my will be enormous. We will enjoy prosperity once again. Business profits will increase and so will tax revenues. Perhaps most important, it will preserve our way of life by retaining the cornerstone of our society—the American dream of home ownership.

ORDER FOR THE RECOGNITION OF CERTAIN SENATORS ON TOMORROW

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be special orders entered for Wednesday, April 6, for Senators HATCH, BAUCUS, and MCCLURE, for not to exceed 15 minutes each.

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

VETO OF S. 366—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 35

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the message we just received from the President is a veto message on S. 366, the Indian Claims Settlement Act.

I ask unanimous consent that that be temporarily laid aside, to be made the pending business upon the majority leader's request, after consultation with the minority leader and I further ask unanimous consent that the veto message be considered as having been read and that it be printed in the RECORD and spread in full upon the Journal.

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

The message is as follows:

To the Senate:

I am returning, without my approval, S. 366, the "Mashantucket Pequot Indian Claims Settlement Act."

This bill would settle claims in the Mashantucket Band of the Western Pequot Indian Tribe to approximately 800 acres of land in the town of Ledyard, Connecticut. In settling the claims, the legislation would generally: (1) extinguish any aboriginal title and any tribal claims for damages or possession of the land and natural resources; (2) establish a $900,000 Federal claims settlement fund to compensate the Indians for extinguishment of the claims; and (3) extend Federal recognition, with all attendant benefits and services, to the Western Pequot Indian Tribe.

The claim that would be settled by this bill is not against the Federal Government, but against the State of Connecticut, which sold the Indian land, and against the present owners of the lands concerned. However, the costs of the settlement provided in this bill would be borne almost entirely by the Federal Government.

Given the concerted effort that has already been made to develop a mutually satisfactory settlement for the Western Pequot's land claims, I agree that the most desirable approach to resolution and extinguishment of these claims is through agreements negotiated among the parties concerned and ultimately ratified by the Federal Government. However, this process must recognize certain principles if equity and fairness to all parties are to be achieved. Unfortunately, I find S. 366 violates several of these principles.

First, even if Federal participation in this settlement is warranted, sufficient information does not exist to determine the validity of the claim or the appropriateness of the proposed $900,000 settlement. This settlement is not based on the formula for Eastern Indian land claims settlements supported by my Administration. The Administration formula is based on the difference between land value and compensation received at the time of the land transfer (in this case 1855), plus interest. If the type of valuation for land claims settlements contemplated by this bill were applied across the board to all potential claims of this nature, it could require payment by the taxpayers of billions of dollars.

Second, S. 366 provides for an unacceptably low level of State contribution to the settlement—only 20 acres of State land with an estimated value of about $50,000. The Administration has urged that an affected State should pay for at least one-half of settlement costs in claims such as this, which are not against the Federal Government but against the State and private parties who would be the primary beneficiaries of any settlement.

Finally, the Tribe may not meet the standard requirements for Federal recognition or services that are required of other tribes. The Federal Government has never entered into treaties with this Tribe, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs has never provided services to them or exercised jurisdiction over any Indian lands in Connecticut. The government-to-government relationship between the Western Pequot Tribe and the Federal Government that would be established by this bill is not warranted at this time, pending further study by Interior. Extending Federal recognition to the Tribe would bypass the Department of the Interior's administrative procedures that apply a consistent set of eligibility standards in determining whether or not Federal recognition should be extended to Indian groups.

I am convinced that a satisfactory resolution of the Western Pequot's land claims can be achieved. However, this will require (1) verification of the claim, including the amount of any monetary settlement based on the formula I have outlined above, (2) completion by Interior of its administrative procedure for determining whether or not Federal recognition of the Tribe is appropriate, and (3) payment by the State of Connecticut of at least one-half of any settlement costs.

I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to enter negotiations with the parties at interest in this case to determine an acceptable settlement, consistent with the Administration's principles, and report his recommendation to me and to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 5, 1983.*

THE CALENDAR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I would like to take up several calendar items at this time.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the distinguished acting majority leader indicate those calendar items he wishes to call up?

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it is my intention to ask the Chair to lay before the Senate Calendar Order No. 29, S. 612; Calendar Order No. 58, S. 126; and Calendar Order No. 66, S. 89.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, there is no objection on this side of the aisle.

USE OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The bill (S. 612) to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701) to permit temporary use by Federal departments and agencies of public lands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 612

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 is amended as follows:

(1) by inserting in section 302(b) the phrase "temporary use permits under section 319 of this Act," between the comma following the words "section 204 of this Act," and the word "and", in the first proviso;

(2) by adding the following new section 319:

"TEMPORARY USE PERMITS FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

"SEC. 319. The Secretary is authorized to issue temporary use permits to Federal departments and agencies to use, occupy, and develop public lands. Such permits may be issued for a term not to exceed three years and may be renewed once for an additional term not to exceed three years."; and

(3) by adding the following new heading to the table of contents after section 318:

"Sec. 319. Temporary use permits for Federal agencies.".

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.