

\$80 million for essential migratory bird wetland projects will continue to serve on the Council in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the House version of this legislation was overwhelmingly adopted on May 19th of this year.

Section 5 of this proposal is the text of my bill, H.R. 2863, the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act. This measure was extensively debated on the House on September 10 and adopted by a vote of 322 to 90. Since that time, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee has conducted a hearing on this bill and reported it favorably.

During these deliberations, the Senate suggested that this bill be changed in several ways. I have incorporated those modifications, which increase the maximum criminal penalties for baiting and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the effects of changing strict liability to the "knows or reasonably should have known" legal standard. In terms of penalties, these are maximum levels and will only be imposed in the most severe and egregious cases.

H.R. 2863 will not allow baiting and will not imperil any migratory bird population. What it will do is allow hunters to simply present evidence in their own defense.

The current strict liability interpretation, if you were there and even a small part or amount of bait is present, you are guilty, it is fundamentally wrong. This violates one of our most basic constitutional protections, that a person is innocent until proven guilty.

Furthermore, the "knows or reasonably should know" standard has been effectively used in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas for over 20 years. During that time, no migratory bird populations have been put at risk, there has been an 88 percent conviction rate in baiting cases and, not surprisingly, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has never attempted to overturn or challenge this legal standard. It is time we provide fairness and equity to migratory bird hunters throughout this country.

Section 6 of the bill incorporates the text of H.R. 2807 and H.R. 3113. These measures were overwhelmingly adopted by the House of Representatives. The fundamental goal is to eliminate the U.S. market for illegally obtained rhino and tiger products and to extend the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund. This Fund has supported some 40 conservation projects in 10 range states in Africa and Asia. Without this legislation, these two magnificent species will continue to slide towards extinction.

Finally, the last sections of the bill implement the text of S. 2317. This measure was approved by the other body on September 21. This legislation is designed to make several minor changes in four units of our National Wildlife Refuge System and to reduce the penalties for those individuals who unintentionally violate certain provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act.

Briefly, this section would remove 37 acres from the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, 1,430 acres from the Kilcohook Coordination Area, and a 634-acre easement from the Lake Elsie National Wildlife Refuge. These lands have lost the wildlife values that led to their inclusion in the system and, therefore, they should be removed.

Finally, this section renames a refuge in the State of Oregon to better reflect the true nature of the unit. In the future it will be called the Klamath Marsh Wildlife Refuge.

This is a good bill, Mr. Speaker. These changes are minor housekeeping matters that are noncontroversial. They have been suggested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and I find no objection to their enactment.

Mr. Speaker, this is a comprehensive conservation measure that is good for migratory bird hunters, our Refuge System, essential wetland habitat acquisition, and for two of the most endangered species, rhinos and tigers, on earth. Each of these provisions, except for the minor refuge changes, has been fully debated and resoundingly approved by this body, and I urge an "aye" on S. 1677.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1677, a package of bills which have already passed the House with broad bipartisan support. In particular, it reauthorizes the highly successful North American Wetlands Conservation Act. This program has protected more than 10 million acres of wetlands in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The bill before the House also reauthorizes the program of grants for the conservation of rhinoceros and tigers, and prohibits trade in products labeled as containing rhino or tiger products.

Although trade in rhino and tiger products is banned under United States and international law, many products claiming to contain rhino and tiger continue to be available in the United States. Because of the increasing rarity of these magnificent animals, many products labeled as containing rhino and tiger do not actually contain them, but nevertheless they help perpetuate the illegal market in rhino and tiger parts.

I do not support the provisions of this bill that relax the standard under which hunters may be cited for shooting birds over bait. However, this bill contains changes to the House-passed bill which substantially increase the penalty for baiting violations and require a study of the impacts of this policy change on game bird populations and law enforcement. These changes substantially mitigate any harm done by the underlying policy change.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, this is a good package and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. 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 Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1677, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2095) to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2095

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 "National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1998".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

Section 2(b) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources;"

SEC. 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOUNDATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall have a governing Board of Directors (referred to in this Act as the 'Board'), which shall consist of 25 Directors appointed in accordance with subsection (b), each of whom shall be a United States citizen.

"(2) REPRESENTATION OF DIVERSE POINTS OF VIEW.—To the maximum extent practicable, the membership of the Board shall represent diverse points of view relating to conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plants.

"(3) NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Appointment as a Director of the Foundation shall not constitute employment by, or the holding of an office of, the United States for the purpose of any Federal law."

(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

“(1) AGENCY HEADS.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall be Directors of the Foundation.

“(2) APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce and considering the recommendations submitted by the Board, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint 23 Directors who meet the criteria established by subsection (a), of whom—

“(i) at least 6 shall be knowledgeable or experienced in fish and wildlife conservation;

“(ii) at least 4 shall be educated or experienced in the principles of fish and wildlife management; and

“(iii) at least 4 shall be knowledgeable or experienced in ocean and coastal resource conservation.

“(B) TRANSITION PROVISION.—

“(i) CONTINUATION OF TERMS.—The 15 Directors serving on the Board as of the date of enactment of this paragraph shall continue to serve until the expiration of their terms.

“(ii) NEW DIRECTORS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint 8 new Directors; to the maximum extent practicable those appointments shall be made not later than 45 calendar days after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

“(3) TERMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), each Director (other than a Director described in paragraph (1)) shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

“(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS TO NEW MEMBER POSITIONS.—Of the Directors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), the Secretary shall appoint—

“(i) 2 Directors for a term of 2 years;

“(ii) 3 Directors for a term of 4 years; and

“(iii) 3 Directors for a term of 6 years.

“(4) VACANCIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall fill a vacancy on the Board; to the maximum extent practicable the vacancy shall be filled not later than 45 calendar days after the occurrence of the vacancy.

“(B) TERM OF APPOINTMENTS TO FILL UNEXPIRED TERMS.—An individual appointed to fill a vacancy that occurs before the expiration of the term of a Director shall be appointed for the remainder of the term.

“(5) REAPPOINTMENT.—An individual (other than an individual described in paragraph (1)) shall not serve more than 2 consecutive terms as a Director, excluding any term of less than 6 years.”.

(c) PROCEDURAL MATTERS.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) PROCEDURAL MATTERS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Foundation.”.

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 4(c)(5) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(c)(5)) is amended by striking “Directors of the Board” and inserting “Directors of the Foundation”.

(2) Section 6 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3705) is amended by striking “Secretary” and inserting “Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce”.

(3) Section 6 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3705) is amended by inserting “or the Depart-

ment of Commerce” after “Department of the Interior”.

SEC. 4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.

(a) PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE FOUNDATION.—Section 4(a)(3) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(a)(3)) is amended by inserting after “the District of Columbia” the following: “or in a county in the State of Maryland or Virginia that borders on the District of Columbia”.

(b) INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Section 4(c) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) as paragraphs (7) through (11), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) to invest any funds provided to the Foundation by the Federal Government in obligations of the United States or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States;

“(4) to deposit any funds provided to the Foundation by the Federal Government into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States;

“(5) to make use of any interest or investment income that accrues as a consequence of actions taken under paragraph (3) or (4) to carry out the purposes of the Foundation;

“(6) to use Federal funds to make payments under cooperative agreements entered into with willing private landowners to provide substantial long-term benefits for the restoration or enhancement of fish, wildlife, and plant resources on private land;”.

(c) AGENCY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF PROPERTY.—Section 4(e)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the program under which the funds were provided of the proposed acquisition, and the agency does not object in writing to the proposed acquisition within 45 calendar days after the date of the notification.”.

(d) REPEAL.—Section 304 of Public Law 102-440 (16 U.S.C. 3703 note) is repealed.

(e) AGENCY APPROVAL OF CONVEYANCES AND GRANTS.—Section 4(e)(3)(B) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)(3)(B)) is amended by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided of the proposed conveyance or provision of Federal funds, and the agency does not object in writing to the proposed conveyance or provision of Federal funds within 45 calendar days after the date of the notification.”.

(f) RECONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Section 4(e) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) RECONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.—The Foundation shall convey at not less than fair market value any real property acquired by the Foundation in whole or in part with Federal funds if the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided, and the agency does not disagree within 45 calendar days after the date of the notification, that—

“(A) the property is no longer valuable for the purpose of conservation or management of fish, wildlife, and plants; and

“(B) the purposes of the Foundation would be better served by use of the proceeds of the

conveyance for other authorized activities of the Foundation.”.

(g) TERMINATION OF CONDEMNATION LIMITATION.—Section 4 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703) is amended by striking subsection (d).

(h) EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING SERVICES OR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.—Section 4 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703) (as amended by subsection (g)) is amended by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING SERVICES OR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.—The Foundation shall not make any expenditure of Federal funds in connection with any 1 transaction for printing services or capital equipment that is greater than \$10,000 unless the expenditure is approved by the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided.”.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 10 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709) is amended by striking subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting the following:

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act for each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000—

“(A) \$25,000,000 to the Department of the Interior; and

“(B) \$5,000,000 to the Department of Commerce.

“(2) REQUIREMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT.—The amount made available for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation in an advance payment of the entire amount on October 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the fiscal year.

“(3) USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—Subject to paragraph (4), amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation for use for matching, on a 1-to-1 basis, contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation by private persons and State and local government agencies.

“(4) PROHIBITION ON USE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—No Federal funds made available under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Foundation for administrative expenses of the Foundation, including for salaries, travel and transportation expenses, and other overhead expenses.

“(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), the Foundation may accept Federal funds from a Federal agency under any other Federal law for use by the Foundation to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS ACCEPTED FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Federal funds provided to the Foundation under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Foundation for matching, in whole or in part, contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation by private persons and State and local government agencies.

“(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS FOR LITIGATION AND LOBBYING EXPENSES.—Amounts provided as a grant by the Foundation shall not be used for—

“(1) any expense related to litigation; or

“(2) any activity the purpose of which is to influence legislation pending before Congress.

“(d) PROHIBITION ON USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS FOR INTRODUCTION OF WOLVES OR GRIZZLY BEARS.—Amounts provided as a grant by the Foundation shall not be used for any activity related to the introduction

of wolves or grizzly bears in Idaho, Montana, Utah, or Wyoming.”.

SEC. 6. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.

“Nothing in this Act authorizes the Foundation to perform any function the authority for which is provided to the National Park Foundation by Public Law 90-209 (16 U.S.C. 19e et seq.).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House, S. 2095, provides for the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Since its creation in 1984, the Foundation has fostered many partnerships through a challenge grant program, awarding over 2,800 peer reviewed competitive grants to more than 825 organizations, leveraging approximately 85 million Federal dollars into \$300 million for on-the-ground conservation.

New Jersey is typical of the many activities and partnerships the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation enables. At Cape May, for example, the foundation has supported migratory bird habitat improvements. In my area it has supported the improvements at the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, and one of its Earth Stewards student grants to the Smithville Elementary School won a prestigious national award.

During the 105th Congress, the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans of the Committee on Resources held several hearings on the effectiveness of the foundation, the success or failure of its matching grants program and whether our taxpayers' money is being soundly invested.

This bill addresses many of the concerns that the Members raised in the oversight process. We have kept the current authorization level for the Department of Interior at \$25 million, the same as it was in 1994.

The bill provides for the use of foundation grants to cover lobbying and litigation and revokes authority to prohibit State and local condemnation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a combination of issues that both Members of the House and Senate were interested in having addressed in a final bill.

This bill will allow the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to continue the good work that they do for our Nation's fish and natural resources. I think it is a compromise that the House of Representatives should support, and I urge my colleagues to join me in adopting this bill.

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Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADY of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2095, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MISSISSIPPI SIOUX TRIBES JUDGMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 391) to provide for the disposition of certain funds appropriated to pay judgment in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 391

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 “Mississippi Sioux Tribes Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1998”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COVERED INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “covered Indian tribe” means an Indian tribe listed in section 4(a).

(2) FUND ACCOUNT.—The term “Fund Account” means the consolidated account for tribal trust funds in the Treasury of the United States that is managed by the Secretary—

(A) through the Office of Trust Fund Management of the Department of the Interior; and

(B) in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) TRIBAL GOVERNING BODY.—The term “tribal governing body” means the duly elected governing body of a covered Indian tribe.

SEC. 3. DISTRIBUTION TO, AND USE OF CERTAIN FUNDS BY, THE SISSETON AND WAHPETON TRIBES OF SIOUX INDIANS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including Public Law 92-555 (25 U.S.C. 1300d et seq.), any funds made available by appropriations under chapter II of Public Law 90-352 (82 Stat. 239) to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes of Sioux Indians to pay a judgment in favor of those Indian tribes in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142 and 359, including interest, that, as of the date of enactment of this Act, have not been distributed, shall be distributed and used in accordance with this Act.

SEC. 4. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO TRIBES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 8(e) and if no action is filed in a timely manner (as determined under section 8(d)) raising any claim identified in section 8(a), not earlier than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act and not later than 415 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transfer to the Fund Account to be credited to accounts established in the Fund Account for the benefit of the applicable governing bodies under paragraph (2) an aggregate amount determined under subparagraph (B).

(B) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The aggregate amount referred to in subparagraph (A) is an amount equal to the remainder of—

(i) the funds described in section 3; minus

(ii) an amount equal to 71.6005 percent of the funds described in section 3.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO ACCOUNTS IN THE FUND ACCOUNT.—The Secretary shall ensure that the aggregate amount transferred under paragraph (1) is allocated to the accounts established in the Fund Account as follows:

(A) 28.9276 percent of that amount shall be allocated to the account established for the benefit of the tribal governing body of the Spirit Lake Tribe of North Dakota.

(B) 57.3145 percent of that amount, after payment of any applicable attorneys' fees and expenses by the Secretary under the contract numbered A00C14202991, approved by the Secretary on August 16, 1988, shall be allocated to the account established for the benefit of the tribal governing body of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

(C) 13.7579 percent of that amount shall be allocated to the account established for the benefit of the tribal governing body of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, as designated under subsection (c).

(b) USE.—Amounts distributed under this section to accounts referred to in subsection (d) for the benefit of a tribal governing body shall be distributed and used in a manner consistent with section 5.

(c) 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.

(d) TRIBAL TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Office of Trust Fund Management of the Department of the Interior, shall ensure that such accounts as are necessary are established in the Fund Account to provide for the distribution of funds under subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 5. USE OF DISTRIBUTED FUNDS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No funds allocated for 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 allocated under section 4 may be used, administered, and managed by a tribal governing body referred to in section 4(a)(2) 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;

(3) the development of programs that are beneficial to members of the covered Indian tribe, including educational and social welfare programs;