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The Hoopa Valley Tribe is the largest self-governance tribe in California. This legislation would restore their reservation to its original intended 12-mile-by-12-mile square.

Let me provide a little bit more of detail. As Mr. GALLEGLY explained, we are proposing to transfer in this legislation 2,641 acres of land now owned by the United States of America and managed by the U.S. Forest Service to the Hoopa Valley Tribe to square their reservation.

For as long as 10,000 years, the Hoopa Valley Tribe has lived in the Hoopa Valley. It is a beautiful area which is bisected by the Trinity River, and their reservation actually begins at the mouth of the Trinity River Canyon.

As early as 1851, a proposed treaty would have established a reservation encompassing an area larger than the present reservation. In restoring this land at the southeast corner of what otherwise would be a 12-mile square, this bill will eliminate a dogleg, the dogleg as they know it, in the south boundary of the present reservation, correcting an action that occurred in 1875.

At that time, the original surveyors of the reservation indented the boundary and created this irregular dogleg. This was apparently done to accommodate some miners who had staked claims in the area. Although the claims soon played out and the miners left the area, the boundary was never changed or corrected.

As I mentioned, as Mr. GALLEGLY mentioned, this land is administered by the Forest Service as part of the Six Rivers National Forest. The original timber on this parcel of land was sold off by the end of the 1970's. The area to be transferred includes Tish-Tang, Tish-Tang Campground, a Forest Service facility. The tribe has stated that it will continue to operate Tish-Tang as a public campground with public ingress and egress. There will be continued access over this land to the Trinity River.

This could be particularly important if budget reductions necessitate reductions in Forest Service campground operations and maintenance. I have received correspondence, Mr. Speaker, from several local businesses that rely on the Trinity River corridor, asking that access to the road to Tish-Tang and the gravel bar at Tish-Tang remain in the public domain; that is to say, they want a guarantee of continued public access along this road and to the gravel bar at Tish-Tang.

I have raised these concerns with the Hoopa Valley Tribe, their tribal council and leadership. I have been assured that public access at Tish-Tang will not be hindered as a result of this land transfer. Members of the Hoopa Valley have long been outstanding stewards of California's north coast environment. They have been leaders, for example, in the efforts to restore the Trinity River. This is the most critical fishery, the

Trinity-Klamath river system in my congressional district. This transfer would permit the tribes longstanding land management and economic development policies to be extended to the restored lands.

I commend the bipartisan leadership of the House Committee on Resources for moving this legislation and I urge its approval, again, as a matter of fairness and equity to the Hoopa Valley Tribe so that the boundary of the tribe's reservation can be adjusted to reflect the original intent of Congress.

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I certainly admire the Chair's generosity and sincere efforts in pronouncing my name. I know that this has always been a difficult problem with many Members but it is Falcomavaega. It is one of those Polynesian names.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2710 would transfer almost 2,640 acres of land currently within the Six Rivers National Forest to the Hoopa Valley Tribe to be held in trust for the Tribe. This land, which includes an operating campground, is adjacent to the southern boundary of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. There is question as to whether or not this land was intended to be part of the original reservation boundaries and by looking at a map of the area one could easily conclude that may have been the case. Regardless, the Forest Service has testified that it supports this transfer so long as public access to the area remains available. The Tribe has agreed to this and plans to continue to operate the campground for the public's use.

I hope addition of this land will benefit the Tribe in the future and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2710, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND ACT OF 1996

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2512) to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2512

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Congress approved the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program by passing the Act of December 22, 1944, commonly known as the "Flood Control Act of 1944" (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 701-1 et seq.)—

(A) to promote the general economic development of the United States;

(B) to provide for irrigation above Sioux City, Iowa;

(C) to protect urban and rural areas from devastating floods of the Missouri River; and

(D) for other purposes;

(2) the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects are major components of the Pick-Sloan program, and contribute to the national economy by generating a substantial amount of hydro-power and impounding a substantial quantity of water;

(3) the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects overlie the western boundary of the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, having inundated the fertile, wooded bottom lands of the Tribe along the Missouri River that constituted the most productive agricultural and pastoral lands of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and the homeland of the members of the Tribe;

(4) Public Law 85-916 (72 Stat. 1766 et seq.) authorized the acquisition of 9,418 acres of Indian land on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation for the Fort Randall project and Public Law 87-735 (76 Stat. 704 et seq.) authorized the acquisition of 6,179 acres of Indian land on Crow Creek for the Big Bend project;

(5) Public Law 87-735 (76 Stat. 704 et seq.) provided for the mitigation of the effects of the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, by directing the Secretary of the Army to—

(A) replace, relocate, or reconstruct—

(i) any existing essential governmental and agency facilities on the reservation, including schools, hospitals, offices of the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, service buildings, and employee quarters; and

(ii) roads, bridges, and incidental matters or facilities in connection with such facilities;

(B) provide for a township adequate for 50 homes, including streets and utilities (including water, sewage, and electricity), taking into account the reasonable future growth of the township; and

(C) provide for a community center containing space and facilities for community gatherings, tribal offices, tribal council chamber, offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, offices and quarters of the Public Health Service, and a combination gymnasium and auditorium;

(6) the requirements under Public Law 87-735 (76 Stat. 704 et seq.) with respect to the mitigation of the effects of the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation have not been fulfilled;

(7) although the national economy has benefited from the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects, the economy on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation remains underdeveloped, in part as a consequence of the failure of the Federal Government to fulfill the obligations of the Federal Government under the laws referred to in paragraph (4);

(8) the economic and social development and cultural preservation of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe will be enhanced by increased tribal participation in the benefits of the Fort Randall and Big Bend components of the Pick-Sloan program; and

(9) the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe is entitled to additional benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **FUND.**—The term "Fund" means the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund established under section 4(a).

(2) **PLAN.**—The term "plan" means the plan for socioeconomic recovery and cultural preservation prepared under section 5.

(3) **PROGRAM.**—The term "Program" means the power program of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program, administered by the Western Area Power Administration.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **TRIBE.**—The term "Tribe" means the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of Indians, a band of the Great Sioux Nation recognized by the United States of America.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) **CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund".

(b) **FUNDING.**—Beginning with fiscal year 1997, and for each fiscal year thereafter, until such time as the aggregate of the amounts deposited in the Fund is equal to \$27,500,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit into the Fund an amount equal to 25 percent of the receipts from the deposits to the Treasury of the United States for the preceding fiscal year from the Program.

(c) **INVESTMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the amounts deposited under subsection (b) only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

(d) **PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO TRIBE.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT AND TRANSFER OF INTEREST.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in accordance with this subsection, transfer any interest that accrues on amounts deposited under subsection (b) into a separate account established by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Treasury of the United States.

(2) **PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning with the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year during which the aggregate of the amounts deposited in the Fund is equal to the amount specified in subsection (b), and for each fiscal year thereafter, all amounts transferred under paragraph (1) shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, to the Secretary of the Interior for use in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) **WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.**—For each fiscal year specified in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw amounts from the account established under such paragraph and transfer such amounts to the Secretary of the Interior for use in accordance with subparagraph (C). The Secretary of the Treasury may only withdraw funds from the account for the purpose specified in this paragraph.

(C) **PAYMENTS TO TRIBE.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall use the amounts transferred under subparagraph (B) only for the purpose of making payments to the Tribe.

(D) **USE OF PAYMENTS BY TRIBE.**—The Tribe shall use the payments made under subparagraph (C) only for carrying out projects and programs pursuant to the plan prepared under section 5.

(3) **PROHIBITION ON PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.**—No portion of any payment made under this subsection may be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(e) **TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS.**—Except as provided in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury may not transfer or withdraw any amount deposited under subsection (b).

SEC. 5. PLAN FOR SOCIOECONOMIC RECOVERY AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION.

(a) **PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Tribe shall, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this

Act, prepare a plan for the use of the payments made to the Tribe under section 4(d)(2). In developing the plan, the Tribe shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAN COMPONENTS.**—The plan shall, with respect to each component of the plan—

(A) identify the costs and benefits of that component; and

(B) provide plans for that component.

(b) **CONTENT OF PLAN.**—The plan shall include the following programs and components:

(1) **EDUCATIONAL FACILITY.**—The plan shall provide for an educational facility to be located on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation.

(2) **COMPREHENSIVE INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT HEALTH CARE FACILITY.**—The plan shall provide for a comprehensive inpatient and outpatient health care facility to provide essential services that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the individuals and entities referred to in subsection (a)(1), determines to be—

(A) needed; and

(B) unavailable through existing facilities of the Indian Health Service on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation at the time of the determination.

(3) **WATER SYSTEM.**—The plan shall provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a municipal, rural, and industrial water system for the Crow Creek Indian Reservation.

(4) **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.**—The plan shall provide for recreational facilities suitable for high-density recreation at Lake Sharpe at Big Bend Dam and at other locations on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

(5) **OTHER PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.**—The plan shall provide for such other projects and programs for the educational, social welfare, economic development, and cultural preservation of the Tribe as the Tribe considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out this Act, including such funds as may be necessary to cover the administrative expenses of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund established under section 4.

SEC. 7. EFFECT OF PAYMENTS TO TRIBE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No payment made to the Tribe pursuant to this Act shall result in the reduction or denial of any service or program to which, pursuant to Federal law—

(1) the Tribe is otherwise entitled because of the status of the Tribe as a federally recognized Indian tribe; or

(2) any individual who is a member of the Tribe is entitled because of the status of the individual as a member of the Tribe.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS; STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—

(1) **POWER RATES.**—No payment made pursuant to this Act shall affect Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin power rates.

(2) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed as diminishing or affecting—

(A) any right of the Tribe that is not otherwise addressed in this Act; or

(B) any treaty obligation of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY].

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GALLEGLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2512, the proposed Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund Act of 1996, was introduced by our colleague, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, last year. It would create a \$27.5 million development fund to be used for the benefit of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.

This trust fund is being created to mitigate the effects of the Ford Randall water project and the Big Bend water project which inundated the lands of the tribe years ago.

This development fund would provide the tribe with resources for education facilities, health care facilities, a water system, and recreational facilities.

The moneys going into the development fund would be derived from the power program of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program. The tribe would receive payments made on an annual basis derived from the interest earned on the development fund. H.R. 2512 is long overdue. It is a fair and just bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this bill, which was introduced by my good friend, Representative TIM JOHNSON. This bill rights an old wrong by compensating the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe for the massive and devastating impact of the Pick-Sloan plan, which authorized the construction of two dams, the Big Bend and Fort Randall dams, on the best lands of the Crow Creek Tribe. The dams flooded the 15,000 acres of the tribe's best grazing and woodlands and displaced entire communities against their will. Although Congress was aware of the extent of the damage and passed legislation in 1962 to replace lost tribal infrastructure, buildings, and roads, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Indian Affairs never fulfilled our responsibility and commitment under the provisions of the law.

I agree with Rep. JOHNSON of South Dakota that it is time we followed through on our promises to the tribe. It goes without saying that we have had a rather poor history of keeping our promises to the Indian tribes. For example, we broke the Fort Laramie treaties of 1851 and 1868, treaties which the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe signed. We made a promise to the Tribe almost 35 years ago that we would help them because of all the damage that we inflicted upon them. As the ranking member of the House Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs, I am glad to see that we are finally following through on our promises to the tribe.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Dakota has worked diligently and tirelessly on behalf of the nine recognized tribes of South Dakota, including the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, to get this legislation passed. Mr. JOHNSON has been a loyal and hard working member of the subcommittee, and I certainly enjoyed immensely working with him in working on other pieces of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just like to take a minute and thank my colleague from American Samoa, my good friend, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, for the bipartisan way that we continue to work on this legislation makes it a real pleasure for me. I want to take this time to publicly thank him.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, would like to reciprocate by adding my commendation to the distinguished gentleman from California, as the chairman of our subcommittee, who has worked quite diligently in the past several months in passing this legislation that affects the needs of our Native American communities throughout the country as well as the territories. I really would like to express my appreciation to him for the fine working relationship that we have had over the past several months and on a very bipartisan basis for a change, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for moving forward on this innovative legislation which is particularly important to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and to my State of South Dakota. I have been privileged to work with the tribe and with Senator DASCHLE on this bill and its companion in the Senate, and I am confident that my colleagues will support H.R. 2512.

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure and Development Act would establish a trust fund within the Department of the Treasury for the development of certain tribal infrastructure projects for the Crow Creek Tribe. These projects were outlined in previous legislation but were never completed due to limited funding sources. The Crow Creek Development trust fund would be capitalized from a small percentage of hydropower revenues and would be capped at \$27.5 million. Language included in this bill would prohibit any increase in power rates in connection with the trust fund. The tribe would then receive the interest from the fund to be used according to a development plan based on legislation previously passed by Congress, and prepared in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

The Flood Control Act of 1994 created six massive earthen dams along the Missouri River. Known as the Pick-Sloan plan, this public works project has since provided much-needed flood control, recreation, irrigation, and hydropower for communities along the Missouri. Four of the Pick-Sloan dams are located in South Dakota and the benefits of the project

have proven indispensable to the people of my State.

Unfortunately, construction of the Big Bend and Fort Randall dams was severely detrimental to economic and agricultural development for the Crow Creek Tribe. Over 15,000 acres of the tribe's most fertile and productive land were inundated as a direct result of construction. The tribal community has still not yet been adequately compensated for the economic deprivation caused by Pick-Sloan.

Through the Big Bend Act of 1962, Congress directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior to take certain actions to alleviate the problems caused by the destruction of tribal resources and displacement of entire communities. Yet, these directives were either carried out inadequately or not at all.

Congress established precedent for the Infrastructure and Development Act with the Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act of 1992, which set up a recovery fund financed entirely from a percentage of Pick-Sloan power revenues to compensate the tribes for lands lost to Pick-Sloan.

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Fund Act of 1995 will enable the Crow Creek Tribe to address and improve their infrastructure and will provide the needed resources for further economic development at the Crow Creek Indian reservation.

I am proud to have introduced this legislation on behalf of the Crow Creek Tribe, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and correct this historic injustice against the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2512, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for certain benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the four bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF ACT OF 1996

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 3910) to provide emergency drought relief to the city of Corpus Christi, TX, and the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority, TX, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3910

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF

(a) CORPUS CHRISTI.—

(1) EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF.—For the purpose of providing emergency drought relief, the Secretary of the Interior shall defer all principal and interest payments without penalty or accrued interest for the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act for the city of Corpus Christi, Texas, and the Nueces River Authority under contract No. 6-07-01-X0675 involving the Nueces River Reclamation Project, Texas: Provided, That the city of Corpus Christi shall commit to use the funds thus made available exclusively for the acquisition of or construction of facilities related to alternative sources of water supply.

(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—If construction of facilities related to alternative water supplies referred to in paragraph (1) requires a Federal permit for use of Bureau of Reclamation lands or facilities, the Secretary shall issue such permits within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, recognizing the environmental impact statement FES74-54 and the environmental assessment dated March 1991 (relating to the Lavaca-Navidad River Authority Pipeline permit).

(b) CANADIAN RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER AUTHORITY.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF TRANSFER OF LANDS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—All obligations and associated debt under contract No. 14-06-500-485 for land and related relocations transferred to the National Park Service to form the Lake Meredith National Recreation Area under Public Law 101-628, in the amount of \$4,000,000, shall be nonreimbursable. The Secretary shall recalculate the repayment schedule of the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority to reflect the determination of the preceding sentence and to implement the revised repayment schedule within one year of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF.—The Secretary shall defer all principal and interest payments without penalty or accrued interest for the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act for the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority under contract No. 14-06-500-485 as emergency drought relief to enable construction of additional water supply and conveyance facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY].

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. THORNBERRY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I would like to thank the full committee chairman, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], and