

Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, H.Res. 232 would grant H.R. 791, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trails Study Act of 1999, an open rule providing 1 hour of general debate, divided equally between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources.

The rule makes in order the Committee on Resources amendment in the nature of a substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, which shall be open to amendment at any point.

The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have pre-printed their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The rule also allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, H.Res. 232 provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 791 would amend the National Trails System Act to designate for study as a potential addition to the National Trails System the route of the British invasion of Maryland and the District of Columbia during the War of 1812. Such designation would give recognition to the patriots whose determination to stand firm against enemy invasion and bombardment preserved this Nation for future generations of Americans.

H.R. 791, introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST), would authorize studies

which the Congressional Budget Office estimates would cost the Federal Government approximately \$250,000 over the next 2 years. The bill contains no unfunded mandates and thus would not affect pay-go procedures.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 791 was reported favorably by the Committee on Resources on a voice vote and there is no controversy surrounding this legislation. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS), for yielding me this time, and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule which will allow full and fair debate on H.R. 791. This rule provides 1 hour of debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources.

The rule permits amendments under the 5-minute rule. This is the normal amending process in the House. All Members on both sides of the aisle will have a chance to offer amendments if they are germane.

H.R. 791 authorizes a study of the route British invaders and American defenders followed between Baltimore and Washington during the War of 1812.

The study is the first step to declare the route part of the National Trails System. This is an open rule and it was adopted by a voice vote in the Committee on Rules. I urge adoption of the rule.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 592, WORLD WAR VETERANS PARK AT MILLER FIELD GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 231 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 231

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 592) to redesignate Great Kills Park in the Gateway National Recreation Area as "World War II Veterans Park at Great Kills". The first

reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Resources now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. Points of order against the committee amendment for failure to comply with clause 7 of rule XVI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 231 would grant H.R. 592, the World War II Veterans Park at Miller Field Gateway National Recreation Area, an open rule providing 1 hour of general debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources.

□ 1415

The rule makes in order the Committee on Resources amendment in the nature of a substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, which shall be open to amendment at any point. In addition, the rule waives clause 7 of rule XVI prohibiting non-germane amendments against the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The rule also allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill, and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, House Resolution 231 provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 592 was introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), and would redesignate the Great Kills Park in the Gateway National Recreation Area as the World War II Veterans Park at Great Kills.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that H.R. 592 would have no significant impact on the Federal budget. The bill contains no unfunded mandates, and thus would not affect pay-go procedures.

H.R. 592 was reported favorably by the Committee on Resources on a voice vote, and there is no controversy surrounding the bill.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule. It will allow for full and fair debate on H.R. 592. As my colleague has described, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources.

The rule permits amendments under the 5-minute rule, which is the normal amending process in the House. All Members on both sides of the aisle will have their opportunity to offer germane amendments.

Miller Field is a 64-acre section of the Gateway National Recreation Area on Staten Island, New York. The bill designates that section as the World War Veterans Park at Miller Field to honor the veterans who fought in the world wars to protect democracy and freedom.

This is an open rule. It was adopted by a voice vote on the Committee on Rules. I urge adoption of the rule.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Pursuant to House Resolution 230 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of

the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 66.

□ 1418

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 66) to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance, with Mr. BONILLA in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) will each control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 66, introduced by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), will preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor.

Route 66 was a nationally significant part of American history, and was foremost among the early highways that helped change and shape America throughout the early and mid 20th century.

Extending from Chicago to Los Angeles, Route 66 was nonetheless important to the entire country. It enabled American businesses to move goods, individuals to seek better lives, and the government to move troops and war supplies. It also opened up the West to tourism, and allowed the post-war migration of families to the booming job market of California.

Route 66 has become an enduring part of America's culture through books, television, songs, and movies. As Americans became increasingly mobile, the two-lane roadway known as Route 66 could not handle the increased traffic volume. The Interstate Highway system came into existence, new roads were built, and traffic was diverted away from the former route.

Route 66 eventually became so fragmented and confusing that in 1979 it lost its official U.S. Highway Route 66 designation. The remaining portions of the former Route 66 have been incorporated into State and local highway systems.

H.R. 66 would preserve the cultural resources along the historic Route 66 by allowing the Secretary of the Interior to support and collaborate with State, local, and private institutions to preserve these resources.

The preservation of Route 66 would include the preservation or restoration of portions of the highway, businesses and sites of interest and other contributing resources along the highway. The Secretary could provide cost-share grants, information services, and technical assistance to local entities.

H.R. 66 would also authorize the appropriation of \$10 million for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 to carry out the purposes of the bill. Mr. Chairman, this is a good piece of legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 66.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and thank him for all the hard work he has done on the Committee on this bill, and I really appreciate very much the time and attention the gentleman has given to this.

I would also like to thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) for her leadership and hard work on this bill. I can tell the Members, I am very proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Route 66 began in the early 1920s as a vision, a paved highway that would link the great American heartland with the Pacific Ocean. Starting in Chicago, Route 66 winds its way through eight States, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, before ending at Santa Monica, California.

At a time when most roads were unpaved, not to mention unpassable in inclement weather conditions, Route 66 stretched 2,400 miles and was one of the country's first paved interstate highways. In New Mexico, Route 66 wound its way through the towns of Tucumcari, which is located in my district, Santa Rosa, Albuquerque, Grants, and Gallup, which is also in my district.

Also during the early 1920s, the automobile was gaining in popularity. Prompted by lower prices as a result of Henry Ford's innovative assembly line manufacturing, the automobile was in reach of many Americans. Farmers and ranchers no longer lived in isolation for long periods of time, as they could now drive to town and still tend to their fields and animals all in the same day. Workers in urban areas could now live outside the cities and commute to work. American life was changing, and Route 66 chronicled these changes.

Michael Wallace wrote a book called "Route 66, the Mother Road," and I would recommend to any of the Members or any of the public this book. It is an excellent history of Route 66.

He wrote in the book, "Route 66 was the road of dreamers and ramblers, drifters and writers, the road of John Steinbeck, Woody Guthrie, and Jack Kerouac. A ribbon of American highway that transported the Oklahomans driven from their land as storms of dust swept across their farms to the promise of California. It was also the highway of commerce—of automated