

the many chairmanships that he had, especially the chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. I feel great empathy for anybody who was chairman of that committee as long as he was.

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. 4275, 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.

#### ACQUISITION OF THE HUNT HOUSE IN WATERLOO, NEW YORK

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1910) to amend the Act establishing Women's Rights National Historical Park to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title in fee simple to the Hunt House located in Waterloo, New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1910

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

##### SECTION. 1. ACQUISITION OF HUNT HOUSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1601(d) of Public Law 96-607 (94 Stat. 3547; 16 U.S.C. 4101l(d)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting a period after “park”; and  
(B) by striking the remainder of the sentence; and

(2) by striking the last sentence.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 1601(c)(8) of Public Law 96-607 (94 Stat. 3547; 16 U.S.C. 4101l(c)(8)) is amended by striking “Williams” and inserting “Main”.

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

S. 1910, sponsored by Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN from New York, authorizes fee simple acquisition of a dwelling called the Hunt House in the Women's Rights National Historical Park located in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York.

□ 1630

Companion legislation has been introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS), our good friend.

The Women's Rights National Historical Park was designated in 1980 and commemorates and interprets women's struggles for equal rights which began in these locations in 1848. The histor-

ical park consists of nine different sites, including the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the former Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and the Hunt House. However, when the law designating the historical park was passed, it contained a provision that prevented the Federal Government from acquiring these three structures by fee simple title.

This bill removes the provision, thereby clearing the way for the Federal Government to purchase this important site for this historical park.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1910 is a non-controversial bill introduced by Senator MOYNIHAN, which passed the Senate in April of this year.

The legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire full title to the Hunt House in Waterloo, New York, for management as part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. Hunt House is already within the boundaries of the park, but the park's enabling legislation restricted the Secretary to acquiring less than full title. S. 1910 would lift that restriction and correct that error.

Hunt House is currently owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The trust intends to donate the house to the National Park Service. The National Park Service supports this acquisition, and we support it as well.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS).

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, as someone I look to for guidance and advice on a number of resource pieces of legislation that come through his committee. Also, I want to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the Committee on Resources chairman, and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member, for their hard work in bringing this important measure to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1910, a bill identical to the legislation I introduced last year, H.R. 3404, is a technical bill with enormous historic significance.

In a letter to John Adams, Thomas Jefferson wrote that “a morsel of genuine history is a thing so rare as to be always valuable.”

In my congressional district, such a morsel of genuine history exists today, the Hunt House, birthplace of the wom-

en's rights movement. And its value to my community is measured by its significant contribution to American history, because the coming together of people and events behind the distinctive white pillars of this Federal style brick home forever changed American society.

On July 9, 1848, Jane and Richard Hunt hosted a tea at their home at 401 East Main Street in Waterloo, New York; and like another famous tea party, held 75 years earlier, this meeting sparked a new revolution for liberty and human rights.

It was at this gathering that Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, her sister Martha Wright, and Mary Ann M'Clintock planned the Nation's first women's rights convention.

Following this historic meeting, several of these women drafted the Declaration of Sentiments which was presented at the women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19 and 20 in 1848.

Even before this seminal meeting, Quakers Richard and Jane Hunt were active reformers and abolitionists. Their holdings included the M'Clintock Home and Drug Store, where in-laws harbored fugitive slaves and hosted famous speakers, such as Frederick Douglass; and their home and business were likely stops in the underground railroad.

The Hunts' contributions to their community were tremendous, creating opportunity and fostering human rights. Richard Hunt provided educational opportunity by founding an academy at Waterloo in 1844 and actively worked for abolitionist causes.

The Hunt family network and personal wealth supported reform efforts throughout upstate New York, including the 1848 Seneca Falls women's rights convention.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation simply ensures that a valuable piece of history will be available and accessible to future generations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire without restriction the Hunt House as part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park.

When the Women's Right National Historical Park was established, the Hunt House was in private ownership and not open for public tours or special events. However, in 1999 the property was put up for sale.

The Trust for Public Land and the National Trust for Historical Preservation worked together and purchased the Hunt House to ensure that the property would be available for public use and enjoyment.

Currently, the National Trust for Historical Preservation is leasing the Hunt House to the Women's Rights National Historical Park for \$1 a year. Their intent in acquiring the property was to hold it until such time as the National Park Service had the authority to acquire a fee simple title to the

property and open it to the public as part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park.

The changes made by this bill are necessary and essentially technical in nature due to the number of errors that have been made over the years in amending Public Law 96-607.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill and support the preservation of American history.

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. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1910.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2833) to establish the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2833

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Act of 2000".

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this Act:

(1) **HERITAGE AREA.**—The term "Heritage Area" means the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area established in section 3.

(2) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The term "management entity" shall mean the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Board of Directors referred to section 3(c).

(3) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term "management plan" shall mean the management plan for the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Certain events that led to the establishment of the Yuma Crossing as a natural crossing place on the Colorado River and to its development as an important landmark in America's westward expansion during the mid-19th century are of national historic and cultural significance in terms of their contribution to the development of the new United States of America.

(2) It is in the national interest to promote, preserve, and protect physical remnants of a community with almost 500 years of recorded history which has outstanding cultural, historic, and architectural value for the education and benefit of present and future generations.

(3) The designation of the Yuma Crossing as a national heritage area would preserve Yuma's history and provide related educational opportunities, provide recreational opportunities, preserve natural resources, and improve the city and county of Yuma's ability to serve visitors and enhance the local economy through the completion of the major projects identified within the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area.

(4) The Department of the Interior is responsible for protecting the Nation's cultural and historic resources. There are significant examples of these resources within the Yuma region to merit the involvement of the Federal Government in developing programs and projects, in cooperation with the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area and other local and governmental bodies, to adequately conserve, protect, and interpret this heritage for future generations while providing opportunities for education, revitalization, and economic development.

(5) The city of Yuma, the Arizona State Parks Board, agencies of the Federal Government, corporate entities, and citizens have completed a study and master plan for the Yuma Crossing to determine the extent of its historic resources, preserve and interpret these historic resources, and assess the opportunities available to enhance the cultural experience for region's visitors and residents.

(6) The Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Board of Directors would be an appropriate management entity for a heritage area established in the region.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The objectives of the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area are as follows:

(1) To recognize the role of the Yuma Crossing in the development of the United States, with particular emphasis on the roll of the crossing as an important landmark in the westward expansion during the mid-19th century.

(2) To promote, interpret, and develop the physical and recreational resources of the communities surrounding the Yuma Crossing, which has almost 500 years of recorded history and outstanding cultural, historic, and architectural assets, for the education and benefit of present and future generations.

(3) To foster a close working relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, and the local communities in the Yuma community and empower the community to conserve its heritage while continuing to pursue economic opportunities.

(4) To provide recreational opportunities for visitors to the Yuma Crossing and preserve natural resources within the Heritage Area.

(5) To improve the Yuma region's ability to serve visitors and enhance the local economy through the completion of the major projects identified within the Heritage Area.

#### SEC. 3. YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Heritage Area shall be comprised of those portions of the Yuma region totaling approximately 21 square miles, encompassing over 150 identified historic, geologic, and cultural resources, and bounded—

(1) on the west, by the Colorado River (including the crossing point of the Army of the West);

(2) on the east, by Avenue 7E;

(3) on the north, by the Colorado River; and

(4) on the south, by the 12th Street alignment.

(c) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The management entity for the Heritage Area shall be the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Board of Directors which shall include representatives from a broad cross-section of the individuals, agencies, organizations, and governments that were involved in the planning and development of the Heritage Area before the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 4. COMPACT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a compact with the management entity.

(b) **COMPONENTS OF COMPACT.**—The compact shall include information relating to the objectives and management of the Heritage Area, including each of the following:

(1) A discussion of the goals and objects of the Heritage Area.

(2) An explanation of the proposed approach to conservation and interpretation of the Heritage Area.

(3) A general outline of the protection measures to which the management entity commits.

#### SEC. 5. AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) **AUTHORITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The management entity may, for purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, use funds made available through this Act for the following:

(1) To make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, States and their political subdivisions, private organizations, or any person.

(2) To hire and compensate staff.

(3) To enter into contracts for goods and services.

(b) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Taking into consideration existing State, county, and local plans, the management entity shall develop a management plan for the Heritage Area.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The management plan required by this subsection shall include—

(A) comprehensive recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area;

(B) actions to be undertaken by units of government and private organizations to protect the resources of the Heritage Area;

(C) a list of specific existing and potential sources of funding to protect, manage, and develop the Heritage Area;

(D) an inventory of the resources contained in the Heritage Area, including a list of any property in the Heritage Area that is related to the themes of the Heritage Area and that should be preserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained because of its natural, cultural, historic, recreational, or scenic significance;

(E) a recommendation of policies for resource management which considers and details application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements to protect the historical, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the Heritage Area in a manner consistent with supporting appropriate and compatible economic viability;

(F) a program for implementation of the management plan by the management entity, including plans for restoration and construction, and specific commitments of the identified partners for the first 5 years of operation;

(G) an analysis of ways in which local, State, and Federal programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this Act; and

(H) an interpretation plan for the Heritage Area.

(3) **SUBMISSION TO SECRETARY.**—The management entity shall submit the management plan to the Secretary for approval not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act. If a management plan is not submitted to the Secretary as required within the specified time, the Heritage Area shall no longer qualify for Federal funding.

(c) **DUTIES OF MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—In addition to its duties under subsection (b), the management entity shall—