

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking "reimbursable" and inserting "non-reimbursable".

SEC. 1002. For purposes of Part 2, Subpart B of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-550), notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, for purposes of measuring the extent of compliance with the housing goals for the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall assign, in the case of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 1.35 units of credit toward achievement of each housing goal for each unit of multifamily housing (excepting units located in properties having between five and fifty units) qualifying as affordable under such housing goal.

SEC. 1003. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, neither the City of Toledo, Ohio, nor the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is required to enforce any requirements associated with Housing Development Grant number 00H006H6402 provided to the City of Toledo, Ohio, that prohibit or restrict the conversion of the rental units in the Beacon Place project to condominium ownership: Provided, that the City of Toledo and the Secretary of HUD are authorized to take any actions necessary to cause any such prohibition or restriction to be removed from the appropriate land records and otherwise terminated: Provided further, That converted units shall remain available as rental housing to those persons, including low- and very-low income persons who presently reside in the units: Provided further, That the conversion proposal for Beacon Place apartments shall not reduce the number of affordable housing units in Toledo: Provided further, That any and all proceeds from such conversion are used to retire debt associated with the Beacon Place project or to rehabilitate the properties known as the Cubbon Properties.

SEC. 1004. The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the following topics—

(a)(1) The adequacy of the capital structure of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) System as it relates to the risks posed by: (A) the traditional advances business of the FHLB System; (B) the expanded collateral provisions and permissible uses of advances under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999; and (C) the MPF, and other programs providing for the direct acquisition of mortgages. The analysis should examine the credit risk, interest rate risk, and operations risk associated with each structure;

(2) The risks associated with further growth in the direct acquisition of mortgages by the Federal Home Loan Bank System; and

(3) A comparison of the risk-based capital standard proposed by the Federal Housing Finance Board for the Federal Home Loan Bank System to the standard proposed by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight for the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

(b) Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on the study required under subsection (a).

#### TITLE XI—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

#### SEC. 1102. HONORING THE NAVAJO CODE TALKERS.

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) On December 7, 1941, the Japanese Empire attacked Pearl Harbor and war was declared by Congress the following day;

(2) The military code, developed by the United States for transmitting messages, had been deciphered by the Japanese, and a search by United States Intelligence was made to develop new means to counter the enemy;

(3) The United States government called upon the Navajo Nation to support the military effort by recruiting and enlisting twenty-nine Navajo men to serve as Marine Corps Radio Operators;

(4) the number of Navajo enlistees later increased to more than three hundred and fifty;

(5) at the time, the Navajos were often treated as second-class citizens, and they were a people who were discouraged from using their own native language;

(6) the Navajo Marine Corps Radio Operators, who became known as the "Navajo Code Talkers", were used to develop a code using their native language to communicate military messages in the Pacific;

(7) to the enemy's frustration, the code developed by these Native Americans proved to be unbreakable, and was used extensively throughout the Pacific theater;

(8) the Navajo language, discouraged in the past, was instrumental in developing the most significant and successful military code of the time;

(9) at Iwo Jima alone, the Navajo Code Talkers passed over 800 error-free messages in a 48-hour period;

(10) Use of the Navajo Code was so successful, that—

(A) military commanders credited it in saving the lives of countless American soldiers and in the success of the engagements of the United States in the battles of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa;

(B) some Code Talkers were guarded by fellow marines, whose role was to kill them in case of imminent capture by the enemy; and

(C) the Navajo code was kept secret for 23 years after the end of World War II;

(11) following the conclusion of World War II, the Department of Defense maintained the secrecy of the Navajo code until it was declassified in 1968; and

(12) only then did a realization of the sacrifice and valor of these brave Native Americans emerge from history.

(b)(1) To express recognition by the United States and its citizens in honoring the Navajo Code Talkers, who distinguished themselves in performing a unique, highly successful communications operation that greatly assisted in saving countless lives and hastening the end of World War II in the Pacific, the President is authorized—

(A) to award to each of the original twenty-nine Navajo Code Talkers, or a surviving family member, on behalf of the Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design, honoring the Navajo Code Talkers; and

(B) to award to each person who qualified as a Navajo Code Talker (MOS 642), or a surviving family member, on behalf of the Congress, a silver medal of appropriate design, honoring the Navajo Code Talkers.

(2) For purposes of the awards authorized by paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike gold and silver medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the medals struck pursuant to this section, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the medals.

(d) The medals struck pursuant to this section are national medals for purposes of chapter 51, of title 31, United States Code.

(e)(1) There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, such sums as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals authorized by this section.

(3) Amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under this section shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

#### TITLE XII—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

#### SEC. 1201. ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this provision:

(1) ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK.—The term "aboveground storage tank" means any tank or combination of tanks (including any connected pipe)—

(A) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances; and

(B) the volume of which (including the volume of any connected pipe) is located wholly above the surface of the ground.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) DENALI COMMISSION.—The term "Denali Commission" means the commission established by section 303(a) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note).

(4) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.—The term "Federal environmental law" means—

(A) the Oil Pollution Control Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.);

(B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);

(C) the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.); or

(D) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); or

(E) any other Federal law that is applicable to the release into the environment of a regulated substance, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) NATIVE VILLAGE.—The term "Native village" has the meaning given the term in section 11(b) in Public Law 92-203 (85 Stat. 688).

(6) PROGRAM.—The term "program" means the Aboveground Storage Tank Grant Program established by subsection (b)(1).

(7) REGULATED SUBSTANCE.—The term "regulated substance" has the meaning given the term in section 9001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6991).

(8) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Alaska.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a grant program to be known as the "Aboveground Storage Tank Grant Program".

(2) GRANTS.—Under the program, the Administrator shall award a grant to—

(A) the State, on behalf of a Native village; or

(B) the Denali Commission.

(c) USE OF GRANTS.—The State or the Denali Commission shall use the funds of a grant under subsection (b) to repair, upgrade, or replace 1 or more aboveground storage tanks that—

(1) leaks or poses an imminent threat of leaking, as certified by the Administrator, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, or any other appropriate Federal or State agency (as determined by the Administrator); and

(2) is located in a Native village—

(A) the median household income of which is less than 80 percent of the median household income in the State;

(B) that is located—

(i) within the boundaries of—

(I) a unit of the National Park System;

(II) a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; or

(III) a National Forest; or

(ii) on public land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; or

(C) that receives payments from the Federal Government under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as "payments in lieu of taxes").

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the State or the Denali Commission receives a grant under subsection (c), and annually thereafter, the State or the Denali