

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

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.

Now that cooler heads have prevailed, Mr. Speaker, we are forced to consider the Senate-passed companion version of this legislation as a means of undoing the damage that was done to the gentleman from Texas' bill. This is good legislation, Mr. Speaker. It is unfortunate that my friends in the majority's insistence on a pointless amendment to the House bill has resulted in delaying its enactment.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill. I want to thank my good friend from Utah, the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, for pushing for this legislation to be brought to the floor.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 366.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NORTHERN COLORADO WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4389) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain water distribution facilities to the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4389

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

#### SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CONTRACT.—The term “contract” means the contract between the United States and the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District providing for the construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, dated July 5, 1938 (including any amendments and supplements).

(2) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) TRANSFERRED WATER DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES.—The term “transferred water distribution facilities” means the North Poudre Supply Canal and Diversion Works, also known as the Munroe Gravity Canal, the Charles Hansen (Supply) Canal and Windsor Extension, and the Dixon Feeder Canal, all of which are facilities of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project located in Larimer County, Colorado.

#### SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF TRANSFERRED WATER DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with all applicable law, convey to the District all right, title, and interest in and to the transferred water distribution facilities.

(b) SALE PRICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept \$150,315 as payment from the District and \$1,798,200 as payment from the power customers under the terms specified in this section, as consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a). Out of the receipts from the sale of power from the Loveland Area Projects collected by the Western Area Power Administration and deposited into the Reclamation fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2001, \$1,798,200 shall be treated as full and complete payment by the power customers of such consideration and repayment by the power customers of all aid to irrigation associated with the facilities conveyed under subsection (a).

(2) NO EFFECT ON OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS.—Except as expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act affects or modifies the obligations and rights of the District under the contract.

(3) PAYMENTS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the District shall continue to

make such payments as are required under the contract.

(c) CREDIT TOWARD PROJECT REPAYMENT.—Upon payment by the District of the amount authorized to be accepted from the District under subsection (b)(1), the amount paid shall be credited toward repayment of capital costs of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project in an amount equal to the associated undiscounted obligation for repayment of the capital costs.

#### SEC. 3. LIABILITY.

Except as otherwise provided by law, effective on the date of conveyance of the transferred water distribution facilities under this Act, the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence based on any prior ownership or operation by the United States of the conveyed property.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA) 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. 4389 transfers a small component of a much larger project. The larger overall project was built from 1938 to 1957 and called the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The water is used primarily to help irrigate 615,000 acres of northeastern Colorado farmland.

The proposed legislation will divest the Bureau of Reclamation of responsibility for future management, liability and replacement of the North Poudre Supply Canal and Diversion Works, the Charles Hansen Supply Canal and Windsor Extension, and the Dixon Feeder Canal.

An agreement on the sale price has been worked out between the District, the Bureau of Reclamation and Western Area Power Administration for the facilities to be conveyed under this act.

I urge an aye vote on this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I will not oppose the provisions of this bill. I ask that my colleagues support this legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, while I will not oppose H.R. 4389, I will note that this project transfer bill does not in my view represent good stewardship of a valuable Federal asset. The bill is full of generalities, and the United States and taxpayer-owners get practically nothing out of this deal. No environmental benefits will result from this transfer, and public involvement opportunities are minimal. My formal views on H.R. 4389 are set forth in the Committee Report accompanying the bill.

The bill mandates conveyance without first allowing the Secretary to determine whether such a conveyance is in the public interest. The bill should, instead simply authorize the conveyance so the Secretary can make such a determination.