

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.

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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:

(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—

(1) give priority to implementing actions set forth in the compact and management plan, including steps to assist units of government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in preserving the Heritage Area;

(2) assist units of government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations with—

(A) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the Heritage Area;

(B) developing recreational resources in the Heritage Area;

(C) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the natural, historical, and architectural resources and sites in the Heritage Area;

(D) restoring any historic building relating to the themes of the Heritage Area; and

(E) ensuring that clear, consistent, and environmentally appropriate signs identifying access points and sites of interest are put in place throughout the Heritage Area;

(3) encourage, by appropriate means, economic viability in the Heritage Area consistent with the goals of the management plan;

(4) encourage local governments to adopt land use policies consistent with the management of the Heritage Area and the goals of the management plan;

(5) consider the interests of diverse governmental, business, and nonprofit groups within the Heritage Area;

(6) conduct public meetings at least quarterly regarding the implementation of the management plan; and

(7) for any year in which Federal funds have been received under this Act, make available for audit all records pertaining to the expenditure of such funds and any matching funds, and require, for all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organizations make available for audit all records pertaining to the expenditure of such funds.

(d) **PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.**—The management entity may not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property or an interest in real property. Nothing in this Act shall preclude any management entity from using Federal funds from other sources for their permitted purposes.

(e) **SPENDING FOR NON-FEDERALLY OWNED PROPERTY.**—The management entity may spend Federal funds directly on non-federally owned property to further the purposes of this Act, especially in assisting units of government in appropriate treatment of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

SEC. 6. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide technical and financial assistance to the management entity to develop and implement the management plan. In assisting the management entity, the Secretary shall give priority to actions that in general assist in—

(1) conserving the significant natural, historic, and cultural resources which support the themes of the Heritage Area; and

(2) providing educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with resources and associated values of the Heritage Area.

(b) **APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Board of Directors, shall approve or disapprove the management plan submitted under this Act

not later than 90 days after receiving such management plan.

(c) **ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves a submitted compact or management plan, the Secretary shall advise the management entity in writing of the reasons therefor and shall make recommendations for revisions in the management plan. The Secretary shall approve or disapprove a proposed revision within 90 days after the date it is submitted.

(d) **APPROVING AMENDMENTS.**—The Secretary shall review substantial amendments to the management plan for the Heritage Area. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may not be expended to implement the changes made by such amendments until the Secretary approves the amendments.

(e) **DOCUMENTATION.**—Subject to the availability of funds, the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record shall conduct those studies necessary to document the cultural, historic, architectural, and natural resources of the Heritage Area.

SEC. 7. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, 2015.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated under this Act not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of \$10,000,000 may be appropriated for the Heritage Area under this Act.

(b) **50 PERCENT MATCH.**—Federal funding provided under this Act, after the designation of the Heritage Area, may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this Act.

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.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2833 sponsored by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area. This bill would serve to protect and conserve the historic elements located in the Yuma community.

Its purpose would be to further educational, recreational, and economic opportunities of the region. The bill also provides for measures which preserve the historic features of the Yuma Crossing.

The Yuma Crossing was the national crossing place for the Colorado River. This geographic feature eventually led Yuma to become the epicenter of America's westward expansion during the mid-19th century. The area hosts many cultural, historic, and architectural resources.

The management of the national heritage area is to be conducted by the Secretary and the management entity known as Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Board of Directors. The management entity is to develop a comprehensive plan that supports the goals and operations of the heritage area and to work directly with the Secretary in the implementation of this plan. This is supported on a bipartisan basis, and I commend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) for his ef-

forts to preserve and enhance the Yuma area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2833, as amended.

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, H.R. 2833 introduced by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), our friend and colleague, would establish the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area in Yuma, Arizona. Yuma's location as a natural crossing point of the Colorado River has drawn man to the area since ancient times; and as such, there is a long history associated with the area.

At the hearing on the bill before the Committee on Resources, our colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), and the other supporters of the legislation spoke of the historical and cultural heritage of the Yuma area and of their enthusiasm and commitment to a heritage area designation.

While the legislation was similar in form to other bills the committee has considered regarding the designation of heritage areas, the National Park Service testified that several changes needed to be made to conform the bill to other heritage designations.

The Committee on Resources adopted an amendment that reflected the changes to the bill requested by the National Park Service. We believe those changes improve the legislation and support the bill, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR).

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO), the ranking member; and the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG), the full committee chairman; and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member; for bringing this bill on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation and ask that the House support the efforts of the entire Yuma community to designate the Yuma Crossing as a national heritage area. I want to assure this body that the entire area is united behind the principles of this legislation.

More than 60 years before the European settlement in Jamestown, Virginia, and more than 80 years, before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado marched across southeastern Arizona in search of the fabled Seven Cities of Gold. To supply Coronado's expedition, Captain Hernando de Alarcon commanded three ships through the Gulf of California into the mouth of the Colorado River.

The Spanish explorer Hernando de Alarcon became the first European to venture into what is now the southwest portions of the United States just below the confluence of the Colorado River and the Gila River. There they made use of a geological formation in the lower Colorado, consisting of two massive granite outcroppings known to us today as Yuma Crossing.

Alarcon's voyage is the first European discovery of the Colorado River, and the Crossing has become a natural bridge which played an important role in the western settlement of the United States.

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino mapped supply routes to California through the Yuma Crossing, a route that would be used in many other expeditions and used by many colonists. Using the knowledge pioneered by Father Kino, more than 200 settlers and herds of livestock crossed the treacherous Colorado River using the Yuma Crossing.

Anza, another famous Spanish explorer, crossed the Colorado at this point. He traveled westward to cross the desert to San Gabriel and then turned north and established the community of San Francisco in 1776.

Kit Carson traveled the Yuma Crossing as he carried dispatches between California and New Mexico to report on the United States' successful military conquest of California in the war with Mexico in 1846. It was during the war with Mexico that Lieutenant Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke used the Yuma Crossing to establish the Gila Trail, that became a passageway used by California's gold seekers, by pioneers, by ranchers, farmers, and the military.

Yuma Crossing quickly became a strategic military location following the Mexican war. Settlers and the Quechan Indians fought for the rights to hold ferry operations across the Colorado. In 1852, Fort Yuma was established to keep the peace between the settlers and the Quechans.

In addition to its importance, Yuma has become a major port town and transportation hub. Steamboats were used to freight supplies, as well as stagecoach and camel caravans were used to transport supplies. But as Yuma grew, more sophisticated modes of transportation were demanded, the outgrowth of which resulted in the development of the Southern Pacific Railroad. With the establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Yuma established itself as a major connecting point in the westward expansion of our country.

Today, the city of Yuma has a population of 70,000 residents, the third largest city in Arizona. Along with its importance in the development of the West, there is a combination of arid desert landscapes, rugged mountains and wetlands that is the natural environment for this area which we want to preserve.

Designating Yuma Crossing as a national heritage area will preserve

Yuma's early heritage and highlight Yuma Crossing's importance to opening the American West to exploration and settlement.

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The designation will also serve to preserve and protect its vital wildlife habitats and wetland areas. Yuma Crossing is a vital link in our Nation's heritage, and it is for these reasons that I proudly introduce this legislation that will designate Yuma Crossing as a national heritage area. I urge the House to support preserving an important part of our Southwestern heritage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I compliment my friend from Arizona on the good work he has done on this bill to get it to this point. He has done a yeoman's job on it, and it is a good piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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 bill, H.R. 2833, 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.

GUAM OMNIBUS OPPORTUNITIES ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2462) to amend the Organic Act of Guam, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2462

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 "Guam Omnibus Opportunities Act".

SEC. 2. GUAM LAND RETURN ACT.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This section may be cited as the "Guam Land Return Act".

(b) *TRANSFER OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.*—

(1) *NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY.*—Except as provided in subsection (e), before screening excess real property located on Guam for further Federal use under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), the Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam that the property is available for transfer to the Government of Guam pursuant to this section.

(2) *OPPORTUNITY FOR ACQUISITION BY GUAM.*—If the Government of Guam, within 180 days after receiving notification under paragraph (1) with regard to certain real property, notifies the Administrator that the Government of Guam intends to acquire the property under this section, the Administrator shall transfer such property

to the Government of Guam in accordance with subsections (c) and (d). Otherwise, the Administrator shall dispose of the property in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(c) *COMPENSATION.*—A transfer of excess real property under subsection (b) to the Government of Guam for a public purpose shall be made without reimbursement or other compensation from the Government of Guam.

(d) *CONDITIONS.*—

(1) *RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.*—All transfers of excess real property under subsection (b) to the Government of Guam shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as the Administrator determines to be necessary to ensure that—

(A) the use of the property is compatible with continued military activities on Guam;

(B) the use of the property is consistent with the environmental condition of the property;

(C) access is available to the United States to conduct any additional environmental remediation or monitoring that may be required;

(D) to the extent the property was transferred for a public purpose, the property is so used; and

(E) to the extent the property has been used by another Federal agency for a minimum of two years, the transfer to the Government of Guam is subject to the terms and conditions of those permit interests until the expiration of those permits.

(2) *CONSULTATION.*—In the case of real property reported excess by a military department and in all cases with respect to paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Defense regarding the restrictive covenants to be imposed on a transfer of the property.

(3) *OTHER LAWS.*—All transfers of excess real property under subsection (b) to the Government of Guam are subject to all otherwise applicable Federal laws, except section 2696 of title 10, United States Code. Any property that the Government of Guam has the opportunity to acquire under subsection (b) shall not be subject to section 501 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411).

(e) *EXEMPTIONS.*—Notwithstanding that real property located on Guam and described in this subsection may be excess real property, this section shall not apply—

(1) to real property on Guam that is located within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, which shall be transferred in accordance with subsection (f);

(2) to real property described in the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339, 108 Stat. 3116), which shall be disposed of in accordance with such Act; or

(3) to real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law.

(f) *TREATMENT OF GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS.*—

(1) *NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY; NEGOTIATIONS.*—The Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service that real property within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge has been declared excess. The Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service shall have 180 days to engage in discussions toward an agreement providing for the future ownership and management of the real property.

(2) *TRANSFER AND MANAGEMENT UNDER AGREEMENT.*—If the parties reach an agreement under paragraph (1) within the 180-day period and the agreement is submitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to any transfer of the real property under the agreement, the property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with the agreement. Any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

(3) *EFFECT OF LACK OF AGREEMENT.*—If the parties do not reach an agreement under para-

graph (1) within the 180-day period, the Administrator shall provide a report to Congress on the status of the discussions, together with recommendations on the likelihood of resolution of differences and the comments of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Government of Guam. If the subject property is under the jurisdiction of a military department, the Secretary of the military department may transfer administrative control over the property to the General Services Administration. Absent an agreement on the future ownership and use of the property, the property may not be transferred to another Federal agency or out of Federal ownership except pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically identifying the property.

(4) *EVENTUAL AGREEMENT.*—If the parties come to an agreement prior to congressional action in response to a report under paragraph (3) and the agreement is submitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to any transfer of the real property under the agreement, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with the agreement. Any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

(g) *DUAL CLASSIFICATION PROPERTY.*—If a parcel of real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law also falls within the boundary of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, such parcel of property shall be disposed of in accordance with the base closure law.

(h) *AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.*—The Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Interior, may issue such regulations as the Administrator deems necessary to carry out this section.

(i) *DEFINITIONS.*—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "Administrator" means—

(A) the Administrator of General Services; or

(B) the head of any Federal agency with the authority to dispose of excess real property on Guam.

(2) The term "base closure law" means the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note), title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note), or similar base closure authority.

(3) The term "excess real property" means excess property (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472)) that is real property and was acquired by the United States prior to the enactment of this section.

(4) The term "Guam National Wildlife Refuge" includes those lands within the refuge overlay under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, identified as Department of Defense lands in figure 3, on page 74, and as submerged lands in figure 7, on page 78 of the "Final Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Guam National Wildlife Refuge, Territory of Guam, July 1993" to the extent that the Federal Government holds title to such lands.

(5) The term "public purpose" means those public benefit purposes for which the United States may dispose of property pursuant to section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484), as implemented by the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-47) or other public benefit uses provided under the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339; 108 Stat. 3116).

SEC. 3. GUAM FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT EQUITY ACT.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This section may be cited as the "Guam Foreign Direct Investment Equity Act".

(b) *IN GENERAL.*—Subsection (d) of section 31 of the Organic Act of Guam (48 U.S.C. 1421i) is