

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 121—PART 25

OCTOBER 6, 1975 TO OCTOBER 9, 1975

(PAGES 31761 TO 32984)

prive any person of any existing valid right of possession, contract right, interest, or title he may have in the land involved, or of any existing right of access to public domain lands over and across the land involved, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. All existing mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, which may have been issued or approved pursuant to section 5 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), or the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended prior to enactment of this Act, shall remain in force and effect in accordance with the provisions thereof. All applications for mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, pursuant to such Acts, pending on the date of enactment of this Act and covering any of the minerals conveyed by sections 1 and 3 of this Act shall be rejected and the advance rental payments returned to the applicants.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the property conveyed by this Act shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes, including but not limited to the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended.

SEC. 5. (a) Any and all gross receipts derived from, or which relate to, the property conveyed by this Act, the Act of July 20, 1956 (70 Stat. 581), the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 941), the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), and section 1 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806) which were received by the United States subsequent to its acquisition by the United States under the statutes cited in section 1 of this Act and prior to such conveyance, from whatever source and for whatever purpose, including but not limited to the receipts in the special fund of the Treasury as required by section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), shall as of the date of enactment of this Act be deposited to the credit of the Indian tribe receiving such land and may be expended by the tribe for such beneficial programs as the tribal governing body may determine: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any such receipts received prior to enactment of this Act from the leasing of public domain minerals which were subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended and supplemented.

(b) All gross receipts (including but not limited to bonuses, rents, and royalties) hereafter derived by the United States from any contract, permit or lease referred to in section 4(a) of this Act, or otherwise, shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to receipts from property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes.

SEC. 6. All property conveyed to tribes pursuant to this Act and all the receipts therefrom referred to in section 5 of this Act, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation so long as such property is held in trust by the United States. Any distribution of such receipts to tribal members shall neither be considered as income or resources of such members for purposes of any such taxation nor as income, resources, or otherwise utilized as the basis for denying or reducing the financial assistance or other benefits to which such member or his household would otherwise be entitled to under the Social Security Act or any other Federal or federally assisted program.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Without objection, a call of the House is ordered.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members failed to respond:

Anderson, Ill.	[Roll No. 591]	Fary	Nowak
Archer	Foley	Foley	Patman, Tex.
Ashley	Fraser	Fraser	Pike
Badillo	Frey	Frey	Railsback
Beard, Tenn.	Giaino	Giaino	Rangel
Bell	Green	Green	Rees
Blaggi	Harrington	Harrington	Riegle
Brademas	Harsha	Harsha	Risenhoover
Brodhead	Hastings	Hastings	Rodino
Brown, Calif.	Hébert	Hébert	Runnels
Burke, Calif.	Hinshaw	Hinshaw	Ryan
Burke, Fla.	Holland	Holland	Scheuer
Burton, Phillip	Holtzman	Holtzman	Schneebeli
Carney	Horton	Horton	Shuster
Chappell	Howard	Howard	Sisk
Chisholm	Jarman	Jarman	Slack
Clay	Jenrette	Jenrette	Snyder
Cochran	Jones, N.C.	Jones, N.C.	Steed
Conte	Jones, Okla.	Jones, Okla.	Stuckey
Conyers	Kelly	Kelly	Teague
Coughlin	Leggett	Leggett	Ullman
de la Garza	McCullister	McCullister	Waxman
Derrick	McEwen	McEwen	Wilson, Bob
Diggs	McKinney	McKinney	Wilson, C. H.
Dingell	Mathis	Mathis	Wolf
Drinan	Miller, Ohio	Miller, Ohio	Wright
Esch	Moorhead, Pa.	Moorhead, Pa.	Wylder
Eshleman	Morgan	Morgan	Yatron
Evins, Tenn.	Myers, Pa.	Myers, Pa.	Young, Alaska

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). On this rolcall 346 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DECLARING CERTAIN SUBMARGINAL LAND OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE HELD IN TRUST FOR CERTAIN INDIAN TRIBES AND MADE PART OF RESERVATIONS OF SAID INDIANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MEEDS) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. SKUBITZ) each for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5778 in effect represents the final fulfillment of a promise made to several Indian tribes over 35 years ago. This bill provides that the United States will hold in trust for 17 Indian tribes approximately 370,000 acres of land purchased by the United States for their benefit during the depression years of the 1930's.

It was the purpose of the submarginal land program, which is what this land program was called, to retire eroded, depleted farm land from production and to relocate the occupants of these lands to urban areas for rehabilitation purposes.

There were approximately \$25 million appropriated under that authority and spent for the purposes of purchase of land, and \$5 million of that was used for the purchase of Indian submarginal land projects. The purposes were to reduce checkerboarding on Indian reservations;

and to facilitate watershed and water control; to provide additional lands to supplement inadequate reservation lands; to provide lands for homeless Indians; and finally to control grazing on Indian reservations.

In 1938 and 1940 President Roosevelt by Executive order transferred administrative control of the Indian submarginal lands, which were initially under the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Secretary of the Interior.

These Executive orders are still in effect and together with other related administrative records and documents make it very clear that these lands were to be permanently administered for the exclusive benefit of the Indian tribes for whom they were initially purchased.

It is also clear from these records that it was the intent of the administration that the Congress eventually enact legislation which would transfer these lands in trust for the appropriate tribe.

Initially the purpose of these lands being held exclusively for Indians was carried out either through leasing or subleasing or allowing the Indian tribes involved to sublease lands under irrevocable permits from the Secretary of Agriculture, but during the policies of the fifties, in the so-called termination era, that policy was changed and in some instances the tribes were charged rentals for these lands.

The United States began to earn income from the lands even when the Indians were the lessees and the persons for whom an exclusive benefit was originally intended. In addition, revenue from the leasing of mineral and timber interests on the lands were retained by the United States and kept for the benefit of the United States.

In 1964, under another administration, the leases were returned partially to the original intent and now the tribes were able to issue revocable permits. When it was discovered that the acquired land to the United States included some submarginal lands which could not be legally leased as public domain lands, the Congress enacted the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands of 1947. This shows how the administration intended to keep these funds separate that will be provided, that the funds would be held in a special treasury account until distribution of those funds by the Congress.

In 1947, 1956 and in 1972, Congress has already enacted laws providing for the transfer of some of these submarginal lands to the tribes on an individual basis; the Pueblos of New Mexico, the Seminoles of Florida, the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe of Wisconsin, and the Burns-Paiute Tribe of Oregon have already received trust title to their submarginal lands thereunder.

In four of these cases, both surface as well as subsurface interests were transferred. In one case, the earned income was also transferred.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H.R. 5778, will complete the transfer of submarginal lands to the tribes entitled thereto. In other words, instead of paying these on a case-by-case ad hoc basis before the Congress, we have put in all the remaining 17 into one omnibus submarginal land bill.

This bill transfers trust title or trans-

fers title in trust to all of these lands for the proper tribes and it transfers both surface and subsurface estates.

Also, the bill provides that any earned income by the United States on these lands which were supposed to be administered for the exclusive benefit of the Indian tribes will be deposited to the credit of the appropriate tribe. That amounts to approximately \$4 million, \$3 million of which is presently held in special funds.

The bill also amends past submarginal land acts to conform them to the provisions of this particular bill.

It also provides that all valid existing rights in and to these lands, both public and private, shall be preserved and protected.

Mr. BERGLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. MEEDS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BERGLAND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This bill will affect certain lands in the district that it is my pleasure to represent that are found within the boundaries of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota. The question has arisen as to the effect of section 4(A).

Mr. Speaker, specifically the problem is this. These lands, as the gentleman has so well stated, are checkerboard in nature and are commingled with other lands, some of which are privately owned and some are tribal lands on which persons have had leases in some cases for a number of years. The access to some of these leased and privately owned properties crosses these lands in question, sometimes by way of a public road and sometimes by way of what we in Minnesota call a common law trail.

Can the gentleman from Washington assure this gentleman that in the event this law passes, anyone currently having these leases and private lands will not be denied access to these lands by those in power by using this authority to deny access to these leased and privately held property?

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I certainly assure the gentleman that any legal vested rights that a person has for ingress or egress across these lands today will not be affected by this bill.

Section 4(a) provides:

Nothing in this Act shall deprive any person of any existing valid right of possession, contract right, interest, or title he may have in the land involved, or of any existing right of access to public domain lands over and across the land involved.

I am sure that all rights presently recognized under Minnesota law would not be affected by this.

Mr. BERGLAND. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge passage of this bill as reported to the subcommittee, and the fulfillment of this commitment which was made over 35 years ago.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEEDS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, may I say that the gentleman from Washington, I think, has given a very clear explanation of this bill. It is a good bill. I think it

carries out the original intent of the Federal Government and, as the gentleman has stated, several times during the past years we have individually transferred to tribes who have asked for it the so-called submarginal lands.

I am happy to see that the gentleman from Washington has been wise enough to lump all of these together. Let us get rid of what has been a rather difficult situation here in the committee by reason of the fact that we had to hold hearings on each individual tribe.

I thank the gentleman, and again I want to say that he has done a fine job, as he usually does, on Indian affairs.

Mr. MEEDS. I thank the gentleman from Florida, not only for his remarks but for his longstanding interest in the American Indians and for his great work with the Seminoles and other Indians of all this nation; not only with this legislation, but legislation for many years in the past.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5778. This bill transfers approximately 370,000 acres of land, surface and subsurface, in nine States to 17 Indian tribes. The United States will hold the title to the land in trust for these tribes.

The bill also deposits some \$3,930,000, earned from leases and permits on the lands between 1934 and 1975, to the credit of the appropriate tribes.

As my colleague has indicated, these lands were known as submarginal because during the early depression 1930's they were temporarily incapable of providing more than a marginal economic return. The United States purchased these lands as part of a national land acquisition program under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and subsequent relief acts. Of a total of 11 million acres purchased under this program, about 1 million acres were designated as "Indian Demonstration Projects."

These projects were in five categories: First, checkerboarded areas; second, watershed or water control areas; third, additional lands to supplement reservations; fourth, land for homeless Indian bands or communities forming acute relief problems; and, fifth, lands needed for proper control of grazing areas on Indian reservations.

Congress has thus far enacted five statutes transferring trust title to 576,695 acres of Indian submarginal project lands to individual tribes. In 1949 and 1956, two bills transferred 535,902 acres to seven Pueblos. In 1956, 27,000 acres were transferred to the Seminole Indians of Florida. In 1972, 716 acres were transferred to the Burns Paiute Tribe of Oregon and 13,077 acres to the Stockbridge-Muncie Indians of Wisconsin. Except for the Stockbridge group, each of these acts included transfer of subsurface rights as well as any income earned on the lands from permits or leases.

This bill will complete the transfer of all remaining Indian submarginal lands. It thus fulfills the intent of the original enacting legislation that the lands purchased for the Indian projects would be for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians.

In furthering this end, H.R. 5778 will also remove a title problem. Although

they are currently able to use the land under permit, the tribes are effectively prevented from incorporating the land into any long-range land use plan. As a consequence, they are precluded from using the land for its optimum benefit.

Using this land under permits, the affected tribes or communities are reluctant to spend their own funds for any improvements on the lands because of their uncertain tenure. The private sector is also reluctant to provide financing to the Indians for farming, stock raising, and other business ventures because of the cloud over title. In addition, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will not approve public housing projects on these lands due to the uncertain title.

This bill preserves any valid existing rights on the conveyed lands including access across such lands to public domain lands. It also maintains any leases approved pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

There are known mineral reserves under some of the submarginal lands, particularly at the Fort Belknap and Fort Peck, Mont., projects. However, the remaining lands are generally considered of such relatively low mineral value that the cost of conducting an on-the-ground survey to determine precisely the potential monetary value of the subsurface mineral interest would represent an unwarranted expenditure.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was voted out of the Interior Committee without opposition. A companion measure, S. 1327, was recently passed by the Senate. I urge my colleagues to approve this bill and thereby further the efforts of these Indian tribes to achieve a greater measure of economic self-determination.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SKUBITZ. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. The situation as I see it is that several years ago this land was purchased for the purpose of turning it over to the various Indian tribes. Up until this time, the Department of the Interior has maintained, I believe in all cases, that land to be used by the various Indian tribes anyway, so the situation is not going to change. It is going to be the same except for the fact of where the title lies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MEEDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 5778, 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.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1327) to declare that certain submarginal land of the United States shall be held in trust for certain Indian tribes and be made a part of the reservations of said Indians, and for other purposes, and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1327

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) except as hereinafter provided, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in all of the land (including the improvements now thereon) which was acquired under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and section 55 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (49

Stat. 750, 781), and which is now administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the use and/or benefit of an Indian tribe identified in section 2 of this Act, together with all minerals underlying any such land however acquired or owned by the United States, is hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for such tribe, and (except in the case of the Cherokee Nation) shall be a part of the reservation established for such tribe.

(b) The property conveyed by this Act in trust for the Oglala Sioux Tribe shall be subject to the appropriation or disposition of any of the lands, or interests therein, within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1968 (82 Stat. 663). The property conveyed by this Act in trust for the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin shall be subject to a reservation in the United States of a right

to prohibit or restrict improvements or structures on, and to continuously or intermittently inundate or otherwise use, lands in sections 25 and 26, township 48 north, range 3 west, at Odanah, Wisconsin, in connection with the Bad River flood control project as authorized by section 203 of the Act of July 3, 1958 (72 Stat. 297, 311). This Act shall not convey the title to any part of the lands, or any interest therein, which prior to enactment of this Act has been included in the authorized water resources development projects in the Missouri River basin as authorized by section 203 of the Act of July 3, 1958 (72 Stat. 297, 311), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register the boundaries and descriptions of the lands conveyed by this Act. The lands are generally described as follows:

Tribe	Reservation	Submarginal land project donated to said tribe or group	Approximate acreage	Tribe	Reservation	Submarginal land project donated to said tribe or group	Approximate acreage
1. Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.	Bad River	Bad River LI-WI-8	13, 149	10. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.	Lac Courte Oreilles.	Lac Courte LI-WI-9	13, 185
2. Blackfeet Tribe	Blackfeet	Blackfeet LI-MT-9	9, 037	11. Keweenaw Bay Indian Community.	L'Anse	L'Anse LI-MI-8	4, 017
3. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.		Delaware LI-OK-4	18, 750	12. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	White Earth	Twin Lakes LI-MN-6	28, 545
		Adair LI-OK-5	3, 739			Flat Lake LI-MN-15	
4. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Cheyenne River	Cheyenne Indian LI-SD-13	19, 170	13. Navajo Tribe	Navajo	Gallup-Two Wells LI-NM-18	69, 948
5. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	Crow Creek	Crow Creek LI-SD-10	13, 210	14. Oglala Sioux Tribe	Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge LI-SD-7	18, 065
6. Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	Lower Brule	Lower Brule LI-SD-11	1, 425	15. Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Rosebud	Cutmeat LI-SD-8	28, 735
7. Devils Lake Sioux Tribe	Fort Totten	Fort Totten LI-ND-10	25, 531			Antelope LI-SD-9	
8. Fort Belknap Indian Community.	Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap LI-MT-8	85, 836	16. Shoshone-Bannock tribes	Fort Hall	Fort Hall LI-ID-2	8, 712
9. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	Fort Peck	Fort Peck LI-MT-6		17. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Standing Rock	Standing Rock LI-ND-10	10, 256
						Standing Rock LI-SD-10	

SEC. 3. (a) All of the right, title, and interest of the United States in all the minerals, including gas and oil, underlying the submarginal lands declared to be held in trust for the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community by the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795) are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community.

(b) Section 2 of the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), is hereby repealed.

(c) Section 5 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806), relating to the Burns Indian Colony, is amended by striking the words "conveyed by this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "conveyed by section 2 of this Act".

SEC. 4. (a) Nothing in this Act shall deprive any person of any valid existing right of use, possession, contract right, interest, or title he may have in the land conveyed, or of any existing right of access to public domain lands over and across the land conveyed, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. All existing mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, which may have been issued or approved pursuant to section 5 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), or the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, prior to enactment of this Act, shall remain in force and effect in accordance with the provisions thereof. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all applications for mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, pursuant to such Acts, pending on the date of enactment of this Act and covering any of the minerals conveyed by sections 1 and 3 of this Act shall be rejected and the advance rental payments returned to the applicants.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the property conveyed by this Act in trust for an Indian tribe shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to other property held in trust by the United States for such Indian tribe, including, but not limited to, the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended.

SEC. 5. (a) Any and all gross receipts derived from, or which relate to, the property conveyed by this Act, the Act of July 20, 1956 (70 Stat. 581), the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 941), the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), and section 1 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806), which were received by the United States subsequent to its acquisition by the United States under the statutes cited in section 1 of this Act and prior to the conveyance in trust, from whatever source and for whatever purpose, including but not limited to the receipts in the special fund of the Treasury as required by section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), shall as of the date of enactment of this Act be deposited to the credit of the Indian tribe receiving such land and may be expended by such tribe for such beneficial programs as the tribal governing body of such tribe may determine: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any such receipts received prior to enactment of this Act from the leasing of public domain minerals which are subject to the Mineral Licensing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended and supplemented.

(b) All gross receipts (including but not limited to business, rents, and royalties hereafter derived by the United States from any contract, permit or lease referred to in section (a) of this Act, or otherwise, shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to receipts from property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes.

SEC. 6. All property conveyed to tribes pursuant to this Act and all the receipts therefrom referred to in section 5 of this Act, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation so long as such property is held in trust by the United States. Any distribution of such receipts to tribal members shall neither be considered as income or resources of such members for purposes of any such taxation nor as income, resources, or otherwise utilized as the basis for denying or reducing the financial assistance or other benefits to which such member or his house-

hold would otherwise be entitled to under the Social Security Act or any other Federal or federally assisted program.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MEEDS

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MEEDS: Page 1, beginning on line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That (a) except as hereinafter provided, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in all of the land, and the improvements now thereon, that was acquired under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and section 55 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 750, 781), and that are now administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the use or benefit of the Indian tribes identified in section 2(a) of this Act, together with all minerals underlying any such land whether acquired pursuant to such Acts or otherwise owned by the United States, are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for each of said tribes, and (except in the case of the Cherokee Nation) shall be a part of the reservations heretofore established for each of said tribes.

(b) The property conveyed by this Act shall be subject to the appropriation or disposition of any of the lands, or interests therein, within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1968 (82 Stat. 663), and subject to a reservation in the United States of a right to prohibit or restrict improvements or structures on, and to continuously or intermittently inundate or otherwise use, lands in sections 25 and 26, township 48 north, range 3 west, at Odanah, Wisconsin, in connection with the Bad River flood control project as authorized by section 203 of the Act of July 3, 1958 (72 Stat. 297, 311): *Provided*, That this Act shall not convey the title to

any part of the lands or any interest therein that prior to enactment of this Act have been included in the authorized water resources development projects in the Missouri River Basin as authorized by section 203 of

the Act of July 3, 1958 (72 Stat. 297, 311), as amended and supplemented: *Provided further*, That such lands included in Missouri River Basin projects shall be treated as former trust lands are treated.

Sec. 2. (a) The lands, declared by section 1 of this Act to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Indian tribes named in this section, are generally described as follows:

Tribe	Reservation	Submarginal land project donated to said tribe or group	Approximate acreage	Tribe	Reservation	Submarginal land project donated to said tribe or group	Approximate acreage
1. Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	Bad River	Bad River LI-WI-8	13,148.81	10. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Lac Courte Oreilles	Lac Courte LI-WI-9	13,184.65
2. Blackfeet Tribe	Blackfeet	Blackfeet LI-MT-9	9,036.73	11. Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	L'Anse	L'Anse LI-MI-8	4,016.49
3. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma		Delaware LI-OK-4	18,749.19	12. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	White Earth	Twin Lakes LI-MN-6	28,544.80
4. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Cheyenne River	Adair LI-OK-5				Flat Lake LI-MN-15	
5. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	Crow Creek	Cheyenne Indian LI-SD-13	3,738.47	13. Navajo Tribe	Navajo	Gallup-Two Wells LI-NM-18	69,947.24
6. Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	Lower Brule	Crow Creek LI-SD-10	19,169.89	14. Oglala Sioux Tribe	Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge LI-SD-7	18,064.48
7. Devils Lake Sioux Tribe	Fort Totten	Lower Brule LI-SD-10	13,209.22	15. Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Rosebud	Cutmeat LI-SD-8	28,734.59
8. Fort Belknap Indian Community	Fort Belknap	Fort Totten LI-ND-11	1,424.45			Antelope LI-SD-9	
9. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	Fort Peck	Fort Belknap LI-MT-8	25,530.10	16. Shoshone-Brannock Tribes	Fort Hall	Fort Hall LI-ID-2	8,711.00
		Fort Peck LI-MT-6	85,835.52	17. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Standing Rock	Standing Rock LI-ND-10	10,255.56
						Standing Rock LI-SD-10	

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be published in the Federal Register the boundaries and descriptions of the lands conveyed by this Act. The acreages set out in the preceding subsection are estimates and shall not be construed as expanding or limiting the grant of the United States as defined in section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 3. (a) All of the right, title and interest of the United States in all the minerals including gas and oil underlying the submarginal lands declared to be held in trust for the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community by the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community.

(b) Section 2 of said Act of October 9, 1972, is hereby repealed.

(c) Section 5 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806), relating to the Burns Indian Colony is amended by striking the words "conveyed by this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "conveyed by section 2 of this Act."

SEC. 4. (a) Nothing in this Act shall deprive any person of any existing valid right of possession, contract right, interest, or title he may have in the land involved, or of any existing right of access to public domain lands over and across the land involved, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. All existing mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, which may have been issued or approved pursuant to section 5 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), or the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended prior to enactment of this Act, shall remain in force and effect in accordance with the provisions thereof. All applications for mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, pursuant to such Acts, pending on the date of enactment of this Act and covering any of the minerals conveyed by sections 1 and 3 of this Act shall be rejected and the advance rental payments returned to the applicants.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the property conveyed by this Act shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes, including but not limited to the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended.

SEC. 5. (a) Any and all gross receipts derived from, or which relate to, the property conveyed by this Act, the Act of July 20, 1956 (70 Stat. 581), the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 941), the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), and section 1 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806) which were received by the United States subsequent to its acquisition by the United States under the statutes cited in section 1 of this Act and prior to such

conveyance, from whatever source and for whatever purpose, including but not limited to the receipts in the special fund of the Treasury as required by section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), shall as of the date of enactment of this Act be deposited to the credit of the Indian tribe receiving such land and may be expended by the tribe for such beneficial programs as the tribal governing body may determine: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any such receipts received prior to enactment of this Act from the leasing of public domain minerals which were subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended and supplemented.

(b) All gross receipts (including but not limited to bonuses, rents, and royalties) hereafter derived by the United States from any contract, permit or lease referred to in section 4(a) of this Act, or otherwise, shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to receipts from property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes.

SEC. 6. All property conveyed to tribes pursuant to this Act and all the receipts therefrom referred to in section 5 of this Act, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation so long as such property is held in trust by the United States. Any distribution of such receipts to tribal members shall neither be considered as income or resources of such members for purposes of any such taxation nor as income, resources, or otherwise utilized as the basis for denying or reducing the financial assistance or other benefits to which such member or his household would otherwise be entitled to under the Social Security Act or any other Federal or federally assisted program.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 5778) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ENGAGE IN FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATIONS OF CERTAIN POTENTIAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6669) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain potential water resource developments, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6669

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to engage in feasibility studies of the following potential water resource developments:

(a) Power intertie potentials for the purpose of improving electric power transmission systems affecting the seventeen Western States.

(b) Boulder Canyon project modification, located at the existing Hoover Dam at the Arizona-Nevada boundary on the Colorado River, in Mohave County, Arizona, and Clark County, Nevada.

(c) Minidoka project, Minidoka powerplant rehabilitation and enlargement, located at the existing Minidoka Dam, powerplant, and reservoir on the Snake River in Minidoka, Cassia, and Blaine Counties, Idaho.

(d) the Mora River Basin in Mora County, New Mexico.

(e) Yakima project, Yakima Indian Reservation near the Yakima River in Yakima and Klickitat Counties, Washington.

(f) Columbia Northside project, White Salmon Division, located along the White Salmon River in Klickitat and Skamania Counties, Washington.

(g) Seward project, Logan and Oklahoma Counties, Oklahoma.

(h) Frenchman-Cambridge division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Chase, Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Red Willow, Furnas, and Harlan Counties, Nebraska.

(i) Upper Canadian River Basin, Colfax County, New Mexico.

(j) Versippl Unit, Heart Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin programs, Stark and Dunn Counties, North Dakota.

(k) Muddy Ridge area, Riverton unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Fremont County, Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?