether the program to acquire fractional interests should be extended or altered to make resources” and inserting “how the fractional interest acquisition program should be enhanced to increase the resources made”;

(C) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) shall minimize the administrative costs associated with the land acquisition program through the use of policies and procedures designed to accommodate the voluntary sale of interests under the pilot program under this section, notwithstanding the existence of any otherwise applicable policy, procedure, or regulation, through the elimination of duplicate—

“(A) conveyance documents;

“(B) administrative proceedings; and

“(C) transactions.”;

(D) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking “at least 5 percent of the” and inserting in its place “an”;

(II) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “in such parcel” following “the Secretary shall convey an interest”;

(III) in subparagraph (A), by striking “landowner upon payment” and all that follows and inserting the following: “landowner—

“(i) on payment by the Indian landowner of the amount paid for the interest by the Secretary; or

“(ii) if—

“(I) the Indian referred to in this subparagraph provides assurances that the purchase price will be paid by pledging revenue from any source, including trust resources; and

“(II) the Secretary determines that the purchase price will be paid in a timely and efficient manner.”; and

(IV) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “unless the interest is subject to a foreclosure of a mortgage in accordance with the Act of March 29, 1956 (25 U.S.C. 483a)”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking “10 percent or more of the undivided interests” and inserting “an undivided interest”; and

(E) by adding at the end of the section:

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$70,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2009.”;

(7) in section 214 (25 U.S.C. 2213), by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) APPLICATION OF REVENUE FROM ACQUIRED INTERESTS TO LAND CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have a lien on any revenue accruing to an interest described in subsection (a) until the Secretary provides for the removal of the lien under paragraph (3), (4), or (5).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Until the Secretary removes a lien from an interest in land under paragraph (1)—

“(i) any lease, resource sale contract, right-of-way, or other document evidencing a transaction affecting the interest shall contain a clause providing that all revenue derived from the interest shall be paid to the Secretary; and

“(ii) any revenue derived from any interest acquired by the Secretary in accordance with section 213 shall be deposited in the fund created under section 216.

“(B) APPROVAL OF TRANSACTIONS.—Notwithstanding section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the ‘Indian Reorganization Act’) (25 U.S.C. 476), or any other provision of law, until the Secretary removes a lien from an interest in land under paragraph (1), the Secretary may approve a transaction covered under this section on behalf of an Indian tribe.

“(3) REMOVAL OF LIENS AFTER FINDINGS.—The Secretary may remove a lien referred to in paragraph (1) if the Secretary makes a finding that—

“(A) the costs of administering the interest from which revenue accrues under the lien will equal or exceed the projected revenues for the parcel of land involved;

“(B) in the discretion of the Secretary, it will take an unreasonable period of time for the parcel of land to generate revenue that equals the purchase price paid for the interest; or

“(C) a subsequent decrease in the value of land or commodities associated with the parcel of land make it likely that the interest will be unable to generate revenue that equals the purchase price paid for the interest in a reasonable time.

“(4) REMOVAL OF LIENS UPON PAYMENT INTO THE ACQUISITION FUND.—The Secretary shall remove a lien referred to in paragraph (1) upon payment of an amount equal to the purchase price of that interest in land into the Acquisition Fund created under section 2215 of this title, except where the tribe with jurisdiction over such interest in land authorizes the Secretary to continue the lien in order to generate additional acquisition funds.

“(5) OTHER REMOVAL OF LIENS.—In accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary, and in consultation with tribal governments and other entities described in section 213(b)(3), the Secretary shall periodically remove liens referred to in paragraph (1) from interests in land acquired by the Secretary.”;

(8) in section 216 (25 U.S.C. 2215)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the

following:

“(2) collect all revenues received from the lease, permit, or sale of resources from interests acquired under section 213 or paid by Indian landowners under section 213.”; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Subject to paragraph (2), all” and inserting “All”;

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) be used to acquire undivided interests on the reservation from which the income was derived.”; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use the revenue deposited in the Acquisition Fund under paragraph (1) to acquire some or all of the undivided interests in any parcels of land in accordance with section 205.”;

(9) in section 217 (25 U.S.C. 2216)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting a new subparagraph (B) as follows:

“(B) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT.—The requirement for an estimate of value under subparagraph (A) may be waived in writing by an owner of a trust or restricted interest in land either selling, exchanging, or conveying by gift deed for no or nominal consideration such interest—

“(i) to an Indian person who is the owner’s spouse, brother, sister, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, or collateral heir; or

“(ii) to an Indian co-owner or to the tribe with jurisdiction over the subject parcel of land, where the grantor owns a fractional interest that represents 5 percent or less of the parcel.”;

(B) in subsection (e), by striking the matter preceding paragraph (1), and inserting “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the names and mailing addresses of the owners of any interest in trust or restricted lands, and information on the location of the parcel and the percentage of undivided interest owned by each individual shall, upon written request, be

made available to—”;

(C) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “Indian”;

(D) in subsection (e)(3), by striking “prospective applicants for the leasing, use, or consolidation of” and inserting “any person that is leasing, using, or consolidating, or is applying to lease, use, or consolidate,”; and

(E) by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

“(f) PURCHASE OF LAND BY INDIAN TRIBE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), before the Secretary approves an application to terminate the trust status or remove the restrictions on alienation from a parcel of, or interest in, trust or restricted land, the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the parcel shall have the opportunity—

“(A) to match any offer contained in the application; or

“(B) in a case in which there is no purchase price offered, to acquire the interest in the parcel by paying the fair market value of the interest.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR FAMILY FARMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a parcel of, or interest in, trust or restricted land that is part of a family farm that is conveyed to a member of the family of a landowner (as defined in section 206(c)(2)(A)(iv)) if the conveyance requires that in the event that the parcel or interest is offered for sale to an entity or person that is not a member of the family of the landowner, the Indian tribe with jurisdiction over the land shall be afforded the opportunity to purchase the interest pursuant to paragraph (1).

“(B) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISION.—Section 206(c)(2)(A) shall apply with respect to the recording and mortgaging of any trust or restricted land referred to in subparagraph (A).”; and

(10) in section 219(b)(1)(A) (25 U.S.C. 2218(b)(1)(A)), by striking “100” and inserting “90”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 202 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) ‘Indian’ means—

“(A) any person who is a member of any Indian tribe, is eligible to become a member of any Indian tribe, or is an owner (as of the date of enactment of the American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2003) of a trust or restricted interest in land;

“(B) any person meeting the definition of Indian under the Indian Reorganization Act (25 U.S.C. 479) and the regulations promulgated thereunder;

“(C) any person not included in subparagraph (A) or (B) who is a lineal descendant within 3 degrees of consanguinity of a person described in subparagraph (A);

“(D) any person owning a trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land for purposes of inheriting another trust or restricted interest in such parcel; and

“(E) with respect to the ownership, devise, or descent of trust or restricted land in the State of California, any person who meets the definition of ‘Indians of California’ contained in the first section of the Act of May 18, 1928 (25 U.S.C. 651), until otherwise provided by Congress in accordance with section 809 (b) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1679 (b)).”;

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) ‘trust or restricted lands’ means lands, title to which is held by the United States in trust for an Indian tribe or individual, or which is held by an Indian tribe or individual subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation; and ‘trust or restricted interest in land’ or ‘trust or restricted interest in a parcel of land’ means an interest in land, title to which is held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe or individual, or which is held by an Indian tribe or individual subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) ‘parcel of highly fractionated Indian land’ means a parcel of land that the Secretary, pursuant to authority under a provision of this Act, determines to have, as evidenced by the Secretary’s records at the time of the determination—

“(A) 50 or more but less than 100 co-owners of undivided trust or restricted interests, and no one of such co-owners holds a total undivided trust or restricted interest in the parcel that is greater than 10 percent of the entire undivided ownership of the parcel; or

“(B) 100 or more co-owners of undivided trust or restricted interests.

“(7) ‘land’ means any real property, and includes within its meaning improvements permanently affixed to real property; and

“(8) ‘person’ or ‘individual’ means a natural person.”.

(c) ISSUANCE OF PATENTS.—Section 5 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 348), is amended by striking the second proviso and inserting the following: “Provided, That the rules of intestate succession under the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) (including a tribal probate code approved under that Act or regulations promulgated under that Act) shall apply to that land for which patents have been executed and delivered:”.

(d) TRANSFERS OF RESTRICTED INDIAN LAND.—Section 4 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 464), is amended in the first proviso by—

(1) striking “, in accordance with” and all that follows through “or in which the subject matter of the corporation is located,”;

(2) striking “, except as provided by the Indian Land Consolidation Act” and all that follows through the colon; and

(3) inserting “in accordance with the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) (including a tribal probate code approved under that Act or regulations promulgated under that Act):”.

(e) ESTATE PLANNING.—

(1) CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES.—Section 207(f)(1) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) The activities conducted under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with any applicable—

“(i) tribal probate code; or

“(ii) tribal land consolidation plan.

“(B) The Secretary shall provide estate planning assistance in accordance with this subsection, to the extent amounts are appropriated for such purpose.”.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 207(f)(2) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206(f)(2)) is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (A), redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D), and adding the following:

“(B) dramatically increase the use of wills and other methods of devise among Indian landowners;

“(C) substantially reduce the quantity and complexity of Indian estates that pass intestate through the probate process, while protecting the rights and interests of Indian landowners; and”.

(3) PROBATE CODE DEVELOPMENT AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—Section 207(f)(3) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206(f)(3)) is amended by striking “(3) CONTRACTS.—” and inserting the following:

“(3) PROBATE CODE DEVELOPMENT AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall award grants to—

“(A) Indian tribes, for purposes of tribal probate code development and estate planning services to tribal members; and

“(B) entities that provide legal assistance services for Indian tribes, individual owners of interests in trust or restricted lands, or Indian organizations (with preference given to such entities that are qualified as nonprofit organizations under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and provide such services pursuant to Federal poverty guidelines), for purposes of providing civil legal assistance to such Indian tribes, individual owners, and Indian organizations for the development of tribal probate codes, for estate planning services or for other purposes consistent with the services they provide to Indians and Indian tribes;

that submit an application to the Secretary, in such form and manner as the Secretary may prescribe, for the provision of.”.

(4) NOTIFICATION TO LANDOWNERS.—Section 207 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) NOTIFICATION TO LANDOWNERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to each Indian landowner a report that lists, with respect to each tract of trust or restricted land in which the Indian landowner has an interest—

“(A) the location of the tract of land involved;

“(B) the identity of each other co-owner of interests in the parcel of land; and

“(C) the percentage of ownership of each owner of an interest in the tract.

“(2) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall preclude any individual Indian from obtaining from the Secretary, upon the request of that individual, any information specified in paragraph (1) before the expiration of the 2-year period specified in paragraph (1).

“(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR NOTIFICATION.—Each notification made under paragraph (1) shall include information concerning estate planning and land consolidation options under the provisions of this Act and other applicable Federal law, including information concerning—

“(A) the preparation and execution of wills;

“(B) negotiated sales;

“(C) gift deeds;

“(D) exchanges; and

“(E) life estates without regard to waste.

“(4) PROHIBITION.—No individual Indian may be denied access to information relating to land in which that individual has an interest described in this section on the basis of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ‘Privacy Act’).

“(I) PRIVATE AND FAMILY TRUSTS PILOT PROJECT.—

“(1) DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT.—The Secretary shall consult with tribes, individual landowner organizations, Indian advocacy organizations, and other interested parties to—

“(A) develop a pilot project for the creation and management of private and family trusts for interests in trust or restricted lands; and

“(B) develop proposed rules, regulations, and guidelines to implement the pilot project, including—

“(i) the criteria for establishing private and family trusts;

“(ii) reporting and other requirements that the Secretary determines to be appropriate for administering such trusts; and

“(iii) provisions for suspending or revoking a private or family trust established under this subsection, and reassuming direct management authority over trust assets, in order to protect the interests of trust beneficiaries.

“(2) CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE AND FAMILY TRUSTS.—For purposes of this subsection and any proposed rules and regulations developed under this subsection—

“(A) the terms ‘private trust’ and ‘family trust’ shall both mean trusts created pursuant to this subsection for the management and administration of interests in trust or restricted land, held by 1 or more persons, which comprise the corpus of a trust, by a private trustee subject to the approval of the Secretary;

“(B) private and family trusts shall be created and managed in furtherance of the purposes of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.); and

“(C) private and family trusts shall not be construed to impair, impede, replace, abrogate, or modify in any respect the trust duties or responsibilities of the Secretary, nor shall anything in this subsection or in any rules, regulations, or guidelines developed under this subsection enable any private or family

trustee of trust or restricted interests in land to exercise any powers over such interests greater than that held by the Secretary with respect to such interests.

“(3) LIMITATIONS ON PILOT PROJECT.—

“(A) NUMBER OF TRUSTS.—The number of private and family trusts established under the pilot project authorized by this subsection shall not exceed 30 such trusts.

“(B) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—No private or family trust shall be established under the pilot project authorized by this subsection until the Secretary has adopted final rules and regulations under paragraph (1)(B).

“(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Prior to the expiration of the pilot project provided for under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress stating—

“(A) a description of the Secretary’s consultation with Indian tribes, individual landowner associations, Indian advocacy organizations, and other parties consulted with regarding the development of rules and regulations for the creation and management of private and family trusts over interests in trust and restricted lands;

“(B) the feasibility of accurately monitoring the performance of such private and family trusts, and the effectiveness of such trusts as mechanisms to manage and protect trust assets;

“(C) the impact that private and family trusts may have with respect to the accomplishment of the goals of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.); and

“(D) a final recommendation regarding whether to adopt a permanent private and family trust program as a management and consolidation measure for interests in trust or restricted lands.

“(m) NOTICE TO HEIRS.—Prior to holding a hearing to determine the heirs to trust or restricted property, or making a decision determining such heirs, the Secretary shall seek to provide actual written notice of the proceedings to all heirs, including notice of the provisions of this subsection and of section 207(n) of this Act. Such efforts shall include—

“(1) a search of publicly available records and Federal records, including telephone and address directories and including electronic search services or directories;

(2) an inquiry with family members and co-heirs of the property;

“(3) an inquiry with the tribal government of which the owner is a member, and the tribal government with jurisdiction over the

property, if any; and

“(4) if the property is of a value greater than \$1,000, engaging the services of an independent firm to conduct a missing persons search.

“(n) MISSING HEIRS.—

“(1) For purposes of this subsection and subsection (m), an heir will be presumed missing if—

(A) such heir’s whereabouts remain unknown 60 days after completion of notice efforts under subsection (m); and

(B) in the proceeding to determine a decedent’s heirs, the Secretary finds that the heir has had no contact with other heirs of the decedent, if any, or with the Department at any time during the 6-year period preceding the hearing to determine heirs.

“(2) Before the date for declaring an heir missing, any person may request an extension of time to locate such heir. The Secretary shall grant an extension of time, not to exceed 60 days, for good cause.

“(3) An heir shall be declared missing only after a review of the efforts made in the heirship proceeding and a finding has been made that this subsection has been complied with.

“(4) An heir determined to be missing pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed to have predeceased the decedent for purposes of descent and devise.”.

## **SEC. 7. ANNUAL NOTICE AND FILING REQUIREMENT FOR OWNERS OF INTERESTS IN TRUST OR RESTRICTED LANDS.**

The Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

### **“SEC. 222. ANNUAL NOTICE AND FILING; CURRENT WHEREABOUTS OF INTEREST OWNERS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—On an annual basis, the Secretary shall send a notice, response form, and a change of name and address form to each owner of an interest in trust or restricted land. The notice shall inform owners of their interest and obligation to provide the Secretary with a notice of any change in their name or address immediately upon such change. The response form should include a section in which the owner may confirm or update his name and address. The change of name and address form may be used by the owner at any time when his name or address changes

subsequent to his annual filing of the response form.

“(b) OWNER RESPONSE.—The owner of an interest in trust or restricted land shall file the response form upon receipt to confirm or update his name and address on an annual basis.

“(c) NO RESPONSE; INITIATION OF SEARCH.—In the event that an owner does not file the response form or provide the Secretary with a confirmation or update of his name and address through other means, the Secretary shall initiate a search in order to ascertain the whereabouts and status of the owner.”.

## SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall not apply to the estate of an individual who dies before the later of—

- (1) the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act; or
- (2) the date specified in section 207(g)(5) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206(g)(5)).

## SEC. 9. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or of any amendment made by this Act, or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Act and of amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions and of the amendments made by this Act to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected by such holding, except that each of subclauses (II), (III) and (IV) of section 205(c)(2)(H)(i) is deemed to be inseverable from the other two, such that if any one of those three subclauses is held to be invalid for any reason, neither of the other two of such subclauses shall be given effect.