

you the other side of the picture. Members should be aware that a very powerful and wealthy consortium of non-Indians, with gambling ventures around the country, is very much a part of this shady deal.

The GTECH Corp. and Full House Resorts, Inc., are angling to develop a casino enterprise on the prime land this bill would permit the tribe to acquire. Lee Iacocca, no less, and Alan Paulson stand to gain much more, yes, much more than those poor impoverished Indians of the Torres-Martinez Tribe from this bill.

These are serious allegations and this is a serious issue, and for these reasons I am dismayed to see this bill was rushed through on the suspension calendar. I had no chance to offer amendments. My colleagues had no chance to remedy the faults in this bill.

I would like to see full field hearings, consultations, due process, safeguard procedures to remedy the faults in this legislation and make it a true settlement, a true settlement rather than a special interest giveaway. But, unfortunately, the leadership is pushing this bill through under a restrictive rule. I cannot offer needed amendments or changes, and that compounds the injustice of this.

So I call upon Members of this body and I call upon Members of the other body to step up to the plate and fix this faulty bill. The other body can work and should work to redress the flaws in H.R. 3640, and I so recommend, my colleagues in this Chamber, to call upon their colleagues in the other body to do the same.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The gentleman will refrain from asking the Senate to take certain actions.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation was created in 1876 in the Coachella Valley of California. The Salton Sea flooded approximately 2,000 acres of reservation lands and in 1909 and additional 9,000 acres of submerged lands were included in the reservation. This was done with the belief that the Salton Sea would recede allowing the tribe access to the lands. In 1982 the United States brought a trespass suit on behalf of the tribe against the Imperial Irrigation District [IID] and the Coachella Valley Water District [CVWD]. The court found for the tribe and awarded \$212,908 in damages to the tribe from CVWD and \$2,795,694 in damages from IID. A second suit was filed on behalf of the tribe. At this point the United States intervened to facilitate a settlement with the tribe and the two water districts.

This settlement legislation would require the CVWD to pay \$337,908.41 to the tribe and its allottees and IID would pay \$3,670,694.33. In addition the United States would pay \$10,200,000 to the tribe. These amounts would be held in the U.S. Treasury in trust for the tribe and its allottee members.

The tribe would be allowed to acquire 11,800 acres of land to be considered as if it were acquired in 1909 except with regard to water rights. The tribe would be allowed to conduct gaming on only one site within this area. The local communities would have to support the casino and the tribe would be required to enter into a compact with the State. In return the water districts would receive a permanent flowage easement located within and below the 220-foot contour of the Salton Sink.

If this settlement is enacted, the tribe will waive all claims regarding the flooded lands of their reservation.

The administration is a party to this settlement and strongly supports it.

All but one local Indian tribe supports the bill as well as Governor Wilson and Attorney General Lundgren. The Cabazon Tribe was probably not consulted in the way that it should have been and I strongly encourage the two tribes to meet and talk out their differences. The Torres-Martinez Tribe has assured me they are willing to talk with the Cabazon.

I believe it is time to pass this bill and fix the wrong to the Torres-Martinez Tribe.

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

Mr. GALLEGLY. 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 California [Mr. GALLEGLY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3640, 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.

HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION SOUTH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2710) to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the State of California to the Hoopa Valley Tribe, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2710

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 "Hoopa Valley Reservation South Boundary Adjustment Act".

SEC. 2. LAND TRANSFER TO RESERVATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands described in subsection (b) shall hereafter be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Hoopa Valley Tribe and shall be part of the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

(b) LANDS DESCRIBED.—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are those portions of Townships 7 North and 8 North, Range 5 East

and 6 East, Humboldt Meridian, California, within a boundary beginning at a point on the current south boundary of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, marked and identified as "Post H.V.R. No. 8" on the Plat of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation prepared from a field survey conducted by C.T. Bissel, Augusta T. Smith and C.A. Robinson, Deputy Surveyors, approved by the Surveyor General, H. Pratt, March 18, 1892, and extending from said point on a bearing of north 72 degrees 30 minutes east, until intersecting with a line beginning at a point marked as "Post H.V.R. No. 3" on said survey and extending on a bearing of south 15 degrees 59 minutes east, comprising 2,641 acres more or less.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Six Rivers National Forest shall be adjusted to exclude the lands to be held in trust for the benefit of the Hoopa Valley Tribe pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3. SURVEY.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, shall survey and monument that portion of the boundary of the Hoopa Valley Reservation established by the addition of lands made by section 2.

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

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2710, the proposed Hoopa Valley Reservation South Boundary Adjustment Act, introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], would convey approximately 2,641 acres of land to the Hoopa Valley Tribe of California.

The land to be transferred is presently part of the Six Rivers National Forest and has been fully timbered pursuant to the Forest Service timber sales.

I note that these lands to be conveyed by H.R. 2710 contain the graves of the Tish-Tan-a-Tang band of Hoopa Indians and are currently used by the tribe for hunting, fishing, food gathering, and ceremonial purposes.

H.R. 2710 would eliminate a longstanding alternation of the originally intended boundary of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fair and just bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS].

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my very good friend and southern California colleague, Mr. GALLEGLY, from the community of Simi Valley in Ventura County.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, Mr. GALLEGLY has kind of given a quick overview of my legislation. This is simple straightforward legislation, but it is something that is fundamentally important as a matter of fairness and equity to the Hoopa Valley Tribe in Humboldt County, the largest county in my congressional district.

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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 townsite adequate for 50 homes, including streets and utilities (including water, sewage, and electricity), taking into account the reasonable future growth of the townsite; 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: