

health and environmental safety of all Americans by simplifying the process by which industries implement more technologically advanced methods of research into their product safety testing protocols. We must ensure that as we enter the 21st century the Federal Government is working efficiently to incorporate scientific progress into product safety tests and not solely relying on antiquated and inhumane animal tests to safeguard human health. With this in mind, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me by supporting H.R. 4281.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4281, 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to establish, wherever feasible, guidelines, recommendations, and regulations that promote the regulatory acceptance of new or revised scientifically valid toxicological tests that protect human and animal health and the environment while reducing, refining, or replacing animal tests and ensuring human safety and product effectiveness."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK ACT OF 2000

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5225) to revise the boundaries of the Richmond National Battlefield Park based on the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and the National Park Service and to encourage cooperative management, protection, and interpretation of the resources associated with the Civil War and the Civil War battles in and around the city of Richmond Virginia, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5225

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 "Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) BATTLEFIELD PARK.—The term "battlefield park" means the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

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

(1) In the Act of March 2, 1936 (Chapter 113; 49 Stat. 1155; 16 U.S.C. 423j), Congress authorized the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, and the boundaries of the battlefield park were established to permit the inclusion of all military battle-

field areas related to the battles fought during the Civil War in the vicinity of the city of Richmond, Virginia. The battlefield park originally included the area then known as the Richmond Battlefield State Park.

(2) The total acreage identified in 1936 for consideration for inclusion in the battlefield park consisted of approximately 225,000 acres in and around the city of Richmond. A study undertaken by the congressionally authorized Civil War Sites Advisory Committee determined that of these 225,000 acres, the historically significant areas relating to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond encompass approximately 38,000 acres.

(3) In a 1996 general management plan, the National Park Service identified approximately 7,121 acres in and around the city of Richmond that satisfy the National Park Service criteria of significance, integrity, feasibility, and suitability for inclusion in the battlefield park. The National Park Service later identified an additional 186 acres for inclusion in the battlefield park.

(4) There is a national interest in protecting and preserving sites of historical significance associated with the Civil War and the city of Richmond.

(5) The Commonwealth of Virginia and its local units of government have authority to prevent or minimize adverse uses of these historic resources and can play a significant role in the protection of the historic resources related to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond.

(6) The preservation of the New Market Heights Battlefield in the vicinity of the city of Richmond is an important aspect of American history that can be interpreted to the public. The Battle of New Market Heights represents a premier landmark in black military history as 14 black Union soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of their valor during the battle. According to National Park Service historians, the sacrifices of the United States Colored Troops in this battle helped to ensure the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to abolish slavery.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to revise the boundaries for the Richmond National Battlefield Park based on the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and the National Park Service; and

(2) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to work in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the city of Richmond, other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, other public entities, and the private sector in the management, protection, and interpretation of the resources associated with the Civil War and the Civil War battles in and around the city of Richmond, Virginia.

SEC. 3. RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK; BOUNDARIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—For the purpose of protecting, managing, and interpreting the resources associated with the Civil War battles in and around the city of Richmond, Virginia, there is established the Richmond National Battlefield Park consisting of approximately 7,307 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Richmond National Battlefield Park Boundary Revision", numbered 367N.E.F.A.80026A, and dated September 2000. The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make minor adjustments in the boundaries of the battlefield park consistent with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c)).

SEC. 4. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of the battlefield park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. In acquiring lands and interests in lands under this Act, the Secretary shall acquire the minimum interest necessary to achieve the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR PRIVATE LANDS.—Privately owned lands or interests in lands may be acquired under this Act only with the consent of the owner.

(b) EASEMENTS.—

(1) OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary may acquire an easement on property outside the boundaries of the battlefield park and around the city of Richmond, with the consent of the owner, if the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary to protect core Civil War resources as identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee. Upon acquisition of the easement, the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the battlefield park to include the property subject to the easement.

(2) INSIDE BOUNDARIES.—To the extent practicable, and if preferred by a willing landowner, the Secretary shall use permanent conservation easements to acquire interests in land in lieu of acquiring land in fee simple and thereby removing land from non-Federal ownership.

(c) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may acquire the Tredegar Iron Works buildings and associated land in the city of Richmond for use as a visitor center for the battlefield park.

SEC. 5. PARK ADMINISTRATION.

(a) APPLICABLE LAWS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the battlefield park in accordance with this Act and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et. seq.).

(b) NEW MARKET HEIGHTS BATTLEFIELD.—The Secretary shall provide for the establishment of a monument or memorial suitable to honor the 14 Medal of Honor recipients from the United States Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of New Market Heights. The Secretary shall include the Battle of New Market Heights and the role of black Union soldiers in the battle in historical interpretations provided to the public at the battlefield park.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions (including the city of Richmond), private property owners, and other members of the private sector to develop mechanisms to protect and interpret the historical resources within the battlefield park in a manner that would allow for continued private ownership and use where compatible with the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions, nonprofit entities, and private property owners for the development of comprehensive plans, land use guidelines, special studies, and other activities that are consistent with the identification, protection, interpretation, and commemoration of historically significant Civil War resources located inside and outside of the boundaries of the battlefield park. The technical assistance does not authorize the Secretary to own or manage any of the resources outside the battlefield park boundaries.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.

The Act of March 2, 1936 (Chapter 113; 16 U.S.C. 423j-423l) is repealed.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5225, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), chairman of the Committee on Commerce, revises the boundaries of the Richmond National Battlefield Park. These revisions are based on the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and the National Park Service. The bill also encourages cooperative management, protection and interpretation of the resources associated with the Civil War and the Civil War battles in and around the city of Richmond, Virginia.

The boundary revision would establish the Richmond National Battlefield Park to include approximately 7,300 acres. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land within the boundaries of the new park, but only from willing sellers. This bill also specifies that, to the extent practicable, the Secretary will purchase permanent conservation easements in lieu of outright land acquisitions.

H.R. 5225 also directs the Secretary to provide for the establishment of a suitable monument or memorial to honor the 14 Medal of Honor recipients from the United States Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of New Market Heights.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important piece of legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5225 with an amendment.

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. Speaker, H.R. 5225 would revise the boundaries of the Richmond National Battlefield Park in Virginia to include important resources related to the Civil War battles in and around the city of Richmond, Virginia.

The park was established in 1936 to preserve and commemorate several Civil War battles that took place as part of the capture of the Confederate capital. However, several important sites and resources are not currently within the park boundaries. H.R. 5225 would correct the situation and provides a means to protect and interpret additional Civil War resources. In addition, the bill provides recognition for the New Market Heights Battlefield where 14 Medals of Honor were awarded to African Americans. This is a fitting tribute to the extraordinary bravery that was exhibited there.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5225 has the support of the administration and the local community. We support it as well and urge its adoption by the House.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), who represents the great city of Richmond, Virginia, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5225, the Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000. This legislation, as has been pointed out, has the support of the National Park Service; it has the support of the local boards of supervisors and the Henrico County NAACP.

As the proud holder of the congressional district with the most Civil War battlefields, I am particularly sensitive to the role these sites play in our Nation's history.

Driving through the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia is, quite literally, a tour of the land which contained the bloodiest fighting during the most tumultuous time in our Nation's history.

As I travel the seventh district, I pass Brandy Station, the site of the largest cavalry battle of the war; Cold Harbor and the Wilderness, which held some of the most ferocious fighting; and the Tredegar Iron Works, which served as the arsenal of the Confederacy.

Not surprisingly, with these important sites so close to privately owned land, there is a great deal of tension between those wanting to preserve these important sites and those wanting to use their own land as they see fit.

Today, with the passage of this legislation, we take a great step towards protecting the rights of the landowners and preserving these Civil War sites for future generations.

For many years, citizens in and around the city of Richmond have lived in the shadow of the Richmond Battlefield Park. Since 1936, when the battlefield park was created, the boundary of the park has encompassed 225,000 acres, including a good portion of the city of Richmond.

Property owners inside the park boundary have lived with the knowledge that the National Park Service possesses condemnation authority over their land, though I must say they have never used it. At any time, the National Park Service might purchase land without the consent of the property owners. Today, we put an end to the landowners' fears that the Park Service may take their land for use by the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

First and foremost, this legislation accomplishes the long-time goal of repealing the National Park Service's

condemnation authority within the park. Landowners no longer have to worry about losing their property to the Federal Government.

The bill also allows the use of Federal funds to buy battlefield land for the park from willing sellers. Only those wanting to sell their product to the National Park Service may do so.

Landowners also have the option of allowing the National Park Service easements on their property for use in historic interpretation instead of the outright sale of land. This is a win for private landowners, the Park Service, and preservationists.

Next, the legislation restricts the acreage the battlefield park can acquire to specific, more limited tracts of land. This legislation limits the battlefield park to approximately 7,300 acres, which includes only the most significant and historic land.

The Richmond National Battlefield Park Act also addresses two very important historic landmarks, the Tredegar Ironworks and the New Market Heights Battlefield.

The act authorizes the use of the Tredegar Ironworks as the park's main visitor center. The Tredegar Ironworks, located on the bank of the James River, was the only page foundry and rolling mill in the South.

The legislation authorizes the Park Service to use this facility to help visitors better understand the battlefields around Richmond and their impact on the Civil War.

Lastly, this legislation emphasizes the importance of the Battle of New Market Heights as a premier landmark in black military history. Many African American soldiers fought bravely and selflessly during the Civil War. However, very few were officially recognized for valor during that war. Indeed, black soldiers received only 16 Medals of Honor during the Civil War. Fourteen of those were awarded for valor at New Market Heights.

The importance of New Market Heights should not be underestimated, and this legislation reflects upon the importance of the battle.

The act also directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the establishment of a monument to honor the 14 black Medal of Honor winners at New Market Heights. While this legislation does not specifically state that this monument be located at New Market Heights, it is the intent of Congress that this monument be located there.

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It is appropriate for Congress to take this action. While it has taken a long time, the bravery and sacrifice of these soldiers must be honored.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for their help with this legislation. Four years ago we came very close to passing similar legislation. Always a man of his word, in 1996

the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) promised me that he would revisit the issue, and I am grateful for his help today.

Lastly, I would like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and his staff for their hard work on this legislation. This is bipartisan common sense legislation which will have a positive impact on Richmond. My colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), shares a great deal of the credit for the passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), who also has worked with the Committee on Resources and played a key role on this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), in support of this important measure which reauthorizes the boundaries for the Richmond National Battlefield Park and establishes a memorial to honor the 14 black Union soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor for their valor during the battle of New Market Heights.

Let me share with my colleagues just for a moment the story behind the battle of New Market Heights. During the Civil War, on September 29, 1864, near Richmond, Virginia, Union forces attacked an important and heavily fortified Confederate position on a low ridge overlooking flat open terrain. It was on this particular day at New Market Heights that history would be made.

Soldiers then referred to as U.S. colored troops would assault the Confederate position, suffer extreme losses, and have 14 of their members receive Medals of Honor for their bravery in action. It is significant that only two more army medals were awarded to African Americans during the balance of the Civil War, and no other battle in the entire war generated 14 Medal of Honor designees.

Until recently, the story of these valiant 14 African-American soldiers was scarcely remembered or retold, even though some have described this battle to be one of the Nation's most forgotten historic sites. With the assistance of my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), this legislation will provide appropriate recognition of these 14 men and will ensure that the battle of New Market Heights will be recognized for its historic significance.

This legislation is also important because it responds to the concerns of nearby landowners who have worried about the possibility of having their land taken by the Richmond National Battlefield Park. For too long the park has had the ability to use the power of eminent domain to take property without the consent of landowners. This bill recognizes those concerns and re-

moves the cloud of uncertainty and concern of residents near the battlefield by prohibiting the acquisition of land without the consent of landowners.

Furthermore, the bill responds to other concerns that the technical boundaries of the park cover a lot more land than is necessary. The bill significantly reduces the area designated for potential use by the park to cover only that land which has been determined to have historic significance.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5225 responds to the concerns of landowners in Henrico County, Virginia, and focuses the resources of the National Park Service on the truly historically significant sites, and it gives proper recognition to the valiant African-American soldiers at New Market Heights. I, therefore, join my colleague from Virginia, with whom I have worked in a bipartisan manner on this bill, in support of the bill, and I urge its immediate passage.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just to say that it is altogether fitting and proper that this legislation today is offered by the gentleman from Richmond, Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), and this is certainly worthwhile and I urge its unanimous passage.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. 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 California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5225, 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5225, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

RENAMING NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 3201) to rename the National Museum of American Art.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3201

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

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Museum of American Art, as designated under section 1 of Public Law 96-441 (20 U.S.C. 71 note), shall be known as the "Smithsonian American Art Museum".

(b) REFERENCES IN LAW.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, or paper to the National Museum of American Art shall be considered to be a reference to the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 1 shall take effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I do want to thank my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), for his willingness to assist us in moving these pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 3201 has its House counterpart authored by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). This is an interesting bill. It is "what is in a name." We currently have the National Museum of American Art, and we are going to rename that National Museum of American Art not for the first time.

In 1906, this Museum of American Art was called the National Gallery of Art. But in 1937, they built a building, which most of us now know is separate, and that name was given to that separate building, the National Gallery of Art.

The National Museum of American Art is confused with a number of other museums because of the national museum connotation. So this piece of legislation will once again rename this museum so that it will never be mistaken again. The new name is the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, to state that we have no objection to this legislation and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the author of this piece of legislation on the House side.

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

Mr. Speaker, myself, along with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), serve as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. We have, together, sponsored the legislation that is the House bill, and, of course, it parallels the Senate bill which we are working on today.