1 That the Congress finds that--

2 (1) on April 4, 1981, members of the Lakota-Dakota

3 (Sioux) Nation established a cultural and religious

4 community named ''Yellow Thunder Camp'' and settled such

5 community on certain Federal land in the Black Hills

6 National Forest,

7 (2) such land is part of the historic homeland of

8 such Nation and is spiritually sacred to the members of

9 such Nation,

10 (3) Yellow Thunder Camp is self-supporting, has

11 established educational and medical facilities, and is a

12 model of self-determination,

13 (4) the Forest Service refused to issue a special

14 use permit that would have allowed Yellow Thunder Camp

15 to remain on such land permanently,

16 (5) in the Act of August 11, 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1996),

17 commonly known as the American Indian Religious Freedom

18 Act, the Congress recognized the inherent rights of

19 American Indians to believe, express, and exercise their

20 traditional religions, including the rights to have

21 access to sacred sites, to use and possess sacred

22 objects, and to worship through ceremonials and

23 traditional rites, and

24 (6) for a 10-year period Yellow Thunder Camp should

25 be allowed to remain on, and use as a cultural and