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A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT OF 2000

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4794) to require the Secretary of the Interior to complete a resource study of the 600 mile route through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, used by George Washington and General Rochambeau during the American Revolutionary War.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4794

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 "Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. STUDY OF THE WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, a resource study of the 600 mile route through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, used by George Washington and General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau during the American Revolutionary War.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with State and local historic associations and societies, State historic preservation agencies, and other appropriate organizations.

(c) CONTENTS.—The study shall—

(1) identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the route referred to in subsection (a), including its relationship to the American Revolutionary War;

(2) identify alternatives for National Park Service involvement with preservation and interpretation of the route referred to in subsection (a); and

(3) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4794 requires the Secretary of the Interior to complete a resource study of the 600-mile route used by George Washington and General Rochambeau during the Revolu-

tionary War. The extensive route travels through nine different States and stretches from Massachusetts to Virginia.

The study will identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the route and identify alternatives for a National Park Service involvement with the preservation and interpretation of the route.

Compared to those of the Civil War, there just are not that many designated historic sites associated with the Revolutionary War. We need to protect these very important Revolutionary War sites as well. Thus, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4794.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4794, the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000. I want to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), for all of the work he has done on this legislation. There is bipartisan support by every Member who represents the areas crossed by this road.

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill H.R. 4794, the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000.

At the outset, Mr. Speaker, I wish to deeply thank the gentleman from Alaska, Chairman YOUNG, and the gentleman from California, Mr. MILLER, for all of their efforts to bring this bill to the floor today. I also would like to thank and commend my colleagues Mr. GILCHREST and Ms. KELLY, who helped to have this bill placed on the House Calendar, and the other co-sponsors of this bill.

Earlier this year, I received a letter from Hans DePold, a constituent of mine and a Member of the Sons of the American Revolution. The letter asked for my help in preserving a very special piece of history for all Americans, a route traveled by General George Washington and General Rochambeau during the American Revolution. It is from this correspondence and several meetings with Mr. DePold that I decided to introduce this piece of legislation. Since the introduction of H.R. 4794, I have received letters of support from States across this Nation urging the preservation of this Route.

Almost 220 years after the Yorktown campaign, which was the decisive battle in the Revolutionary War, few Americans are unaware of the assistance from America's French Allies. In 1780, George Washington's army dwindled to less than 3,000 and assistance was desperately needed. Fortunately, 5,000 troops from the French expeditionary army, led by General Rochambeau, landed in Newport, Rhode Island to assist General Washington. At Rochambeau's urging, Washington abandoned his original plan to face the British in New York, and the combined army continued south to Yorktown, Virginia. General Rochambeau was vital in advising Washington and in guiding the "end-game" strategy that implemented the Yorktown Campaign.

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is just another example of our

Country's rich history. The troops traveled through 9 states up and down the East Coast and it is this route these soldiers took that has become known as the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Road.

When the troops passed through Connecticut, many buildings served as inns or officers housing. Seven towns and cities in my Congressional District have been documented as Washington Rochambeau sites. But my District and the State of Connecticut only represent a small piece of the larger story. There has been no comprehensive effort since 1957 to mark this route in its entirety.

This bill would authorize the National Park Service to conduct a resource study for the 600 miles that extend through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia. The study would identify the means of preservation and interpretation of the Route for the education of the public.

The Secretary will also consult with the State and Local historic associations and other appropriate organizations. This bill will help in preserving this route, which serves as a reminder of how Americans won their freedom.

This legislation has bipartisan support and the co-sponsorship of every member who represents the district where the WRRR travels through.

I applaud the hard work and vision of the members of The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Russell Wirtalla, Vice President of the New England Region Sons of the American Revolution, and Hans DePold, Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Committee of Correspondence. My sincere thanks and admiration also goes to Dr. Jacques Bossiere Chairman of the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Committee, Dr. James Johnson, Executive Director of the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Committee and Serge Gabriel, President of Souvenir Francais, Connecticut. In addition I would like to recognize, John Shannahan and Mary M. Donahue of the Connecticut Historical Commission, Dr. Robert A. Selig an eminent historian on Rochambeau's Cavalry, and Marolyn Paulis, President of the Connecticut State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It would be remiss of me to not also recognize the work and support of Jay Jackson, Chancellor and Dr. David Musto, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut. Much gratitude is also extended to Larry Gall of the National Park Service and Steve Elkinton, Director of National Park Service Historic Trails.

I would also like to offer my gratitude for the support of the Ambassador of France to the United States, Francois Bujon de l'Estang.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a letter of support from Francois Bujon de l'Estang, the Ambassador of France to the United States, and urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
AUX ETATS-UNIS,
Washington, June 29, 2000.

Hon. JOHN B. LARSON,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. LARSON: Thank you for taking the initiative to introduce a legislation to commission the Secretary of Interior and the National Park Service to complete a resource study of the Washington-Rochambeau

Revolutionary Road, the six hundred mile trail traveled by the American and French generals en route to the decisive battle of Yorktown.

I command you for paving the way to a proper commemoration of an important page of the shared history of our nations. The Washington-Rochambeau alliance is a reminder to us of how long and deep the relationship between our two countries has been. All events that remind us of the importance of the historical links uniting our nations should be encouraged.

Sincerely,

FRANÇOIS BUJON DE L'ESTANG.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4794.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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NATIONAL FOREST AND PUBLIC LANDS OF NEVADA ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1988 AMENDMENTS

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 439) to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 439

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

SECTION 1. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARY OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA.

Section 4(a) of the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 2750) is amended—

(1) by striking “Effective” and inserting “(1) Effective”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Effective on the date of enactment of this paragraph, the portion of the land transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under paragraph (1) situated between the lines marked ‘Old Forest Boundary’ and ‘Revised National Forest Boundary’ on the map entitled ‘Nevada Interchange “A”, Change 1’, and dated September 16, 1998, is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.”

SEC. 2. OVERTIME PAY FOR CERTAIN FIRE FIGHTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5542(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), for an employee of the Department of the Interior or the United States Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture engaged in emergency wildland fire suppression activities, the overtime hourly rate of pay is an amount equal to one and one-half times the hourly rate of basic pay of the employee, and all that amount is premium pay.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period be-

ginning on or after the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply only to funds appropriated after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, Senate 439 would amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act to adjust a boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, thereby transferring the jurisdiction of the land from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior. This legislation has local support, as well as support from the administration. Senate 439 was favorably reported by the full committee on June 7, 2000, by voice vote.

Senate 439, as amended, also includes the Wildland Fire Firefighters Pay Equity Act of 1999, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO). One of the problems faced during the catastrophic fire season of 2000 was a shortage of properly trained fire fighting crews. This language will go far to address this particular problem by allowing fire fighters to earn the standard time-and-a-half overtime rate for time spent fighting fires, regardless of their pay base.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to support this bill.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 439, as amended.

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

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

“A bill to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, and to amend chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, to authorize equal overtime pay provisions for all Federal employees engaged in wildland fire suppression operations.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ASSISTING IN ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERPRETATIVE CENTER AND MUSEUM NEAR DIAMOND VALLEY LAKE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2977) to assist in the establishment of an interpretive center and museum in the vicinity of the Diamond Valley Lake in southern California to ensure the protection and interpretation of the paleontology discoveries made at the lake and to develop a trail system for the lake for use by pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2977

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

SECTION 1. INTERPRETIVE CENTER AND MUSEUM, DIAMOND VALLEY LAKE, HEMET, CALIFORNIA.

(a) ASSISTANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER AND MUSEUM.—The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an agreement with an appropriate entity for the purpose of sharing costs incurred to design, construct, furnish, and operate an interpretive center and museum, to be located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, intended to preserve, display, and interpret the paleontology discoveries made at and in the vicinity of the Diamond Valley Lake, near Hemet, California, and to promote other historical and cultural resources of the area.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR NONMOTORIZED TRAILS.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the State of California, a political subdivision of the State, or a combination of State and local public agencies for the purpose of sharing costs incurred to design, construct, and maintain a system of trails around the perimeter of the Diamond Valley Lake for use by pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles.

(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall require the other parties to an agreement under this section to secure an amount of funds from non-Federal sources that is at least equal to the amount provided by the Secretary.

(d) TIME FOR AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into the agreements required by this section not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$14,000,000 to carry out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 2977 is to assist in the establishment of an interpretive center and museum in the vicinity of the Diamond Valley Lake in Southern California. Diamond Valley Lake is the result of a joint effort by State and local authorities to address possible water shortage problems in Southern California. This Senate bill has House companion legislation introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), who deserves