

(d) Limitation

The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not transfer more than a total amount equal to \$200,000 to each of the Suspension Accounts from the amounts determined under section 1776d(b)(1) of this title.

(e) Investment

All sums deposited in, accruing to and remaining in the Suspension Accounts shall be invested by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury in interest bearing deposits and securities in accordance with the Act of June 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 1037, chapter 648; 25 U.S.C. 162a).

(f) Withdrawals and termination**(1) In general**

(A) Beginning on the date that is 5 years after November 2, 1994, the Crow Tribe and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe may each submit a duly authorized request to the Secretary for the withdrawal of all of the funds from the Suspension Account of the tribe established under subsection (b) of this section.

(B) Not later than 60 days after receiving a request for the distribution of funds from a Suspension Account made by a tribe under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the Secretary shall, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, withdraw and distribute such funds in accordance with such request; and

(ii) the Secretary of the Treasury shall terminate the Suspension Account.

(2) Other means of termination

With respect to a Suspension Account established under subsection (b) of this section that is not terminated pursuant to paragraph (1), at such time as the corpus and the accrued interest of the Suspension Account of the Crow Tribe or the Northern Cheyenne Tribe is approximately equal to the amount specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall terminate the Suspension Account and the Secretary of the Interior shall distribute the funds from the Suspension Account to the tribe.

(Pub. L. 103-444, § 10, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4641; Pub. L. 104-109, § 9(c), Feb. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 765.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of June 24, 1938, referred to in subsec. (e), is act June 24, 1938, ch. 648, 52 Stat. 1037, which enacted section 162a of this title, repealed section 162 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as a note under section 162a of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-109 substituted “referred to in this section” for “referred to in this subsection”.

§ 1776i. Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868

Except for the adjustment to the eastern boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, nothing in this subchapter or in the Settlement Agreement shall affect or modify the terms and conditions of the treaty between the United States of America and the Crow Tribe of Indians

concluded May 7, 1868 (commonly known as the “Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868”; 15 Stat. 649).

(Pub. L. 103-444, § 11, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4642.)

§ 1776j. Satisfaction of claims

The benefits available to the Crow Tribe under the terms and conditions of this subchapter and the Settlement Agreement shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of all claims by the Crow Tribe and the members of the Crow Tribe arising from or related to the erroneous survey of the 107th meridian described in section 1776(a)(3) of this title.

(Pub. L. 103-444, § 12, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4642.)

§ 1776k. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as are necessary to carry out this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 103-444, § 13, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4643.)

SUBCHAPTER XI—SANTO DOMINGO
PUEBLO LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

§ 1777. Findings and purposes**(a) Findings**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) For many years the Pueblo of Santo Domingo has been asserting claims to lands within its aboriginal use area in north central New Mexico. These claims have been the subject of many lawsuits, and a number of these claims remain unresolved.

(2) In December 1927, the Pueblo Lands Board, acting pursuant to the Pueblo Lands Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 636) confirmed a survey of the boundaries of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo Grant. However, at the same time the Board purported to extinguish Indian title to approximately 27,000 acres of lands within those grant boundaries which lay within 3 other overlapping Spanish land grants. The United States Court of Appeals in *United States v. Thompson* (941 F.2d 1074 (10th Cir. 1991), cert. denied 503 U.S. 984 (1992)), held that the Board “ignored an express congressional directive” in section 14 of the Pueblo Lands Act, which “contemplated that the Pueblo would retain title to and possession of all overlap land”.

(3) The Pueblo of Santo Domingo has asserted a claim to another 25,000 acres of land based on the Pueblo’s purchase in 1748 of the Diego Gallegos Grant. The Pueblo possesses the original deed reflecting the purchase under Spanish law but, after the United States assumed sovereignty over New Mexico, no action was taken to confirm the Pueblo’s title to these lands. Later, many of these lands were treated as public domain, and are held today by Federal agencies, the State Land Commission, other Indian tribes, and private parties. The Pueblo’s lawsuit asserting this claim, *Pueblo of Santo Domingo v. Rael* (Civil No. 83-1888 (D.N.M.)), is still pending.

(4) The Pueblo of Santo Domingo’s claims against the United States in docket No. 355 under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049; commonly referred to as the Indian Claims