

(4) *Reservation 277-A, as shown on page 4 of Subdivision Book 134 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.*

(5) *Square 2558, Lot 803, as shown on Assessment and Taxation Plat 65 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (a portion of the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center).*

(6) *Square 2558, Lot 810, as shown on Assessment and Taxation Plat 65 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (a portion of the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center).*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. 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 the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5494 was introduced by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON of the District of Columbia in June 2010. The bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer title to six small Federal properties to the District of Columbia.

This land transfer will allow the city government to better maintain these properties as well as plan for their future development.

Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman NORTON is a tireless advocate for the people of the District and should be commended for her work on this bill. I congratulate her on her efforts and urge the House to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands has adequately explained this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the sponsor of H.R. 5494, Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, is chairing a committee meeting at this time, so she is unable to be on the floor. Therefore under general leave, I am submitting the statement of Congresswoman NORTON for the RECORD.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, NICK RAHALL, and subcommittee chair RAÚL GRIJALVA for their delightful work in moving this important bill to the House floor. H.R. 5494 will transfer ownership of certain properties in the District from the National Park Service (NPS) to the District of Columbia. NPS supports the transfer of these small, scattered properties. These isolated parcels are of no use to NPS, but can be useful for overall livability in the city.

The District of Columbia is land-poor because the federal government owns much of the land here, and certainly the best located

land. In fact, these transfers achieve a balance between the city and NPS, by addressing the city's growing need for land in a manner consistent with NPS's mission to protect parkland. These small parcels are scattered throughout the city and include a portion of the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center, the old Meyer Elementary School site, the Shaw Junior High School recreational fields, the Southwest Library site, and a small traffic island at the intersection of North Capitol Street and Florida Avenue. The transfer of these small parcels will allow the District to develop recreational fields, encourage economic development and improve livability in the District of Columbia.

As we begin to emerge from the Great Recession, the District needs all available tools and resources to help promote economic recovery. For years, the District has managed and maintained these properties, which have no national, regional or historical significance, and are of no interest to the federal government. My bill simply allows the District to better utilize the limited land here for the benefit of the city and its residents.

I ask my colleagues to pass this non-partisan, non-controversial land transfer bill.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5494, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain properties to the District of Columbia."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PEACE CORPS COMMEMORATIVE WORK

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4195) to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4195

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

SECTION 1. MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEACE CORPS AND TO HONOR THE IDEALS UPON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.**—The Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the formation of the Peace Corps and to honor the ideals upon which the Peace Corps was founded.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.**—The establishment of the commemorative work shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United

States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act").

(c) **USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.**—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work. The Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work.

(d) **DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**—If, upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), or upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 2. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. 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 the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4195 would authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia. The Foundation was created to promote a memorial to "honor the pre-eminent historical and lasting significance of the establishment of the Peace Corps . . . and the American ideals and values upon which it was founded."

H.R. 4195 was introduced by Congressman FARR, one of six Members of Congress who have served in the Peace Corps. I commend Representative FARR for his persistence in championing the Peace Corps and this legislation, and I urge Members to support H.R. 4195.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4195 has once again been adequately explained by the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands. However, I would like to emphasize—and I

think this is important in the discussion we're having today—that this project would be planned, constructed, and maintained using non-Federal funds. We ought to look at that probably more often in programs we address here.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from California, Congressman FARR.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my colleagues in Congress who are return Peace Corps volunteers—Congressman PETRI, Congressman HONDA, Congressman DRIEHAUS, and Congressman GARAMENDI.

Fifty years ago this October in a pre-dawn address, then-Presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy, challenged students at the University of Michigan to give 2 years of their lives to improve America's image by serving abroad.

This impromptu exhortation ultimately set the stage for the Peace Corps, redefined U.S. global engagement, and elevated American moral standing at the height of the Cold War.

The idea ignited the public imagination and the executive branch initiated the program rapidly. Losing no time, President Kennedy ordered Sargent Shriver to do a feasibility study. Sargent Shriver said at the time, "We received more letters from people offering to work in or to volunteer for the Peace Corps, which did not then exist, than for all other existing Federal agencies."

I was one of those early recruits who found in the Peace Corps an avenue for national service. And just as 8,000 current volunteers are doing today around the world, I did many years ago in Medellin, Colombia, South America.

As a member of the Peace Corps, you wake up in a distant country, without any modern amenities, and start working with your neighbors to prioritize community projects. You labor shoulder-to-shoulder to make those projects a reality. And in the process, you build hope and understanding and demonstrate American generosity.

The understanding is a two-way street. When I was in Colombia, I learned as much as I taught. I took away as much as I gave.

When I was in Colombia, my mother passed away from cancer. My father brought my two sisters to visit me to have a family reunion. My youngest sister, Nancy, 17-years-old, a junior in high school, was killed in an accident. She was thrown from a horse. Her death was avoidable. Better health care, a better hospital could have saved her.

I was angry at Colombia, at sort of Third World poverty, at my community, and at myself for having brought my family to visit me.

I stuck with it, though, and over time with reflection, I came to terms with my anger. It was not Colombia. It was not Colombian doctors who flew

hundreds of miles in the middle of the night to try to save her. It was not my community in Colombia. When the landing strip was too dark for a plane to land, members of the community put out burning lanterns to guide the plane in. They consoled me. They took care of our family.

It was poverty, the grinding poverty that still exists today, that exposes women and men, young and old, to enormous vulnerabilities.

I might add that those vulnerabilities aren't protected by an American passport or an American ability to find monetary solutions. If you're stuck in an underserved, poverty part of the world with a crisis in front of you, you have to deal with the tools at hand.

I committed then at that moment, and throughout my life, to work to end the culture of poverty. My life was changed. It was the Peace Corps that changed me.

My story is one of a quarter of a million volunteer stories and millions of more Peace Corps stories if you talk to the communities that receive the volunteers.

Peace Corps was then, and continues to be today, a story of the goodness of the United States of America. Next year, Peace Corps will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

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In anticipation of this momentous occasion, the 111th Congress is poised to take action on two very important measures to honor the Peace Corps. First, the House will vote today to celebrate a half century of the Peace Corps with a commemorative work in the District of Columbia. The commemorative work authorized by this bill is compliant with both the letter and the intent of the Commemorative Works Act. It costs zero taxpayer dollars, not a penny.

This bill provides a space where the creation of the Peace Corps will find its place in American history. It will be a modest commemorative work, a place to contemplate the spirit of hope that gave rise to the idea of sending a cadre of Americans into the world to serve their country by serving the poorest and most vulnerable in the world. It commemorates the creation of a unique form of public service that seeks peace through international service, people-to-people diplomacy, and cross-cultural understanding.

I appreciate the work of Chairman RAHALL and Chairman GRIJALVA and their staffs; the minority staff and Mr. DOC HASTINGS, and I particularly would like to recognize the staffs of both of the majority and minority committee members who helped bring this bill to the floor.

Later this year we'll have another opportunity to show our appreciation for the Peace Corps when we vote for the House funding for Peace Corps in the FY11 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. The House has met the President's ask of \$446 million, the

subcommittee marked it at that, which can renew the promise of the Peace Corps in anticipation of its 50th anniversary.

President Obama has directed the Peace Corps to aggressively reform programming and training and open up and expand missions around the world, specifically in North Africa, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Just as President Kennedy did 50 years ago, President Obama inspired a Nation with his call to service. He has redefined the way the United States engages with the world, emphasizing direct communication and people-to-people diplomacy. Peace Corps represents those ideals at a time when diplomacy is a global imperative.

Please join me in voting for H.R. 4195 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Peace Corps and allow a commemorative mark to be done at no cost to the taxpayers.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I support passage of H.R. 4195, a bill that would authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work to honor the formation of the Peace Corps and the ideals upon which it was founded.

I served in the Peace Corps in Somalia in 1966–67, just 5 years after the program's founding, and saw first hand the contribution that Peace Corps volunteers make to the communities they serve. Fifty years later, the continued selfless and noble service outside our borders remains a testament to the timeless American ideals embodied by the Peace Corps volunteers I served with and those that are serving today. Indeed, the creation of the Peace Corps by Congress and President John F. Kennedy in 1961 marked a fundamental turning point in American foreign policy. The values and ideals of America were put into action to help meet the needs of people in developing countries through volunteer service abroad.

The memorials and commemoratives of Washington, DC, tell the story of the people and events that have shaped our nation's history and our fundamental ideals. The founding of the Peace Corps was an expression of those ideals and will continue to inspire new generations of Americans to embrace the belief that we can and should reach out to uplift those around us. As such, I believe the Peace Corps's founding, and the American ideals it represents, deserve an essential and meaningful part of the national capital landscape to commemorate the preeminent, lasting significance of a watershed moment in the nation's history, the founding of the Peace Corps 50 years ago. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4195.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4195, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5152) to adjust the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include the Wallis House and Harriston Hill, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5152

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 “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was authorized as a unit of the National Park System on June 26, 1935. Prior to 1935, parts of the park had been acquired and protected by Civil War veterans and the War Department.

(2) Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park protects Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb's Farm, which are battle sites along the route of General Sherman's 1864 campaign to take Atlanta.

(3) Most of the park protects Confederate positions and strategy. The Wallis House is one of the few original structures remaining from the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain associated with Union positions and strategy.

(4) The Wallis House is strategically located next to a Union signal station at Harriston Hill.

SEC. 3. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; LAND ACQUISITION; ADMINISTRATION.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is modified to include the approximately 8 acres identified as “Wallis House and Harriston Hill”, and generally depicted on the map titled “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 325/80,020, and dated February 2010.

(b) MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, from willing owners only, land or interests in land described in subsection (a) by donation or exchange.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer land and interests in land acquired under this section as part of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 5152 was introduced by Representative GINGREY of Georgia. The bill would adjust the boundaries of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include two additional historic sites associated with that battle.

Pursuant to the legislation, Cobb County would donate the properties to the National Park Service. This bill has the full support of the National Park Service and current property owners.

Mr. Speaker, we do not oppose H.R. 5152.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was authorized as a unit of the National Park System in 1935 as one of the first battlefield parks. Most of the park consists of Confederate positions. This bill will allow the Wallis House, one of the few remaining structures associated with Union forces, to be added to the park.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately 8 acres that are owned by Cobb County and will be donated to the National Park Service. Congressman GINGREY should be commended for his work on this bipartisan bill.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5152, the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2010. As the author of this legislation, I appreciate the work of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Natural Resources Committee—Mr. RAHALL from West Virginia and Mr. HASTINGS from Washington—for working in a bipartisan manner to bring this bill to the House floor today.

The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was first authorized as a unit of the National Park System within the National Park Service on June 26, 1935. This park preserves the area surrounding the location of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, which took place in June of 1864. This battle was the last major battle of Union General William T. Sherman's campaign to capture Atlanta during the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5152 will adjust the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include approximately 8 acres which contain the historic Wallis House and Harriston Hill. The Wallis House is one of the few remaining structures from the battle and adds significant historical significance to the park. Currently, the park focuses on Confederate positions and strategy. With the addition of these 8 acres, the park will now include important strategic positions of the Union.

In fact, Union General O.O. Howard used the Wallis House as his headquarters during

the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and General Sherman was stationed at the Wallis House during the preceding Battle of Kolb's Farm. Additionally, Harriston Hill—which is adjacent to the Wallis House—was used as signaling position by General Howard and offers a picturesque view of the valley leading to the top of Kennesaw Mountain where Confederate troops were positioned.

Mr. Speaker, adding these 8 acres to the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park would only enhance a visitor's experience at the park by providing critical information about the positions of both Union and Confederate troops during the battle. Most importantly, adding the 8 acres to the park will have no cost to the American taxpayers.

H.R. 5152 only authorizes the National Park Service to acquire the land in question from willing landowners by donation or exchange only. The 8 acres that will be added to the park has already been purchased by Cobb County and the Cobb Land Trust for the purposes of donating it to the National Park Service.

This legislation is the culmination of years of hard work and commitment by the National Park Service, the Cobb Land Trust, the Georgia Civil War Commission, and the Cobb County Government.

Specifically, I want to commend the Superintendent of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park—Stanley Bond—and the park's Chief Ranger—Lloyd Morris—for their service to the park and this expansion. I also want to thank Cobb County Commissioner Helen Goreham—who represents the Park, the Wallis House, and Harriston Hill—for coming to Washington to testify on behalf of this legislation before the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. Speaker, as a long time resident of Cobb County, I can personally attest to the historical significance and beauty of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. This park—which is second only to Gettysburg National Battlefield Park in terms of annual visitors out of all of the Civil War parks—is important to the local community and the preservation of our national heritage. I believe that H.R. 5152 only adds to the significance of the park and will enhance the experience of visitors for years to come.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 5152.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5152.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MT. ANDREA LAWRENCE
DESIGNATION ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the