

Public Law 88-196

AN ACT

December 11, 1963
[H. R. 2467]

To authorize the sale and exchange of isolated tracts of tribal land on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation, South Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon request of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, acting through its governing body, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange or to sell, by public or by negotiated sale, the tribal interests in isolated tracts of land located in Tripp, Gregory, and Lyman Counties, South Dakota, and held by the United States in trust for the tribe: *Provided*, (1) That the Secretary of the Interior certifies that the tract is isolated in that it is so located or situated that it would be to the economic advantage of the tribe to sell or exchange the tract; (2) that the amount or exchange value received by the tribe is not less than the fair market value of the tribal trust land and is accepted by the tribe; (3) that any proceeds from the sale of land under this Act are used exclusively for the purchase of land on the reservation within land consolidation areas approved by the Secretary of the Interior; (4) that title to any land acquired for the tribe under this Act by purchase or exchange shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe; (5) that if lands in an exchange are not of equal value the difference in value may be paid in money; and (6) that if an enrolled member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe acquires the tribal trust land, title may be taken in the name of the United States in trust.

Rosebud Sioux
Indian Reserva-
tion, S. Dak.
Lands.

SEC. 2. Upon request of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, acting through its governing body, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to mortgage tribal interests in isolated tracts of land, in lieu of selling or exchanging them, and the proceeds of the loan secured by the mortgage must be used exclusively for the acquisition of land on the reservation within land consolidation areas approved by the Secretary of the Interior, title to the land acquired being taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe.

Approved December 11, 1963.

Public Law 88-197

AN ACT

December 11, 1963
[S. 1243]

To change the name of the Andrew Johnson National Monument, to add certain historic property thereto, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Andrew Johnson National Monument established by Proclamation Numbered 2554 of April 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 1955), pursuant to the Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 958), is hereby redesignated the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Andrew Johnson
National His-
toric Site.

16 USC 450o-
450q.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may procure with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or by exchange the following described lands, or interests therein, located in Greeneville, Tennessee, and when so acquired such lands shall become a part of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site:

Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the east right-of-way line of College Street and the north right-of-way line of Depot Street;

thence continuing along the north right-of-way line of Depot Street south $62\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 165 feet to its intersection with the west side of Academy Street;

thence leaving the north right-of-way line of Depot Street and continuing along the west right-of-way of Academy Street north 38 degrees east 93.4 feet to a point;

thence leaving the west right-of-way of Academy Street north $64\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 184 feet to a point on the east right-of-way line of College Street;

thence with the east right-of-way line of College Street south $25\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 83.7 feet to a point of beginning, containing 0.35 acre, more or less.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$66,000 for acquisition, restoration, and development costs, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved December 11, 1963.

Public Law 88-198

December 12, 1963
[H. R. 5949]

AN ACT

To consent to the amendment by the States of Colorado and New Mexico of the Costilla Creek Compact.

Colorado-New
Mexico.
Costilla Creek
Compact, amend-
ment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is given to the amendment of the Costilla Creek Compact as agreed to by the States of Colorado and New Mexico. Such amended compact reads as follows:

AMENDED COSTILLA CREEK COMPACT

The State of Colorado and the State of New Mexico, parties signatory to this compact (hereinafter referred to as "Colorado" and "New Mexico", respectively, or individually as a "State", or collectively as the "States"), having on September 30, 1944, concluded, through their duly authorized Commissioners, to-wit: Clifford H. Stone for Colorado and Thomas M. McClure for New Mexico, a compact with respect to the waters of Costilla Creek, an interstate stream, which compact was ratified by the States in 1945 and was approved by the Congress of the United States in 1946; and

The States, having resolved to conclude an amended compact with respect to the waters of Costilla Creek, have designated, pursuant to the Acts of their respective Legislatures and through their appropriate executive agencies, as their Commissioners:

J. E. Whitten, for Colorado

S. E. Reynolds, for New Mexico

who, after negotiations, have agreed upon these articles:

ARTICLE I

The major purposes of this compact are to provide for the equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of Costilla Creek; to promote interstate comity; to remove causes of present and future interstate controversies; to assure the most efficient utilization of the waters of Costilla Creek; to provide for the integrated operation of existing and prospective irrigation facilities on the stream in the two States; to adjust the conflicting jurisdictions of the two States over irrigation works and facilities diverting and storing water in one State for use in both States; to equalize the benefits of water from