approximately 600 acres of land (including all real property, buildings, and all other improvements to real property) and all personal property (including art, historic light fixtures, wildlife mounts, draperies, rugs, and furniture directly related to the site, including personal property on loan to museums and other entities at the time of transfer);

(B) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all buildings and related improvements and all personal property associated with the building on the portion of the property described in paragraph (2); and

(C) a permanent right of way across the portion of the property described in paragraph (2) to use the buildings conveyed under subparagraph (B).

(2) RANCH A.—Subject to the exceptions described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the United States shall retain all right, title, and interest in and to the portion of the property commonly known as ''Ranch A'' in Crook County, Wyoming, described as Township 52 North, Range 61 West, Section 24 N½ SE¼, consisting of approximately 80 acres of land.

(b) USE AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(1) USE.—The property conveyed to the State of Wyoming under this section shall be retained by the State and be used by the State for the purposes of—

(A) fish and wildlife management and educational activities; and

(B) using, maintaining, displaying, and restoring, through State or local agreements, or both, the museum-quality real and personal property and the historical interests and significance of the real and personal property, consistent with applicable Federal and State laws.

(2) ACCESS BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The State of Wyoming shall provide access to the property for institutions of higher education at a compensation level that is agreed to by the State and the institutions of higher education.

(3) REVERSION.—All right, title, and interest in and to the property described in subsection (a) shall revert to the United States if—

(A) the property is used by the State of Wyoming for any other purpose than the purposes set forth in paragraph (1);

(B) there is any development of the property (including commercial or recreational development, but not including the construction of small structures, to be used for the purposes set forth in subsection (b)(1), on land conveyed to the State of Wyoming under subsection (a)(1)(A)); or

(C) the State does not make every reasonable effort to protect and maintain the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat on the property.

(c) ADDITION TO THE BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST.—

(1) TRANSFER.—Administrative jurisdiction of the property described in subsection (a)(2) is transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture, to be included in and managed as part of the Black Hills National Forest.

(2) NO HUNTING OR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.—No hunting or mineral development shall be permitted on any of the land transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture by paragraph (1).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON].

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

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, S. 1802 is the Senate version of H.R. 3579, a bill to transfer the property known as Ranch A to the State of Wyoming. H.R. 3579 was introduced by Congresswoman BARBARA CUBIN on June 5, 1996, and passed the House on September 4, 1996.

Ranch A consists of a lodge, a barn, and associate buildings and includes approximately 680 acres. The property is located in Crook County, WY, which is within Sand Creek Canyon and includes the headwaters of Sand Creek.

The Fish and Wildlife Service acquired the Ranch A property in 1963, but has had little to no oversight of it since 1986. The Wyoming Department of Game and Fish currently manages the majority of the Ranch A property and, up until 1995, raised trout and transplanted the trout to waters around the State of Wyoming.

The bill authorizes the transfer of 600 acres to the State of Wyoming to be used by the State for fish and wildlife management and educational activities. S. 1802 also transfers 80 acres to the Black Hills National Forest.

S. 1802 is similar to measures the House of Representatives has approved to transfer certain Federal fish hatcheries to non-Federal control, and it contains the standard language requiring that the property revert to the Federal Government, if it is used for something other than the authorized purposes.

I urge my colleagues to support this noncontroversial piece of legislation and I compliment our distinguished colleague, BARBARA CUBIN, for her effective leadership on behalf of her Wyoming constituents.

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 aware of no opposition of this bill on our side of the aisle. This bill is similar to the one that was passed by the House of Representatives. The earlier sponsor of this legislation was the gentlewoman from Wyoming [Mrs. CUBIN]. At this time there were still some disagreements over the legislation but we are told that this has been resolved and I understand that as the chief sponsor from the other body, Senate bill 1802, the gentleman from South Dakota, Mr. DASCHLE, apparently this bill does represent the compromise that was worked out with the Members involved between Wyoming and South Dakota, obviously, and the compromise has been reached by the interested parties. We therefore have no reason to object to the passage of this legislation today. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1802.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMUNITY CHARTER REVOCATION

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3068) to accept the request of the Prairie Island Indian Community to revoke their charter of incorporation issued under the Indian Reorganization Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. REVOCATION OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMUNITY UNDER THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT.

(a) ACCEPTANCE OF REQUEST TO REVOKE CHARTER.—The request of the Prairie Island Indian Community to surrender the charter of incorporation issued to that community on July 23, 1937, pursuant to section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934, commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'' (48 Stat. 988, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 477) is hereby accepted.

(b) REVOCATION OF CHAPTER.—The charter of incorporation referred to in subsection (a) is hereby revoked.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT.

Section 8(e)(3) The Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act (106 Stat. 2241) is amended by striking ''December 31, 1996'' and inserting ''December 31, 1998''.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO THE SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1992.

Section 3711(b)(1) of the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4752) is amended by striking ''December 31, 1996'' and inserting ''June 30, 1997''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON].

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

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3068 was passed by the House on May 16, amended by the other body on September 19, and sent back to us for further action.

The amendment added by the other body consists of section 2 and section 3.

Section 2 would amend the Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act by extending, for 2 years, the time during which the tribe, the State of New Mexico, and other parties to the suit must work out various details to this water settlement and have those details included in a court decree adjudicating the water rights in question.

Section 2 of H.R. 3068 is important, is fair, and should be supported by the House.

Section 3, added by amendment by the other body, would amend the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 by extending to June 30, 1997, the date for the parties to this settlement to reach agreement on certain matters which are part of that settlement.

This amendment to H.R. 3068 is important, is fair, and should be supported by the House.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 3068, as amended by the other body.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and commend the subcommittee for this good piece of legislation, which has, in my judgment, been made more important by the addition of the Jicarilla Water Rights Settlement Act, because this is a provision that affects one of the tribes in my congressional district.

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee added this provision extending the water rights settlement of the Jicarilla by 2 years. So what we have is an ability for the tribe now to have access to water and water settlement funds under the act, and with this provision. This is contingent upon dismissal of actions by the tribe against the U.S. Government and a waiver of the tribe's reserve water rights claims in State courts with respect to the Rio Chama and San Juan Rivers.

This bill also requires the U.S. Government and the State of New Mexico to enter into partial final decrees by December 31, 1996. State court proceedings have been delayed, however, and all parties, that is, the tribe, the U.S. Government and the State, requested a 2-year extension to finalize the settlement.

This has been an important settlement. It needs to be settled. More time is needed. Hopefully these 2 years will avoid litigation in the future, for the Jicarilla's water rights are critically important. For the State of New Mexico this is a paramount issue, and for the Federal Government, we are getting a good bang for the buck. So this is a good bill, and it has been enhanced, in my judgment, by this Senate amendment, which extends the Jicarilla Water Rights Act by 2 years.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rochester, MN [Mr. GUTKNECHT].

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased that the House is giving final consideration to a H.R. 3068, a bill to repeal the corporate charter of the Prairie Island Dakota Community in Minnesota. The Senate added two noncontroversal amendments to this bill which extend the deadline to complete water rights settlements for tribes in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Prairie Island Tribe contacted me last June requesting revocation of their 1934 charter. By law, revoking this 62-year-old document can only be done by an act of Congress.

In its entire tribal government history, Prairie Island has never used its corporate charter in the management of its enterprises.

H.R. 3068 passed the House and Senate by voice vote. The bill acknowledges that the people of Prairie Island know best how to handle their business activities. It is another example of this Congress sending control back to local communities, and I am proud to be part of that process.

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, too, support this bill and urge its passage. We revisit this bill a second time because of two noncontroversial Senate amendments to our original bill which passed this House under suspension of rules on May 22 of this year.

This bill takes the long overdue step of revoking the Prairie Island Indian community of Minnesota's Federal charter of incorporation issued under the archaic Indian Reorganization Act [IRA] in 1937. We take this step because only Congress can revoke this charter. Congress created the IRA in an attempt to remake tribal governments by giving them boilerplate constitutions and bylaws including provisions allowing tribal councils to conduct business enterprises pursuant to charters issued under section 17 of the IRA. The tribe received its charter in 1937. The charter has proven to be more of a hindrance than a help. For instance, the charter prevents the tribe from entering into contracts of more than $100 without secretarial approval. Basically, the charter is outmoded, burdensome, and more a vestige of 1930's paternalism than the current Federal policy of self-determination. Thus, the tribe has asked us to revoke their charter and we do so today.

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee added a provision extending the Jicarilla Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 by 2 years. The tribe's access to water and settlement funds under the act are contingent upon dismissal of actions by the tribe against the United States and a waiver of the tribe's reserved water rights claims in State courts with respect to the Rio Chama and San Juan Rivers. The act also requires the United States and New Mexico to enter into partial final decrees by December 31, 1996. State court proceedings have been delayed, however, and all parties—the tribe, the United States and the State—request a 2-year extension to finalize the settlement.

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee also added a provision extending the San Carlos Apache Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 by 6 months. The 1992 act imposed a deadline of December 31, 1995, for completion of agreements between the tribe and other parties. Because the tribe, the city of Globe, AZ, and the Phelps Dodge Corp. had not reached an agreement by the deadline, Congress extended the settlement deadline by 1 year, to December 31, 1996, earlier this session—Pub. Law 104–91 (H.R. 1358). Unfortunately, the parties have still not reached an agreement and have asked for an additional extension of 6 months, until June 30, 1997. The administration supports this request.

These amendments have our support and will assist these tribes in furthering their own economic self-dependence and help settle longstanding water disputes. Again, I urge my colleagues to support these measures.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 3068.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate amendment to H.R. 3068.

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