

trail in the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the Green Mountain Club was formed on March 11, 1910, in Burlington, Vermont, to make his dream of a Long Trail a reality;

Whereas the Long Trail is the oldest long-distance hiking trail in the United States;

Whereas the Long Trail extends 273 miles along the spine of Vermont's Green Mountains, from the Massachusetts border to the Canadian border;

Whereas the Long Trail provides pedestrian access to mountain peaks, waterfalls, wildlife, and foliage in all seasons;

Whereas the Long Trail traverses scenic valleys and the tallest summits of the Green Mountain State;

Whereas the Green Mountain Club continues to protect, defend, and promote the Long Trail and its 100-year history in Vermont;

Whereas the mission of the Green Mountain Club is to make the Vermont mountains play a larger part in the life of the people by protecting and maintaining the Long Trail system and fostering, through education, the stewardship of Vermont's hiking trails and mountains; and

Whereas the birth of the Long Trail is a testament to the hard work of many dedicated individuals and its continued existence is evidence of the perseverance of the Green Mountain Club and countless volunteers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 100th anniversary of Vermont's Long Trail, the oldest long-distance hiking trail in the United States, and congratulates the Green Mountain Club for its century of dedication in developing and maintaining the Long Trail.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1173 sponsored by Representative PETER WELCH of Vermont is a commemorative resolution to mark the 100th anniversary of the Vermont Long Trail. This resolution also recognizes the contribution of the Green Mountain Club for its efforts to develop and maintain the trail over the last century.

The Vermont Long Trail is the oldest long-distance hiking trail in the United States. The trail runs 273 miles along the ridges of the Vermont Green Mountains and spans the State from the border of Massachusetts to the border of Canada.

On March 11, 1910, the Green Mountain Club was established to begin work on building the Long Trail. They have served as its stewards ever since.

Representative WELCH is to be commended for his efforts to protect and celebrate the stunning beauty of his

home State and for providing his constituents some well-deserved recognition of their conservation efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we support the passage of the resolution, and I urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentlelady from Guam has adequately explained this bill. Of course, it wouldn't be fair to compare the Vermont Long Trail to the magnificent trails of the Northern Sierra, but I'm assured that the Vermont Long Trail is a very nice one for Vermont.

The resolution sponsor has wisely avoided any references to sports teams and is not involved in any ongoing feuds that I'm aware of.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1173.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. BORDALLO. 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.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2788) to designate a Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial at the March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2788

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 "Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The most reliable statistics regarding the number of members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross indicate that 126,318 members of the Armed Forces received the medal during World War II, approximately 21,000 members received the medal during the Korean conflict, and 21,647 members received the medal during the Vietnam War. Since the end of the Vietnam War, more than 203

Armed Forces members have received the medal in times of conflict.

(2) The National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, burned down in 1973, and thus many more recipients of the Distinguished Flying Cross may be undocumented. Currently, the Department of Defense continues to locate and identify members of the Armed Forces who have received the medal and are undocumented.

(3) The United States currently lacks a national memorial dedicated to the bravery and sacrifice of those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves by heroic deeds performed in aerial flight.

(4) An appropriate memorial to current and former members of the Armed Forces is under construction at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

(5) This memorial will honor all those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves in aerial flight, whether documentation of such members who earned the Distinguished Flying Cross exists or not.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The memorial to members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross that is under construction at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California, is hereby designated as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial.

(c) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The national memorial designated by this section is not a unit of the National Park System, and the designation of the national memorial shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the national memorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2788 is sponsored by Representative KEN CALVERT of California. This bill would establish a national memorial at the March Field Air Museum in California to honor the recipients of the Air Force's Distinguished Flying Cross. This medal is awarded to members of the United States Armed Services who have demonstrated heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

H.R. 2788 specifies that the memorial is not a unit of the National Park System and states that the designation as a national memorial shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be spent on the memorial.

Mr. Speaker, we support the passage of H.R. 2788, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I want to begin by thanking Congressman CALVERT for introducing this

bill to designate a memorial in honor of the over 150,000 current and former members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

When this bill is enacted, a memorial under construction at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California, will be designated as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial. This designation honors these patriots and does not require or permit any expenditure of any Federal funds.

Mr. Speaker, I would yield such time as he may consume to the bill's sponsor, my friend from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2788, a bill to designate a National Distinguished Flying Cross Memorial in Riverside, California. I'm honored to represent the Inland Empire chapter of the Distinguished Flying Cross Society, which is the primary sponsor of the memorial.

Last June, I introduced H.R. 2788, which would designate a memorial which is currently under construction at March Field Air Museum as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial. It honors all current and former members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The bill has strong bipartisan support from both the committee and with 48 cosponsors. The legislation is supported by the Distinguished Flying Cross Society, the Military Officers Association of America, the Air Force Association, the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Association of Naval Aviation, the Vietnam Helicopter Pilots Association, and the China-Burma-India Veterans Association.

I would like to point out language in the bill that specifically states that the designation shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to a national memorial. Funds have been and will continue to be raised through private means for these purposes.

Distinguished Flying Cross recipients have received the prestigious medal for their heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces. There are many people who have played a vital role in the history of military aviation and have received this award. This renowned group includes Captain Charles L. Lindbergh, former President George H.W. Bush, Brigadier General Jimmy Doolittle, General Curtis LeMay, Senator McCain, Jimmy Stewart, and Admiral Jim Stockdale, just to name a few.

The March Air Reserve Base, which hosts the C-17As of the 452nd Air Mobility Wing, is adjacent to the location of the memorial at the March Field Air Museum. When completed, visitors will be able to witness active operational air units providing support to our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, which is an appropriate setting that honors

the many aviators who have distinguished themselves by deeds performed in aerial flight.

I would like to thank those who worked tirelessly to make sure this memorial is built and is properly designated in honor of the distinguished aviators that have served this great Nation. In particular, I would like to recognize Jim Chaplin, with the loving support of his wife, Trish, who just recently passed away, who have been instrumental in this effort.

Again, I hope you will join me in supporting the designation of the National Flying Cross Memorial at March Field Air Museum and H.R. 2788.

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say the Distinguished Flying Cross was also awarded to William Pittman for his service in flying B-29s in the Pacific during World War II. His daughter, Lisa, sits next to me staffing this bill today.

I yield back the balance of our time. Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2788.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. BORDALLO. 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.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I am just wondering, which Members did you count standing on the floor a moment ago?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair's count in support of the yeas and nays is not subject to appeal.

□ 1530

ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS ADDITIONS AND PRATT AND MIDDLE FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVERS PROTECTION ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1769) to expand the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in the State of Washington, to designate the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River and Pratt River as wild and scenic rivers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1769

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 "Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions and Pratt and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Rivers Protection Act".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—There is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System certain Federal land in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in the State of Washington comprising approximately 22,173 acres that is within the Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions Boundary, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions" and dated December 3, 2009, which is incorporated in and shall be considered to be a part of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) *MANAGEMENT.*—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the "Secretary"), in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) with—

(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(B) *FORCE OF LAW.*—A map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map and legal description.

(C) *PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.*—The map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(c) *INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.*—Any land or interests in land within the Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions Boundary, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions" and dated December 3, 2009, that is acquired by the United States shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area; and

(2) be managed in accordance with subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 3. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() MIDDLE FORK SNOQUALMIE, WASHINGTON.—The 27.4-mile segment from the headwaters of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River near La Bohn Gap in NE ¼ sec. 20, T. 24 N., R. 13 E., to the northern boundary of sec. 11, T. 23 N., R. 9 E., to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classifications:

"(A) The approximately 6.4-mile segment from the headwaters of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River near La Bohn Gap in NE ¼ sec. 20, T. 24 N., R. 13 E., to the west section line of sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 12 E., as a wild river.

"(B) The approximately 21-mile segment from the west section line of sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 12 E., to the northern boundary of sec. 11, T. 23 N., R. 9 E., as a scenic river.

"() PRATT RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The entirety of the Pratt River in the State of Washington, located in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie