

the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, as designated under subsection (b).

(b) TRIBAL GOVERNING BODY OF ASSINIBOINE AND SIOUX TRIBES OF FORT PECK RESERVATION.—For purposes of making distributions of funds pursuant to this Act, the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Council of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes shall act as the governing body of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As a condition to receiving funds distributed under section 4, each tribal governing body referred to in section 4(a) shall establish a trust fund for the benefit of the covered Indian tribe under the jurisdiction of that tribal governing body, consisting of—

(1) amounts deposited into the trust fund; and

(2) any interest that accrues from investments made from amounts deposited into the trust fund.

(b) TRUSTEE.—Each tribal governing body that establishes a trust fund under this section shall—

(1) serve as the trustee of the trust fund; and

(2) administer the trust fund in accordance with section 6.

SEC. 6. USE OF DISTRIBUTED FUNDS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No funds distributed to a covered Indian tribe under section 4 may be used to make per capita payments to members of the covered Indian tribe.

(b) PURPOSES.—The funds distributed under section 4 may be used by a tribal governing body referred to in section 4(a) only for the purpose of making investments or expenditures that the tribal governing body determines to be reasonably related to—

(1) economic development that is beneficial to the covered Indian tribe;

(2) the development of resources of the covered Indian tribe; or

(3) the development of a program that is beneficial to members of the covered Indian tribe, including educational and social welfare programs.

(c) AUDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an annual audit to determine whether each tribal governing body referred to in section 4(a) is managing the trust fund established by the tribal governing body under section 5 in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(2) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, on the basis of an audit conducted under paragraph (1), the Secretary determines that a covered Indian tribe is not managing the trust fund established by the tribal governing body under section 5 in accordance with the requirements of this section, the Secretary shall require the covered Indian tribe to take remedial action to achieve compliance.

(B) APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT TRUSTEE.—If, after a reasonable period of time specified by the Secretary, a covered Indian tribe does not take remedial action under subparagraph (A), the Secretary, in consultation with the tribal governing body of the covered Indian tribe, shall appoint an independent trustee to manage the trust fund established by the tribal governing body under section 5.

SEC. 7. EFFECT OF PAYMENTS TO COVERED INDIAN TRIBES ON BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A payment made to a covered Indian tribe or an individual under this Act shall not—

(1) for purposes of determining the eligibility for a Federal service or program of a covered Indian tribe, household, or individual, be treated as income or resources; or

(2) otherwise result in the reduction or denial of any service or program to which, pursuant to Federal law (including the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.)), the covered Indian tribe, household, or individual would otherwise be entitled.

(b) TAX TREATMENT.—A payment made to a covered Indian tribe or individual under this Act shall not be subject to any Federal or State income tax.

SEC. 8. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO LINEAL DESCENDANTS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, of the funds described in section 3, the Secretary shall, in the manner prescribed in section 202(c) of Public Law 92-555 (25 U.S.C. 1300d-4(c)), distribute an amount equal to \$1,469,831.50 to the lineal descendants of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes of Sioux Indians.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 182

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 182, a bill to make available for obligation such sums as are necessary to pay the Federal share of completion of construction of the Appalachian development highway system, and for other purposes.

S. 295

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 295, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor management cooperative efforts that improve economic competitiveness in the United States to continue to thrive, and for other purposes.

S. 323

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] were added as cosponsors of S. 323, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to deter and punish serious gang and violent crime, promote accountability in the juvenile justice system, prevent juvenile and youth crime, and for other purposes.

S. 368

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] were added as cosponsors of S. 368, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for human cloning research.

S. 381

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 381, a bill to establish a demonstration project to study and provide coverage of routine patient care costs for Medicare beneficiaries

with cancer who are enrolled in an approved clinical trial program.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 18

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 18, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

SENATE RESOLUTION 19

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 19, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States opposition to the prison sentence of Tibetan ethnomusicologist Ngawang Choephel by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 57

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 57, a resolution to support the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

SENATE RESOLUTION 60—RELATIVE TO THE WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST FOUNDATION SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. HUTCHISON of Texas) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 60

Whereas the continued success of our Nation's constitutional democracy is dependent upon our Nation's youth striving toward higher goals;

Whereas a student's intelligence, determination, perseverance and continued interest in the workings of our Nation's political processes must be nurtured and encouraged;

Whereas the pursuit of higher education, and participation and interest in the political processes, remain priorities of young citizens around our Nation; and

Whereas the United States Senate and the William Randolph Hearst Foundation Senate Youth Program have provided high school juniors and seniors who are leaders in education and student government, as well as in their communities, with the opportunity to travel to their Nation's capital and witness the political process, supported solely by private funds with no expense to the Federal Government since the program's inception in 1962: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby congratulate, honor, and pay tribute to the 3,600 exemplary students who have been selected, on their merit, to participate in the William Randolph Hearst Foundation Senate Youth Program between 1962 and 1997.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, along with Senator HUTCHISON and Senator WYDEN, I am pleased to submit this resolution to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the William Randolph Hearst U.S. Senate Youth Program. As the first graduate of the program to become a U.S. Senator, I can honestly say that the week I spent in Washington in 1971, as one of two delegates from Maine, profoundly influenced my life and career.

Even though my family has a long and proud tradition of public service—my great grandfather, my grandfather and my father all served in the State legislature, and both of my parents served as mayor of Caribou, ME—it was a week I spent in Washington with the Senate Youth Program that caused me to seriously consider a career in the public sector.

For the past 35 years, the Senate Youth Program has selected two of the brightest and most active students in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense schools abroad to spend a week learning about our Nation's government first-hand. Over the years, 3,600 such students have participated in the program and gone on to serve our Nation in various capacities, including public service.

Monday morning, I had the pleasure of addressing this year's delegates and was impressed with their enthusiasm, knowledge, and the high caliber of the questions they posed. I was delighted to see how the program has maintained—perhaps even surpassed—the high standards for which it is so well known.

The continued generosity of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation enables students to come to the District of Columbia and see a side of government that few Americans see in their lifetime. Each year the delegates meet with top members of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

I remember how fascinated I was as a delegate to listen to Senators BYRD and THURMOND speak to us about the history of the Senate and the issues of the day.

But the highlight of my week was the time I spent talking with my home State Senator, Margaret Chase Smith. I went to Senator Smith's office hoping to shake her hand; instead, she took me into her private office and spent 2 hours talking with me about the importance of public service and the difference one person can make. When I left her office, I remember feeling so proud that she was my Senator and that I could do anything I set my mind to.

So, today it is my pleasure to sponsor this resolution paying tribute to the 3,600 delegates who have partici-

pated in the Senate Youth Program over the past 35 years, some of whom we may see here in the Congress, the Supreme Court, or even the White House in years to come. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 61—RELATIVE TO FUNDING FOR THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. GLENN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 61

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SCOPE OF HEARINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee on Governmental Affairs (hereafter referred to as the "Committee") shall conduct a Special Investigation into illegal or improper fundraising and spending practices in the 1996 Federal election campaigns, including the following:

(1) Foreign contributions and the effect of those contributions on the United States political system.

(2) Conflicts of interest involving Federal office holders and employees, and the misuse of Government offices.

(3) Failure by Federal employees to maintain and observe legal limitations relating to fundraising and official business.

(4) The independence of the Presidential campaigns from the political activities pursued for their benefit by outside individuals or groups.

(5) The misuse of charitable and tax exempt organizations in connection with political or fundraising activities.

(6) Amounts given to or spent by a political party for the purpose of influencing Federal elections generally that are not subject to the limitations or reporting requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) (commonly referred to as 'soft money') and the effect of soft money on the United States political system.

(7) Promises or grants of special access in return for political contributions or favors.

(8) The effect of independent expenditures (whether by corporations, labor unions, or otherwise) upon the current Federal campaign finance system, and the question as to whether such expenditures are truly independent.

(9) Contributions to and expenditures by entities for the benefit or in the interest of Federal officers.

(10) Practices described in paragraphs (1) through (9) that occurred in previous Federal election campaigns to the extent that those practices are similar or analogous.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to limit the authority of the Committee on Governmental Affairs under the Senate Rules or section 13(d) of S. Res. 54, adopted February 13, 1997.

SEC. 2. INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURES.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES.—The procedures under this section shall apply to the Special Investigation in addition to the procedures under the Senate and Committee Rules.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall ensure that the majority and minority—

(1) have contemporaneous access to all documentary evidence received by the Committee and the right to be given adequate advance notice of, to be present at, and to par-

ticipate equally in all depositions and investigatory interviews;

(2) have equal opportunity to obtain and present relevant testimonial and documentary evidence on the subjects of the Committee's inquiry; and

(3) are treated equally and without discrimination in the discharge of the Committee's administrative responsibilities, including—

(A) equal and contemporaneous access to computer hardware and software, communication equipment and services, and other office equipment, including nonstandard items;

(B) equal and contemporaneous consideration and approval of all travel associated with official committee business; and

(C) the assignment of office space of equal quality.

(c) DETAILEES.—The Committee shall ensure that any detailee engaged in activities for the investigation is jointly directed and jointly tasked by the majority and minority, unless the Committee agreed to reimburse the full cost of such detailee to the detailee's employer, and the employer has approved the arrangement.

(d) INVESTIGATORY TOPICS AND HEARINGS.—

(1) PRIORITIES.—Priority of investigatory topics and hearings shall be established based upon relevance to illustrating the need for reform of current campaign finance laws, with illustrations taken, wherever possible, from practices of both major political parties.

(2) TASK FORCES.—The Chairman and Ranking Member shall establish joint investigative task forces to plan and structure such hearings, including the selection of witnesses, so as to present a comprehensive explanation and illustration of current fundraising and expenditure practices by the two major political parties and their candidates for Federal offices, including practices alleged to be illegal, improper, or otherwise designed to evade Federal regulation.

SEC. 3. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), the Committee shall make a final report to the Senate of the results of the investigation it conducts pursuant to this resolution, together with its findings and any recommendations, at the earliest practicable date, but not later than December 31, 1997. Either subsequent to or prior to the final Committee report, the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Committee may introduce a continued funding resolution for the Special Investigation (which shall be placed on the calendar on the date of introduction) or the Committee may report to the Senate a continued funding resolution. The Majority Leader may turn to such resolution at any time after 10 calendar days that the resolution is placed on the calendar.

(b) EXTENSION.—On or before December 31, 1997, the Committee may extend the investigation by and final report of the Committee from December 31, 1997 to March 31, 1998. An extension under this subsection may be made only by a unanimous vote of the Committee.

SEC. 4. EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The expenses for the Special Investigation shall not exceed \$1,800,000 for the investigation, which shall be made available, for the payment of salaries and all other expenses of the Special Investigation, from the contingent fund of the Senate out of the Account for Expenses for Inquiries and Investigations.

(b) LIMITATION ON SOURCE OF FUNDING.—No funds may be expended on the Special Investigation described under section 1, except funds made available under this resolution or a continued funding resolution described under section 3.