Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate is considering the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund Act of 1996. This measure, which is sponsored by Congressman TIM JOHN-son, is very important to South Dakota and the Crow Creek Tribe. I commend the Senate Indian Affairs Committee for its leadership in promoting the high measure, S. 2394, which I introduced. I also want to publicly thank the members of the Crow Creek Tribe for their many years of hard work. The tribe has worked closely with Congressman Johnson and I to shape this legislation that will help realize, at long last, the goals outlined in the Big Bend Act over 30 years ago.

This bill will provide for the development of certain tribal infrastructure projects funded by a trust fund set up for the Crow Creek Tribe within the Department of the Treasury. The trust fund would be capitalized within 1 to 2 years from a percentage of hydropower revenues and would be capped at $27.5 million. The tribe would then receive the interest from the fund and use it for economic development purposes according to a plan prepared in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

It is instructive to review the long historic journey that has brought us to this point. The Flood Control Act of 1944 created five massive earthen dams on the Missouri River. This public works project, known as the Pick-Sloan Plan, provides the region with flood control, irrigation and hydropower. Four of the Pick-Sloan dams are located in South Dakota. The impact of the Pick-Sloan plan on the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe has been devastating. The Big Bend and Fort Randall dams created losses to the Crow Creek reservation, for which the tribe has not been adequately compensated. Over 15,000 acres of the tribe’s most fertile and productive land, the Missouri River woodlands bottomlands, were inundated as a result of the Fort Randall and Big Bend components of the Pick-Sloan project.

By and 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 address land claims for which the tribe had not been adequately compensated. Over 15,000 acres of the tribe’s most fertile and productive land, the Missouri River woodlands bottomlands, were inundated as a result of the Fort Randall and Big Bend components of the Pick-Sloan project.

Congress established precedent for H.R. 2312 in 1992 with the passage of the Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act, which I cosponsored. At that time, Congress determined that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had failed to provide adequate compensation to the tribe for loss of the land which was acquired for the Pick-Sloan projects. There is little question that the tribes bore an inordinate share of the cost of implementing the Pick-Sloan program. The Secretary of the Interior established the Joint Tribal Advisory Committee to resolve the inequities and find ways to finance the compensation of tribal claims. As a result, the Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act set up a recovery fund financed entirely from a percentage of Pick-Sloan power revenues.

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Fund Act of 1996 is modeled on the commitments made when the Pick-Sloan dams were constructed in a fiscally sound manner while giving local entities the latitude to determine their own development priorities. This legislation not only benefits the tribe, but the entire State of South Dakota, since a sound infrastructure is essential to regional economic development.

This legislation has broad support in South Dakota. Gov. Bill Janklow strongly endorses this proposal to develop the infrastructure at the Crow Creek Indian reservation.

Mr. President, the impact of the Pick-Sloan projects have been devastating to other Missouri River tribes as well. I look forward to working with the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to address their claims.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to recommit the bill on the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2312) was deemed read a third time and passed.

UTAH SCHOOLS AND LANDS IMPROVEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 558, H.R. 2464.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2464) to amend Public Law 103–93 to provide additional land within the State of Utah for the Indian reservation and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Senate version of H.R. 2464, a bill to amend Public Law 103–93 to add certain State and Federal lands to the Goshute Indian Reservation in Utah.

Public Law 103–93 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire about 200,000 acres of State school trust land located within the boundaries of national parks, forests, and Indian reservations in Utah. In exchange, the school trust will receive other Federal land and mineral rights of equal value. H.R. 2464 amends the 1993 act to make an additional 7,000 acres of State land eligible for exchange for Federal lands or interests of equal value and their addition in trust to the Goshute Reservation. The bill also provides for about 1,280 acres of Federal land and mineral interests to be added to the reservation.

The addition of these lands to the Goshute Reservation would provide a more clearly defined and manageable reservation boundary. This will greatly improve the tribe’s ability to deal with poaching, trespassing, and other problems along the reservation boundary.

Enactment of the legislation will also further assist the State of Utah and the Federal Government in consolidating their respective landholdings and thus contribute to more effective, environmentally responsible land management.

Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Hatch. Mr. President, H.R. 2464 is meritorious legislation, and I urge its passage by the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am delighted the Senate has scheduled consideration of H.R. 2464. The bill amends the Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–93) which provides a vehicle by which school trust lands located within Federal reservations in Utah—such as national parks, national forests, wilderness, and Indian reservations—could be exchanged for lands located elsewhere in Utah.

The act helps to ensure that Utah’s schools receive the full and intended benefit of the trust lands by resolving land management problems resulting from interspersed land ownership within Utah.

H.R. 2464 would amend the 1993 act to provide for the exchange of approximately 8,000 acres of additional State land, located within the Goshute Reservation boundaries and State, Federal lands, or interests, of equal value.

The Goshute Tribe’s reservation is located in a remote valley southwest of the Great Salt Lake and astride the border between Utah and Nevada with approximately half of the reservation within each State.

This bill will resolve a long standing problem associated with the southern
The measure will improve the tribe's ability to manage and preserve that land.

H.R. 2464 was introduced in the House by my good friend Congressman Jim Hansen of Utah, and has wide support from many diverse groups including the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Utah, the Goshute Tribe, Juab County, and the Utah Wilderness Coalition.

This legislation is very important to the people of Utah—to our school system—and to the tribal members of the Goshute Tribe.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support its passage.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I would like to ask my friend, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, if he would engage in a colloquy with me and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management, on the bill H.R. 2464?

Mr. MCCAIN. I will be pleased to have a colloquy with the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Senator. As he knows, H.R. 2464 amends the Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993, an Act which, in the 103rd Congress, was considered exclusively by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

I was therefore surprised to learn that when it was this year the Parliamentarian referred H.R. 2464 to the Committee on Indian Affairs. I was further surprised to learn that on the very next day, May 16th, the Parliamentarian referred an identical Senate bill, S. 1766, introduced by our colleague, Senator BENNETT, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, which then referred it to Senator CRAIG's Subcommittee.

So I ask my friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, whether he would agree with me and Senator CRAIG that it would have been appropriate for the Parliamentarian to refer H.R. 2464 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources?

Mr. MCCAIN. I agree with the Senators from Alaska and Idaho that referral of H.R. 2464 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources would have been appropriate. The rules of the Senate are clear that issues pertaining to the management of the public lands are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

I note, however, that both the 1993 Act and H.R. 2464 include provisions that deal with the issue of adding land in trust to Indian reservations in Utah. Would the Chairman of the Energy Committee agree with me that, with respect to this issue, referral of the legislation to Senator McCain's Committee on Indian Affairs is appropriate?

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I agree with the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. I thank the Senator. As he knows, the Committee on Indian Affairs hold a hearing on H.R. 2464. The Committee found that the authority the bill would provide for addressing reservation boundary-related problems is appropriate and necessary and very important to the Goshute Indian Tribe. The Committee supports this meritorious and noncontroversial legislation.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his statement.

Mr. CRAIG. I am pleased to add that we have a hearing scheduled today and the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs on H.R. 2464. The Subcommittee has reviewed the bill, and I am confident that had we had more time this session, we would have reported it favorably. We have no problems with the bill as reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

I see no reason for further consideration of the legislation by the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands or the Full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I concur with the Senator from Idaho, and I thank the Senator from Arizona for his Committee's expeditious work on this legislation. I am pleased to join with him in urging that it be passed.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be deemed read for a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2464) was deemed read a third time and passed.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1996

Sec. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN THE INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.

This legislation is very important to the Goshute Indian Tribe.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.

(a) DEFINITION OF HEALTH PROFESSION.—Section 4(n) (25 U.S.C. 1613a(n)) is amended—

(1) by inserting—

"(A) the active duty service obligation under a written contract with the Secretary under section 338A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 205) that an individual has entered into under that section shall, if that individual is a recipient of an Indian Health Scholarship, be met in full-time practice, by services—"

(2) by striking—

"(B) as paragraph (A) and who—"

(3) by striking—

"(C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively;"

(b) INDIAN HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIPS.—Section 104(b) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking the matter preceding clause (i) and inserting the following:

"(i) and inserting the following:

"(ii) by striking "allied health professions" and inserting "an allied health profession, or any other health profession";

(c) INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.—Section 604 of the Indian Health Act (25 U.S.C. 1621) is amended—

(1) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

"(iii) by striking the period at the end of clause (iii); and.

(d) INDIAN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.—Section 703 of the Indian Health Act (25 U.S.C. 1622) is amended—

(1) by striking —

"(A) the active duty service obligation under a written contract with the Secretary under section 338A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 205) that an individual has entered into under that section shall, if that individual is a recipient of an Indian Health Scholarship, be met in full-time practice, by services—"

(2) by inserting the following:

"(A) the active duty service obligation under a written contract with the Secretary under section 338A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 205) that an individual has entered into under that section shall, if that individual is a recipient of an Indian Health Scholarship, be met in full-time practice, by services—"

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

This legislation is very important to the Goshute Indian Tribe.

SEC. 5. TERRITORIAL AND NONCONTESTED LEGISLATION.

This legislation is very important to the Goshute Indian Tribe.

SEC. 6. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.