

this is the way that it should be handled and it is the way. It is being handled on a bipartisan basis. As our colleagues in here can see, both Democrats and Republicans from Colorado and Wyoming and Alaska and Texas, we all got together to make this thing work. As much as I am proud of this and the compromise that we were able to engineer, I also want to again publicly knowledge the gentleman from Utah for his contributions and his leadership, frankly, to put together this team, this coalition to make this a successful bill.

Now I know that our colleague, Senator CAMPBELL, is anxiously awaiting to carry this bill through the Senate. He will do a terrific job, and we can all leave these Chambers very, very proud of this accomplishment. Thousands of generations to come will look back at the Colorado canyons and say, boy, whoever did that made a good decision.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the great State of Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) for yielding me this time and a special thanks to my colleague to the West, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), for working diligently to make sure that this bill became a reality. This has been a real joint effort with the Colorado delegation. This bill is a very meaningful bill to the residents of Colorado. I just want to add my public thanks. It has been great.

Let me talk for a minute about what Black Ridge looks like, because I hiked Black Ridge last summer and was really stunned to see the sublime natural beauty. It is really some of the finest of Colorado's canyon country. Every year, thousands of hikers, hunters, and rafters enjoy the wild canyons, abundant wildlife, and the quiet float down the Colorado River. I have always steadfastly supported the strongest possible protections for the Black Ridge Canyons because they are an outstanding national example of deep sliprock canyons.

The area consists of three major canyon systems, innumerable spires and pinnacles, and the second greatest concentration of natural arches in the Southwest, second only to the beautiful arches, of course, in our neighbor to the West of Utah. Additionally, the Black Ridge Canyons' perennial streams and rich riparian vegetation provide critical wildlife habitat for a variety of species, including bighorn sheep, mountain lions, and bald eagles.

One of the critical reasons that we need to preserve Black Ridge as wilderness now is because of the impinging growth that we are seeing in Western Colorado. What struck me was, just a stone's throw away from Black Ridge, neighbors walk their dogs, people ride their bikes, and everyone is enjoying the beautiful natural beauty of Western Colorado. But if we do not act now,

and why I am so glad my colleague to the west has brought this legislation forward now, we run the risk of having humanity overwhelm these beautiful natural canyons.

The thing that strikes me and the thing I think about a lot, while we have these growth pressures in Colorado and throughout the western United States, we also have many, many areas that still deserve wilderness protection in the West. Not every natural area, not every Federal land deserves protection; but there are many areas with unique wilderness characteristics like Black Ridge which still exist. That is why I was pleased last year when I announced the Colorado Wilderness Act, H.R. 829, to include Black Ridge and 48 other areas in Colorado as unique and deserving wilderness characteristics.

The lands on both sides of the Colorado River in the proposed national conservation area and the river itself as it goes through contain a wide array of unique natural features that deserve increased protection. The combination of the national conservation area and wilderness is appropriate in this bill, and I am pleased to see that H.R. 4275 includes the Colorado River and all lands within the 100-year flood plain to be managed as if they were in the NCA. I think it is critical that the river and sensitive riparian areas are managed in a manner that provides the utmost protection for this sensitive and heavily used area.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to see that the areas in Utah that are contiguous to this are also preserved in the bill.

I sincerely hope, in conclusion, that passage of this bill is the first step in a concentrated, unified effort of the delegation to protect all of the lands in Colorado which deserve wilderness protection.

This picture next to me is not the area we are talking about today, but it is the beautiful Gunnison Gorge Wilderness Study Area that is also included in my legislation. There are 47 other areas besides Black Ridge and Gunnison Gorge which we have in Colorado. While today's legislation provides protection for really the crown jewel of my wilderness bill, there are 48 other areas, beautiful canyons, many of them, that need and deserve protection. I urge Congress to act now. If we pass just one, two or even three of these areas every year, my 6-year-old daughter will be a grandmother by the time we protect all of these lands. More importantly and urgently, the growth that we are seeing in the West will begin to impinge on these critical areas.

Again, I thank my colleague. I think this is a critical step, and I thank him for all of the work he is doing for wilderness preservation in Colorado.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I wanted to echo the comments of my colleague from Colorado

and also acknowledge that I am eager to work with the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) and the rest of the Colorado delegation as we continue to decide with the input of the local people that the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) has spoken so eloquently about how we might preserve and protect these lands for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of the 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 appreciate the great work that has gone into this by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) and our other colleagues from Colorado. It is an excellent piece of legislation.

It is a great privilege to have in our company Lou Stokes from Ohio, a man that we all have such great respect for and have served with in various positions. I do not know if people realize 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. 4101(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. 4101(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 historical 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. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, S. 1910 is a noncontroversial 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 women'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 Historic 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: