''Reclamation Law'', referred to in text, probably mean act June 17, 1902, ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. See act June 5, 1920, ch. 235, 41 Stat. 913, under the heading ''RECLAMATION SERVICE'', and act Mar. 4, 1921, ch. 161, 41 Stat. 1402, under the heading ''RECLAMATION SERVICE'', which identify ''the reclamation law''. Act June 17, 1902, popularly known as the Reclamation Act, is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of act June 17, 1902, to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 371 of this title and Tables.

Act of March 3, 1905, referred to in text, is act Mar. 3, 1905, ch. 1452, 33 Stat. 1016, which is not classified to the Code.

CODIFICATION

The first par. of this section is from part of the first section of act June 5, 1920. The second par. of this section is from a proviso in the first section of act Mar. 4, 1921. For classification of other provisions of these Acts, see Tables.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO PUBLIC DOMAIN

Act Aug. 15, 1953, ch. 509, § 2, 67 Stat. 612, set out as a note under section 611 of Title 25, Indians, provided that unentered and vacant lands of the Riverton reclamation project within the ceded portion of the Wind River Indian Reservation should be restored to the public domain for administration, use, occupancy, and disposal under the reclamation and public land laws of the United States.

§ 597a. Easements for Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir

There is granted to the United States and its assigns, including its successors in control of the operation and maintenance of the Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming, a flowage easement and an easement for a dam site, together with all rights and privileges incident to the use and enjoyment of said easements, over tribal and allotted lands of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation within that part of said reservation required for the construction of the Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir on Bull Lake Creek, a tributary of the Wind River, in connection with the Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming, and for the impounding of approximately one hundred and fifty-five thousand acre-feet of water, including a ten-foot freeboard: *Provided*, That in consideration of the said rights insofar as they affect tribal lands there shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States pursuant to the provisions of section 155 of title 25, for credit to the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation the sum of $6,500, from moneys appropriated for the construction of the said Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir, and the said sum when so credited shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

(Mar. 14, 1940, ch. 51, § 1, 54 Stat. 49.)

§ 597b. Compensation for easements

Compensation to the individual Indian owners of the allotted lands within the area described in section 597a of this title shall be made from moneys appropriated for the construction of the Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir at the appraised value of the easements: *Provided*, That should any individual Indian not agree to accept the appraised value of the easement as it affects his land, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is, authorized to acquire such easement by condemnation proceedings.

(Mar. 14, 1940, ch. 51, § 2, 54 Stat. 49.)

§ 597c. Reservation of Indians' right to use lands

The easements granted in section 597a of this title shall not interfere with the use by the Indians of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation of the lands dealt with in sections 597a to 597d of this title and the waters of Bull Lake Creek and the reservoir insofar as the use by the Indians shall not be inconsistent with the use of said lands for reservoir purposes.

(Mar. 14, 1940, ch. 51, § 3, 54 Stat. 49.)

§ 597d. Regulations

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to perform any and all acts and to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 597a to 597d of this title.

(Mar. 14, 1940, ch. 51, § 4, 54 Stat. 49.)

§ 598. Salt River project, Arizona; sale of water power

Whenever a development of power is necessary for the irrigation of lands under the Salt River reclamation project, Arizona, or an opportunity is afforded for the development of power under said project, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, giving preference to municipal purposes, to enter into contracts for a period not exceeding fifty years for the sale of any surplus power so developed, and the money derived from such sales shall be placed to the credit of said project for disposal as provided in the contract between the United States of America and the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, approved September 6, 1917: *Provided*, That no contract shall be made for the sale of such surplus power which will impair the efficiency of said project: *Provided, however*, That no such contract shall be made without the approval of the legally organized water-users' association or irrigation district which has contracted with the United States to repay the cost of said project: *Provided further*, That the charge for power may be readjusted at the end of five-, ten-, or twenty-year periods after the beginning of any contract for the sale of power in a manner to be described in the contract.

(Sept. 18, 1922, ch. 323, 42 Stat. 847.)

§ 599. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, act Aug. 17, 1916, ch. 349, 39 Stat. 516, provided that any person who established residence and made improvements on land within Yuma reclamation project for two years prior to August 17, 1916, should have right to make entry for the farm unit and have residence and improvements credited on his final proof.

§ 600. Minidoka project, Idaho; sales of water from American Falls Reservoir

No contractor shall secure a right to the use of water from American Falls Reservoir, Minidoka project, except under a contract containing the provision that the contractor shall, as a part of the construction cost, pay interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the contractor's proper proportionate share, as found by the Sec-