

dians. Blue Lake is nestled high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains east of the Pueblo. The sacred ceremonies of the Taos Pueblo people at this site predate the signing of the Magna Carta.

The Bottleneck area is an integral part of Blue Lake and continues to be used by Taos Pueblo for religious pilgrimages. The sacred "Path of Life Trail," connecting the Pueblo with Blue Lake, runs through the Bottleneck. The Blue Lake Wilderness includes Blue Lake, Star Lake, and Bear Lake. Headwaters to Rio Pueblo de Taos and the Rio Lucero are also in this sacred area. There is no doubt that the Blue Lake Wilderness, designated a wilderness area in the 1970 law, has been a vital source of livelihood and spiritual strength for the Taos Pueblo for over 1,000 years.

The bill pending before the Senate today is intended to complete the full transfer of the Blue Lake territory to the Taos Pueblo. The Path of Life Trail in the Bottleneck Tract will be returned to its rightful owners.

Most of the Blue Lake area transfer took place in 1970, when Public Law 91-550 was signed by President Richard M. Nixon. At the same time 48,000 of the 50,000 acres of Blue Lake Wilderness were returned to the Taos Pueblo. The entire 50,000 acre area known as the Blue Lake was acknowledged by the Indian Claims Commission in 1965 to be Taos Pueblo land. The creation of the Blue Lake Wilderness in 1970 by the Congress transferred 48,000 acres of the 50,000 acres back to back to Taos Pueblo to be held in trust by the United States for the Pueblo.

In 1979, the Federal District Court in Washington, DC, added 1,235 acres to the trust lands of Taos Pueblo in the Tract C transfer, leaving only the so-called Bottleneck Tract from the original 50,000 acre claim. Our legislation completes the Blue Lake transfer.

Drafted as an amendment to the Blue Lake Wilderness Act, our bill requires that the Bottleneck also be maintained as wilderness. The Taos Pueblo has an excellent record of maintaining the Blue Lake Wilderness. We have every confidence that adding the Bottleneck to the Blue Lake Wilderness will increase the enthusiasm of the Pueblo for continuing its excellent stewardship of the Blue Lake Wilderness.

The Wilderness Society, Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and the National Wildlife Federation support the return of the Bottleneck to Taos Pueblo.

Under the terms of this legislation, Taos Pueblo will hold the responsibility and right to manage and control the entire Blue Lake Territory. The Bottleneck Tract is currently a part of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness Area in the Carson National Forest, New Mexico, and is managed by the Forest Service. Taos Pueblo lands surround the Bottleneck on three sides (east, south, and west). Unfortunately, public access to this Bottleneck tract too often leads to unwelcome intrusions during Indian ceremonies into the surrounding In-

dian lands of the Blue Lake Wilderness Area.

The Bottleneck Tract, as managed by the Forest Service today, is essentially managed today as a scenic overlook. Taos Pueblo leaders are issued permits and the Forest Service closes the area for their pilgrimages. There are no public camping, fishing, or other recreational uses permitted, except hiking.

It is the intention of Taos Pueblo, under the terms of this bill, to continue to use these lands for traditional purposes only. These uses include religious and ceremonial pilgrimages, hunting and fishing, a source of water, forage for their domestic livestock, timber, and other natural resources for their personal use. These uses are all subject to such regulations for conservation purposes as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe as managed by the Taos Pueblo under the terms of the Blue Lake wilderness legislation.

There is no intention in our legislation to change any water rights associated with the Blue Lake area or the Taos Pueblo. I have personally discussed this issue with the Taos tribal leaders who have assured me that the return of the Bottleneck will not alter their claims to water in the Taos Valley. There will be no adverse impact on downstream water users in the Taos Valley as a result of passage of this legislation. In fact, I remain optimistic about the on-going water negotiations in the Taos Valley and look forward to working with all parties to ratify a negotiated settlement in the Congress.

It is our intention that the lands shall remain forever wild and maintained as a wilderness.

Virtually identical legislation has been passed by the House on October 3, 1994, as Title VII of H.R. 4746, Gates of the Arctic National Park, and for other purposes. It is our hope that the Senate will pass this bill, return it to the House for final action, and then forward it to the President for signature.

We urge our colleagues to support our substitute bill for S. 1509, to transfer the last parcel of the Blue Lake Wilderness to the Taos Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments (Nos. 2646, 2647, 2648) were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. SIMPSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the bill is read for a third time and passed.

The amendment to the title is agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 4180) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to clarify the status of the Tlingit and Haida, and for other purposes.

#### AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4833, the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 just received from the House, the bill be read three times and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and further that any statements on this measure appear in the RECORD at the appropriate place as though read.

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

The bill (H.R. 4833) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1994

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4842, a bill to specify the terms and contracts entered under the Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act just received from the House, the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; further, that any statements on this measure appear in the RECORD as though read.

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

The bill (H.R. 4842) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today to make a few remarks concerning H.R. 4842, the Indian Self-Determination Act amendments of 1994. H.R. 4842 passed the House earlier this morning and combines two bills regarding Indian Self-Determination and Tribal Self-Governance.

Title I of H.R. 4842 is the Indian Self-Determination Contract Reform Act of 1994 and is virtually identical to S. 2036, a bill that passed the Senate last night. Title I incorporates technical changes that were inadvertently omitted from the Senate bill. Although I made a statement on S. 2036 last night, I want to repeat my comments today so that they parallel the bill that hopefully will be enacted into law this year.

Title I of H.R. 3842 reflects a good faith effort on the part of the Senate, House and the tribes to be responsive to the Administration's concerns. With the inclusion of the changes incorporated in this amendment, I am advised that the Administration is finally able to express its full support for the bill.

I want to comment on one aspect of H.R. 4842 which relates to the standards to be applied to the exercise of discretion by the Secretary. Under Public Law 93-638, the Secretary must