

(e) Cancellation of Charges. This subsection provides for the cancellation of certain charges deferred under 25 USC §386(a) for construction of the irrigation works.

(f) Project No Longer BIA Project. This subsection provides that, after conveyance, the irrigation works will no longer be a Bureau of Indian Affairs project and therefore not eligible for federal benefits based only on its status as a former BIA project.

Section 3. Relationship to Other Laws. This section ensures that nothing in this Act diminishes the federal Indian Trust Responsibility on the Community's Reservation.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2000.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Resources Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter sets forth the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 2820, to provide for the ownership and operation of the irrigation works on the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community's reservation in Maricopa County, Arizona, by the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. We understand that the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community (Community) will request that the attached bill be introduced as a substitute for H.R. 2820.

The Department intends to support the attached substitute bill which represents a compromise reached between the Department and the Community with respect to original provisions of H.R. 2820 that were objectionable to the Department. Our support is contingent on the enactment by the Community of the attached amendments to its water code that will bring the code into compliance with the provisions of the substitute bill. We understand that the Community intends to enact these amendments to its water code before or shortly after the substitute bill is introduced. We recommend that action on the bill await assurances that the necessary changes to the Community water code have been made.

Finally, the Department suggests Section 2(d) of the substitute bill be amended by removing "employees, agents, or contractors" from the clause.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,
DAVID J. HAYES.

Enclosures.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has under consideration the passage of H.R. 2820 to convey to the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community ("Community") the irrigation works formerly owned and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and located on Community tribal and allottee land; and

Whereas, as a result of negotiations that led to the development of H.R. 2820, and amendments thereto, the legislation's language contemplates that the Community will adopt certain amendments to its Surface Water Management Code prior to enactment of the legislation: Now, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Community hereby adopts the attached amendments to this Surface Water Management Code; and be it

Resolved further, That such amendments are to become effective immediately;

Resolved further, That, if substitute legislation for H.R. 2820 (1) is not passed by the Congress prior to the adjournment *sine die* of the 106th Congress, or (2) if so passed by Congress, but is not signed into law during the 106th Congress, the approval by the Commu-

nity of these amendments shall become null and void.

(i) in light of the foregoing and in order to—

(1) promote Indian self-determination, economic self-sufficiency, and self-governance;

(2) enable the Community in its development of a diverse, efficient reservation economy; and

(3) enable the Community to better serve the water needs of the water users within the Community,

it is appropriate in this instance that the United States convey to the Community the ownership of the irrigation works.

SEC 2. CONVEYANCE AND OPERATION OF IRRIGATION WORKS

(a) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary, as soon as is practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and all other applicable law, shall convey to the Community any or all rights and interests of the United States in and to the irrigation works on the Community's Reservation which were formerly operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Notwithstanding the provisions of 25 U.S.C. §385, 385a., 385b., and 385c, and any implementing regulations, during the period between the date of the enactment of this Act and the conveyance of the irrigation works by the United States to the Community, the Community shall operate the irrigation works under the provisions set forth in this Act and in accordance with the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. §450 et seq.), including retaining and expending operations and maintenance collections for irrigation works purposes. Effective upon the date of conveyance of the irrigation works, the Community shall have the full ownership of and operating authority over the irrigation works in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) FULLFILLMENT OF FEDERAL TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.—To assure compliance with the federal upon the concurrence of both the Community and the Secretary.

(d) LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.—Effective upon the date of enactment of this Act, the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence based on the Community's ownership or operation of the irrigation works, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States prior to the date of enactment of this Act. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to increase the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. §2671 et seq.

(e) CANCELLATION OF CHARGES.—Effective upon the date of conveyance of the irrigation works on the Reservation of the Community that have been deferred pursuant to 25 U.S.C. §386a are hereby canceled.

(f) PROJECT NO LONGER A BIA PROJECT.—Effective upon the date of conveyance of the irrigation works under this section, the irrigation works shall no longer be considered a Bureau of Indian Affairs irrigation project and the facilities will not be eligible for federal benefits based solely on the fact that the irrigation works were formerly a Bureau of Indian Affairs irrigation project. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or reduce in any way the service, contracts, or funds the Community may be eligible to receive under other applicable federal law.

SEC 3. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the trust responsibility of the United States under applicable law to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, to individual Indians, or to Indians with trust allotments within the Community's Reservation.

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Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2820, 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.

AUTHORIZING MEMORIAL AND GARDENS IN HONOR AND COMMEMORATION OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5331) to authorize the Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., to establish a memorial and gardens on Department of the Interior lands in the District of Columbia or its environs in honor and commemoration of Frederick Douglass.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5331

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MEMORIAL AND GARDENS TO HONOR AND COMMEMORATE FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

(a) MEMORIAL AND GARDENS AUTHORIZED.—The Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., is authorized to establish a memorial and gardens on lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the District of Columbia or its environs in honor and commemoration of Frederick Douglass.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the Frederick Douglass memorial and gardens shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(c) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—The Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial and gardens. No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial and gardens.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial and gardens (including the maintenance and preservation amount required under section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b)), or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial and gardens under section 10(b) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 1010(b)), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial and gardens, Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b)(1)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr.

FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5331 is a bipartisan bill that was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. Speaker, Frederick Douglass was one of the most prominent leaders of the 19th century abolitionist movement. Born into slavery in eastern Maryland in 1818, Douglass escaped to the North as a young man where he became a world-renowned defender of human rights and eloquent orator, and later a Federal ambassador and advisor to several Presidents. Frederick Douglass was a powerful voice for human rights during the important period of American history, and is still revered today for his contributions against racial injustice.

H.R. 5331 authorizes the Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., a nonprofit organization, in partnership with the National Park Service, to establish a memorial and gardens in the District of Columbia or its environs in honor and commemoration of Frederick Douglass. Although not certain, the preferred site would be in the D.C. area, east of the Anacostia River, where Douglass spent the last 20 years of his life.

The Douglass memorial will comply with the Commemorative Works Act, and no Federal funds may be spent for any expense of the establishment of the memorial and gardens. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5331.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), who is the chief sponsor of this legislation. I am also listed as an original cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5331 authorizes the establishment of a memorial and gardens in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor and commemorate the life and achievements of Frederick Douglass. Frederick Douglass was the Nation's leading 19th century African American spokesman. A gifted writer and speaker, he was a key figure in the abolitionist movement. Because of this historic significance, the National Park Service administers the Frederick Douglass national historic site currently now in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, we are supportive of this measure, and I want to commend again my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois, for his leadership in sponsoring this legislation.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I want to personally thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the ranking member for moving this expeditiously, and I want to join my colleagues in urging the passage of H.R. 5331, which establishes the Frederick Douglass National Memorial Gardens within the District of Columbia.

For years now, many people have asked about the legacy of Frederick Douglass. Certainly it lives on through his family, especially his great great grandson, Frederick Douglass, IV, who I had the pleasure of meeting last week, and it also lives on within each of us because Frederick Douglass bestowed upon us an awesome responsibility to choose the harder right over the easier wrong. He freed himself from slavery and went on to advise President Lincoln, and served as an inspiration to those who yearned to breathe free.

Earlier today, the House passed legislation to appropriate funds for the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library to be built in Springfield, Illinois. I think that President Lincoln would be pleased that we would honor another hero of the common man by passing this bill to establish the Frederick Douglass National Memorial and Gardens.

Like President Lincoln, Frederick Douglass stands as a reminder of a time when our Nation faced its greatest peril. Through the strength of their resolve and the millions of others who had tasted freedom, our Nation survived and flourished. There are still many issues and problems facing us today, but the foundation they built for us stands strong and allows us the opportunity to meet our challenges together.

Frederick Douglass paved the way for us to better understand the true meaning of the statement that all men are created equal. His legacy lives in each of us, and with the memorial gardens we will ensure that his legacy lives among us as well.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for his forethought in bringing this legislation to the floor, and I want to thank him for bringing me into the fold and allowing me to help him cosponsor this legislation. I also want to thank him for his leadership.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me thank the gentleman from American Samoa for yielding me this time. I also want to thank the ranking member of the subcommittee not only for his diligence but also for his sensitivity in helping to move this legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a principal sponsor of this legislation to honor the renowned 19th century abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass with the National Memorial and Gardens in

the Nation's capitol. Without question, Frederick Douglass is an American hero deserving of such honor.

During the course of his remarkable life, Frederick Douglass freed himself from slavery and became internationally renowned for his eloquence in the cause of individual liberty and human rights. Douglass is rightfully regarded as the true father of the civil rights in America and one of profound intellectual thought.

Frederick Douglass published the North Star and Frederick Douglass' Paper, which spread news of the abolitionist movement. His piercing commentary earned him a role as a trusted advisor to President Abraham Lincoln and other American Presidents as the Nation struggled to make good on the promise of emancipation.

Breaking yet another racial barrier, in 1877, Frederick Douglass moved to a house on a hill, Cedar Hill, he called it, in the Anacostia neighborhood of Washington, D.C., where he could look down on the Nation's most historic monuments from the sanctity of his garden.

From his offices in Anacostia in the late 19th century, he published the New National Era, a beacon for a reformed, racially integrated Nation which was to be published, in his words, "in the interest of the colored people of America; not as a separate class, but as a part of the whole people," the American people.

He represented the United States as a foreign diplomat in both Haiti and the Dominican Republic and also served as a member of the Howard University Board of Directors. He resided in Anacostia until his death in 1895, and is remembered by local schoolchildren to this date as the "Sage of Anacostia."

In a speech for which he is perhaps most well-known, Frederick Douglass deplored how little democratic ideals had yet extended to his people. By building a national memorial and gardens to Douglass in the Nation's capitol, in the sight line of the U.S. Capitol, we demonstrate that his voice was heard.

America is not finished fighting for a 4th of July that includes all people. By surrounding the memorial with a beautiful garden, we pay tribute to the contemplative side of the man that fed his public passion. We remember a man who understood rightly the nature of true power. He knew the value of power vested in a "moral majority of one." To quote his contemporary, Thoreau, "And he wielded the power of personal example as his weapon of choice in the greatest moral struggle of modern times."

The outcome of that struggle could be different if not for the looming presence of Douglass, a man who Langston Hughes said quite simply, "is not dead," and we know what he meant. It would be inappropriate to build a passive memorial of silent, motionless stone. Our most fitting tribute to Douglass is a memorial that will include in its presentation the living,

breathing lives grown out of his life, lives fleshing Douglass' dreams of liberty and inspiring others to manifest the personal qualities of Douglass the man: Integrity, courage, passion, a love for liberty and justice, and a commitment to intellectual excellence.

As a passionate defender of the best of American ideals, Frederick Douglass remains a powerful symbol for our times and a good to constant vigilance. Freedom is not free, and we would do well to provide a reminder to our children that, as Douglass would say, struggle, struggle, strife and pain are the prerequisites for change. And if there is no struggle, there can be no progress.

Mr. Speaker, this moment would not be possible if it were not for people like those in the Anacostia Garden Club; my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON); who all were very instrumental in helping to shape this legislation and bring it to the floor. I thank them for joining as original cosponsors.

Also I thank the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT); the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the ranking member; the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), the subcommittee chairman; the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN); and the ranking member, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO) for their help in getting this matter to the floor.

Finally, I urge all my colleagues to join with us in passing this legislation, not just for Anacostia or Frederick Douglass, IV, but for the entire Nation and for the entire world to see.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER).

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this effort to pay tribute to a truly, truly great American, Frederick Douglass.

Frederick Douglass has been an inspiration to me throughout my adult life. Let me say that Frederick Douglass was one of the truly great orators in American history, and I have read so much about him in the past. I, of course, was a speech writer for President Reagan, and when I read about Frederick Douglass and how he moved people and changed history with his passion, with his moral passion, I just could not help but admire him so.

And, of course, he was also a gifted writer, and I am a former journalist, and I certainly admire the fact that we have a great orator and a gifted writer who did what? He helped save America from a moral sin. He helped cleanse America. He was a freedom fighter. He was a human rights advocate when the freedom fighters and the human rights advocates needed to work on the United States of America because we needed cleansing from our horrible institution of slavery.

So I am happy to join in this tribute to Frederick Douglass.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining on this side of the aisle?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), and I also do want to thank the gentleman from Illinois for his most eloquent statement about this great American leader.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from American Samoa for yielding me this time and for his work in facilitating this bill to the floor so soon after it was introduced. I also thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), who has worked with me on similar bills and without whom this bill would certainly not be here so promptly.

I am particularly indebted to my good friends, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), whose leadership has been central to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, on any list of the 10 greatest Americans of all time Frederick Douglass' name would probably appear. A man of multiple talents and great principle.

Of course, he is known for many on the one hand as the great abolitionist. That is his national-international reputation. Those of us in the District of Columbia call him the Sage of Anacostia, Anacostia and southeast Washington. This much seems clear: Frederick Douglass was the most important black man of the 19th century, just as Martin Luther King is surely the most important black man of the 20th century.

There are two important differences, though. First, a memorial for Martin Luther King, Jr. is about to come forward on the mall. We are very close to that now. A mall site has been approved, the memorial itself has been approved, yet there is none for Douglass anywhere in the Nation's capitol.

And, secondly, we do not seek a place for Douglass on the mall. To be sure, Douglass deserves a national memorial wherever the greats are sited, but there has been great sensitivity in thinking through where this memorial should sit.

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I thank the original cosponsors with whom I have cosponsored this bill, because, in a very real sense, Douglass belongs with us in the District of Columbia.

Now, the National Park Service maintains a very interesting, wonderfully educational home, the home he called Cedar Hill in Southeast, in Anacostia. If Members have not been there, it is a place you must not avoid. They have set that home up exactly as Douglass left it. It is a great and wonderful

mansion that he purchased in historic Anacostia.

It is also in historic Anacostia where the memorial itself belongs, not on the overcrowded mall where with all our hubris we all seek to crowd but in Anacostia, in Southeast, where Douglass lived, where he wrote, and from where he often rode on horseback and even walked to Capitol Hill. He held every conceivable position in the District, U.S. marshal, board of Howard University, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. He was a man for all seasons and all nations and he was a man of the District of Columbia. To be sure, a national and international hero and diplomat, but above all, a man of this town.

So it stands to reason that it would be a local group in Anacostia who wishes to raise the funds, working with the National Park Service, for this memorial, of course, with no funds to come from the United States Government.

One of the most appealing aspects of the notion of this memorial is that it is a memorial and gardens, and the sponsor is the Frederick Douglass Gardens. What a wonderful idea, an idea that did not come from us but from the community which has thought about Douglass and his life, how he lived that life, close to the city, close to nature. Supporters, of course, include not only the Frederick Douglass Institute, Frederick Douglass, IV himself, a man who looks strikingly like his great great grandfather, I might add, but also the Anacostia Historical Society and the Anacostia Garden Club; residents of the District of Columbia who studied his life and try to live by his principles.

The preferred site is even more wonderful. Again, it is not some grand site in the middle of the most important part of the memorial, though heaven knows Douglass would deserve such a site were it appropriate in our sight, but it would be, we hope, on Poplar Point.

Where is Poplar Point? Poplar Point is a discarded site where the Architect of the Capitol maintained his greenhouse. There is nothing there now. We have moved the greenhouse. We would like to reclaim it and integrate it as a memorial grove to be kept by the Park Service with some appropriate memorial to the great Frederick Douglass in the gardens, gardens so that people can come not just to watch whatever we put there but to think about his life, to think about where he lived, to think about what Douglass stood for.

I do believe this is the way to do a memorial, Mr. Speaker, at least for this man. It is, as well, a way to spread out the memorials to other historic parts of the District. We all somehow see ourselves close to the Capitol, waving to history. You cannot do it. You cannot fill it up with ourselves. You cannot fill it up with our favorite heroes. Yet much of the District is historic. Not far from the Capitol is where the great historic figures like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln

spent their time, not in this plot of land but in the wonderful plots surrounding the District. That is where Douglass belongs. That is where we want a memorial to him, in another historic part of the District, historic old Anacostia.

We hope it will prove a perfect precedent for memorials for other great men and women. This was a perfect idea. I thank the original cosponsors, and I thank my own constituents here in Washington for giving us an idea that I hope will be repeated to honor great men and women like Frederick Douglass.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia for an excellent presentation concerning her support of this legislation. Again I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

I am also honored to be a part of honoring this great American. If I may be a wee bit political, the gentleman from California tells me he was one of the founders of the Republican Party.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5331.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 366) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 366

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 except with the consent of the owner thereof.

“(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 pur-

pose 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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 366 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, S. 366 authorizes the Secretary to coordinate trail activities and programs with the Government of Mexico as well as Mexican nongovernmental organizations and academic institutions.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, or the Royal Road of the Interior, covers more than 400 miles from El Paso, Texas to San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico. The trail was established as a trade route by Native Americans more than 300 years ago and played an important role in the exploration, settlement and economic development of a large section of the American Southwest.

The 103rd Congress commissioned a study of the trail to determine whether or not it met the criteria to be included as part of the National Historic Trails System. The study was completed in 1997 and concluded that such a designation would be appropriate. The final step in this process is the adoption of this legislation now before us today.

The discussion of this trail may seem familiar to some Members. That is because the House has already passed H.R. 2271, sponsored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), legislation to complete the designation of this historic trail. However, at the last minute an amendment to the gentleman from Texas' bill was forced through that significantly weakened the bill and created controversy over what had been a noncontroversial piece of legislation to begin with.