

is on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court. The entire east valley community stands to benefit from the legislation. Advantages will include the fact that agriculture will obtain rights to run off water from the numerous farms in the area and the federal government will continue efforts to clean up the Salton Sea.

As fellow Indian Nations we understand the hardships that the Torres-Martinez Band of Mission Indians have endured for nearly a century. A major injustice will be made right by the passage of this settlement agreement and we commit ourselves to help end this struggle. We are disappointed that the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians will not take this opportunity to help a fellow, disadvantaged nation, as they instead stand alone in their efforts to defeat this agreement.

If we can provide your office with any information on this matter, please feel free to contact us at any time. Also, if requested, we would be pleased to provide the House Committee on Resources with testimony in support of this measure when it becomes appropriate.

Yours truly,

RICHARD M. MILANOVICH,
Chairman, Tribal Council.

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT,
Coachella, CA, July 24, 2000.

Representative GEORGE MILLER,
Ranking Minority Member, House Resources
Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: On behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District, I would like to request that the House Resources Committee favorably report H.R. 4643, "to provide for the settlement and claims related to the trust lands of the Torres-Martinez desert Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes."

Enactment of this legislation would facilitate and implement a settlement agreement reached by the U.S. Government, the Tribe, Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley Water District. It is a rare occasion in which parties to such complex litigation are able to join together on a final resolution that is so important to such complex litigation are able to join together on a final resolution that is so important to our region in the State of California.

We appreciate any efforts you are able to make toward ensuring enactment of this legislation in the House this year.

Yours very truly,

TOM LEVY,
General Manager—Chief Engineer.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
Imperial, CA, July 25, 2000.

Hon. GEORGE MILLER,
Ranking Member, House Resources Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MILLER: On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), I am writing to express our support for H.R. 4643.

As you know, this legislation would help finalize the settlement of claims by the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Tribe involving flooding around the Salton Sea. The settlement resolves long-standing disputes concerning land and water use by the IID and The Coachella Valley Water District located in the southern California desert.

The IID respectfully urges your support for H.R. 4643 during the committee's consideration of the measure.

We appreciate the time you and the committee staff have given this issue over the

past few years and we look forward to the passage of the implementing legislation.

Sincerely,

ERIC E. YODER,
Government Relations.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

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Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4643, as amended, legislation that will settle the land claims of the Torres-Martinez tribe of California.

Mr. Speaker, the time is long overdue for our government to provide just compensation to the Torres-Martinez tribe for the reservation lands they lost decades ago.

We have a moral obligation to fulfill this duty, and I am pleased that this legislation is before us today. I urge strongly the passage of H.R. 4643, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, for the last several years, and past weeks especially, I have been working with the Torres-Martinez tribe and the Cabazon Band to negotiate a compromise on an issue that has been a sticking point to these two sovereign governments.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this compromise will allow the Torres-Martinez tribe to be compensated while protecting the sovereign interests of the Cabazon tribe.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the tribal leaders of Torres-Martinez, the Cabazon. It has been a pleasure working with the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO) on this bill. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for his assistance in resolving this most difficult issue.

I also want to thank Kimberly Teehee of my staff here; Marie Howard, the committee staff, who has worked so hard on this; and Linda Valter who has done such a wonderful job over there.

This has been really a labor of love for all of us, and I am just very happy that we are at the point we are today.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers. I urge an aye vote on the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any additional speakers, so I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4643, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2271) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2271

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 "El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior), served as the primary route between the colonial Spanish capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capitals at San Juan de Los Caballeros (1598-1600), San Gabriel (1600-1609) and then Santa Fe (1610-1821).

(2) The portion of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro that resided in what is now the United States extended between El Paso, Texas and present San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, a distance of 404 miles;

(3) El Camino Real is a symbol of the cultural interaction between nations and ethnic groups and of the commercial exchange that made possible the development and growth of the borderland;

(4) American Indian groups, especially the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande, developed trails for trade long before Europeans arrived;

(5) In 1598, Juan de Onate led a Spanish military expedition along those trails to establish the northern portion of El Camino Real;

(6) During the Mexican National Period and part of the U.S. Territorial Period, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro facilitated the emigration of people to New Mexico and other areas that would become the United States;

(7) The exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, religious conversion, and military occupation of a large area of the borderlands was made possible by this route, whose historical period extended from 1598 to 1882;

(8) American Indians, European emigrants, miners, ranchers, soldiers, and missionaries used El Camino Real during the historic development of the borderlands. These travelers promoted cultural interaction among Spaniards, other Europeans, American Indians, Mexicans, and Americans;

(9) El Camino Real fostered the spread of Catholicism, mining, an extensive network of commerce, and ethnic and cultural traditions including music, folklore, medicine, foods, architecture, language, place names, irrigation systems, and Spanish law.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(21) EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO.—

"(A) El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior) National Historic Trail, a 404 mile long trail from the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas to San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, as generally depicted

on the maps entitled 'United States Route: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro', contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled 'National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Texas-New Mexico', dated March 1997.

"(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of Interior.

"(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No lands or interests therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

"(E) VOLUNTEER GROUPS; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(i) encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development and maintenance of the trail; and

"(ii) consult with other affected Federal, State, local governmental, and tribal agencies in the administration of the trail.

"(F) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior may coordinate with United States and Mexican public and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Government of Mexico and its political subdivisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail information and research, fostering trail preservation and educational programs, providing technical assistance, and working to establish an international historic trail with complementary preservation and education programs in each nation."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2271, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2271 amends the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a component of the National Trails System.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to administer the trail, to encourage volunteer groups to develop and maintain the trail, and also to consult with affected Federal, State, local governmental, and tribal agencies in its administration. The bill requires owner consent for any Federal land acquisition along the trail.

Additionally, H.R. 2271 authorizes the Secretary to coordinate trail activities and programs with the Government of Mexico as well as with Mexican non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

Mr. Speaker, this trail is one of several historic trails that has had a significant role in the history and development of the United States and Mexico. It served as the primary route between the colonial Spanish capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capital in the modern day city of Santa Fe.

The trail is approximately 1,800 miles long and existed for an extended period from the late 16th century to the late 19th century. The portion of the trail that resides in what is now the United States extends a distance of 404 miles from the Rio Grande River near El Paso, Texas, to San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico. Over its long history, this trail was used by various groups and served as a cultural crossroads between diverse peoples and cultures.

Mr. Speaker, I am offering an amendment with this bill which makes some technical changes and also strikes the "consent of the owner" language in the provision dealing with land acquisition. Since most of this trail is on Federal land anyway, land acquisition authority really, in my opinion, is not necessary.

I actually in a way am opposed to this amendment myself. But so we can move this legislation, we have worked out an agreement with the other side that some of us who have some reservations about this amendment, we can probably work that out in the future.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2271 and to vote for this legislation.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I am both delighted and honored to be able to share my thoughts with my colleagues on this occasion of the consideration by this body of a bill that would designate the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail.

I also want to congratulate and applaud the efforts of the gentleman from the great State of Texas and from El Paso for his leadership on this issue.

The Camino Real has already been designated as a Millennium Legacy Trail and has been the object of a Sisters Area agreement between two waystops on this historic trail, San Francisco del Oro located in Chihuahua, Mexico, and Socorro, New Mexico, situated in the heart of my home State. It has given rise to other sister cities agreements between many other communities in New Mexico and in Mexico.

For those of my colleagues who may share my love of Southwest history, by the way, although portions of this historic trail were used in prehistoric times, it was first blazed as a complete trail by the expedition led by Juan de

Oñate in 1598 when he made his way to New Mexico to assure its settlement by the Spanish Crown. I am told that there is still a plaque in the city of Zacatecas that marks the place where this expedition departed on its year-long trek. This winding 1,800 mile long roadway was the first European trade route in what is now the United States.

My home State of New Mexico as one of the trailheads of this incredible road, and the other trailhead lies in Mexico City, has a great veneration for this historic route, a route which for too long has been overshadowed by younger but better-publicized national trails. Yet, this trail has left its indelible imprint on my home State and on our national history.

New Mexico, to this very day, is peopled by Hispanics who trace their ancestry directly to many of those original settlers who accompanied Juan de Oñate in 1598. New Mexico Hispanics still treasure the way of life that they tended and shaped over the past 4 centuries and more.

Hispanic institutions that were carried by the Camino Real del Tierra Adentro in the minds and hearts of those Hispanic settlers are part of New Mexico's enchanted way of life. New Mexico's old missions, scattered along the Camino Real and its branches, date back to the 17th century.

In the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and long before the existence of the Santa Fe Trail or the Oregon Trail or the rise of the Appalachian Trail in the 18th century, there was already an established pattern of commerce over the Camino Real, a pattern that even reached out into our vast Great Plains. The flow of people and goods that were part of that commerce created and supported strong historic ties between New Mexico and Mexico. Indeed, to this day, many Mexican families and many New Mexican manito families can trace their roots back to the same ancestors who lived in the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Before the middle of the last century, the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro was still uninterrupted by a frontera, an international border. By even before taking of the Southwest by our national government just before the middle of the last century, the Camino Real also nurtured our country by giving viability to the Santa Fe Trail. As a result, the national commerce flowing across the late-opening branch of the Camino Real, the Santa Fe Trail, nurtured our Nation's economy when it sorely needed that sustenance.

I am confident that the passage of this legislation today will do the same thing. I know that enactment of the legislation we consider today will strengthen many common ties between the United States and Mexico that are symbolized by and embodied in the Camino Real, important ties such as transportation, commerce, and education. I say strengthen because we know in New Mexico the Camino Real never closed. It may have changed its

course slightly as well as the ease with which it could be traveled, all trails eventually do, but over the centuries and through today, it has continued to connect the people of Mexico and the United States.

Revitalizing it will, undoubtedly, lead to many future discoveries that reconnect Hispanic citizens of our two countries even more closely through the ties of common family historical and cultural heritage. Revitalizing the Camino Real will also allow the larger family of Americans to participate in and benefit from that effort. It will lead to a more rounded, more holistic view of the history of our continent, one that will enable us to continue to discover and explore the commonalities that bond our two countries.

On March 22 of this year, I was privileged to have my office host officials of Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia when they signed a landmark agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management concerning the recognition, protection, and promotion of the Camino Real.

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Consideration of this legislation today demonstrates that the agreement signed on March 22 was not a mere paper agreement; rather, it provided a remarkable beginning that will lead to increased understanding in the future, an understanding that says, when people of goodwill will come together to share their fortunes through family, historical, cultural and economic connections, they enrich not only each other but all of those around them.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from the great State of Texas (Mr. REYES) who represents this area and has played a real leadership role on this issue.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Act.

This trail has a great deal of importance to the southwest. El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, otherwise known as the Royal Road of the Interior, served as the primary route between the colonial Spanish capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capitals of San Juan de Los Caballeros, San Gabriel, and ultimately Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The portion of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro that resided in what is now the United States extended between El Paso, Texas, the district that I represent, and present-day San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, a distance of some 404 miles.

El Camino Real is a symbol of the cultural interaction between nations and ethnic groups and of the commercial exchange that made possible the development and growth of our border-

land. American Indian groups dating back into prehistoric times, especially the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande River Valley, used the area and the trail along the Rio Grande long before Europeans arrived on this continent.

In 1598, Don Juan de Onate led a Spanish military expedition along those trails to establish the northern portion of El Camino Real; and during the Mexican National Period and part of the U.S. Territorial Period, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro facilitated the immigration of people into New Mexico and other areas that would ultimately become the United States of America.

This trail is important to the history of the borderlands as it was central to the exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, religious conversion, and military occupation of the Southwest. Many people used this trail, including American Indians, European immigrants, miners, ranchers, cowboys, soldiers and missionaries. These travelers promoted cultural interaction among Spaniards, other Europeans, American Indians, Mexicans and Americans.

El Camino Real fostered the spread of Catholicism, mining, an extensive network of commerce, and ethnic and cultural traditions including music, folklore, medicine, foods, architecture, language, place names, irrigation systems, and Spanish law, to name a few. This trail is important to the cultural history and the rich heritage of the Southwest and of this country.

H.R. 2271 amends the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail. This noncontroversial legislation prohibits the acquisition of any lands or interests outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

With the amendment today, which we are willing to accept, this bill or a similar bill has already been passed by the Senate. The Senate bill was sponsored by Senator JEFF BINGAMAN and cosponsored by Senator PETE DOMENICI.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) as well as the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) as well as the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO), the ranking member of that committee, for the work that they did to move this bill out of the committee and onto the House floor for today's vote.

I would also like to thank my colleague and good friend the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for his help in this legislation. He is a cosponsor of this legislation and clearly appreciates the historical impact that the trail has had on two nations.

I hope that my colleagues will support me in the passage of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2271, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHITE CLAY CREEK WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ACT

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1849) to designate segments and tributaries of White Clay Creek, Delaware and Pennsylvania, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1849

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 "White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Public Law 102-215 (105 Stat. 1664) directed the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation and consultation with appropriate State and local governments and affected landowners, to conduct a study of the eligibility and suitability of White Clay Creek, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the tributaries of the creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) as a part of the study described in paragraph (1), the White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic Study Task Force and the National Park Service prepared a watershed management plan for the study area entitled "White Clay Creek and Its Tributaries Watershed Management Plan", dated May 1998, that establishes goals and actions to ensure the long-term protection of the outstanding values of, and compatible management of land and water resources associated with, the watershed; and

(3) after completion of the study described in paragraph (1), Chester County, Pennsylvania, New Castle County, Delaware, Newark, Delaware, and 12 Pennsylvania municipalities located within the watershed boundaries passed resolutions that—

(A) expressed support for the White Clay Creek Watershed Management Plan;

(B) expressed agreement to take action to implement the goals of the Plan; and

(C) endorsed the designation of the White Clay Creek and the tributaries of the creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF WHITE CLAY CREEK.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(162) WHITE CLAY CREEK, DELAWARE AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The 190 miles of river segments of White Clay Creek (including tributaries of White Clay Creek and all second order tributaries of the designated segments) in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania,