

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

bill (H.R. 5194) to designate Mt. Andrea Lawrence, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5194

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 “Mt. Andrea Lawrence Designation Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that Andrea Mead Lawrence—

(1) was born in Rutland County, Vermont, on April 19, 1932, where she developed a life-long love of winter sports and appreciation for the environment;

(2) competed in the 1948 Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland, and the 1956 Winter Olympics in Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy, and was the torch lighter at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California;

(3) won 2 Gold Medals in the Olympic special and giant slalom races at the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway, and remains the only United States double-gold medalist in alpine skiing;

(4) was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958 at the age of 25;

(5) moved in 1968 to Mammoth Lakes in the spectacularly beautiful Eastern Sierra of California, a place that she fought to protect for the rest of her life;

(6) founded the Friends of Mammoth to maintain the beauty and serenity of Mammoth Lakes and the Eastern Sierra;

(7) served for 16 years on the Mono County Board of Supervisors, where she worked tirelessly to protect and restore Mono Lake, Bodie State Historic Park and other important natural and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Sierra;

(8) worked, as a member of the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District, to reduce air pollution that had been caused by the dewatering of Owens Lake;

(9) founded the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers in 2003 to work for environmental protection and economic vitality in the region she loved so much;

(10) testified in 2008 before the Mono County Board of Supervisors in favor of the Eastern Sierra and Northern San Gabriel Wild Heritage Act, a bill that was enacted the day before she died;

(11) passed away on March 31, 2009, at 76 years of age, leaving 5 children, Cortlandt, Matthew, Deirdre, Leslie, and Quentin, and 4 grandchildren; and

(12) leaves a rich legacy that will continue to benefit present and future generations.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF MT. ANDREA LAWRENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Peak 12,240 (located 0.6 miles northeast of Donahue Peak on the northern border of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and Yosemite National Park (UTM coordinates Zone 11, 304428 E, 4183631 N)) shall be known and designated as “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the peak described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”.

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 Members may have 5 legislative days within 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, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5194, introduced by Representative BUCK MCKEON, would designate a mountain in California’s Sierra Nevadas as Mt. Andrea Lawrence. Andrea Mead Lawrence was the first American to win two Olympic gold medals in alpine skiing. She followed her Olympic career with a career as an ardent conservationist.

H.R. 5194 designates Peak 12,240 as Mt. Andrea Lawrence. The mountain is located on the northern border of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and the Yosemite National Park. This seems a fitting tribute to the life and work of Ms. Lawrence.

I urge Members to support H.R. 5194.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, Andrea Lawrence was a successful Olympic skier, a long-time member of the Mono County Board of Supervisors, and founder of the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers. This bill, as was explained, designates an unnamed 12,000-foot peak located on the boundary between the Ansel Adams Wilderness Area and Yosemite National Park as Mt. Andrea Lawrence.

This designation is a fitting tribute to Andrea Lawrence, who died last year at the age of 76 after a long career as a pioneering woman and civic leader. Congressman MCKEON should be commended for his work on this bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, for the time to speak in favor of my legislation, H.R. 5194, to name a peak in the Eastern Sierra in honor of Andrea Mead Lawrence. Let me also express my appreciation to the leaders of the Committee on Natural Resources, Chairmen RAHALL and GRIJALVA, and Ranking Members HASTINGS and BISHOP who worked to help bring this legislation to the floor today.

Andrea Mead Lawrence was a remarkable woman. I was honored to know and work with her for the protection of the Eastern Sierra, a cause she championed for much of her life. Born in Rutland County, Vermont, on April 19, 1932, she developed a life-long love of winter sports and appreciation for the environment. A skilled skier, she competed in the 1948 Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland as well as the 1956 Winter Olympics in Cortina d’Ampezzo Italy. She also served as the torch lighter at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California. In the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo Norway, she won two Gold Medals in the Olympic special and giant slalom races. To this day, she remains the only United States double-gold medalist in alpine skiing.

For her significant accomplishments, she was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958, at the age of 25.

These remarkable achievements at a young age, however, were just the beginning of a life of service to her community and environmental preservation. In 1968, Andrea moved to Mammoth Lakes in the spectacularly beautiful Eastern Sierra of California. It was in this special region she spent the rest of her life working to protect the area’s natural treasures.

Never one to rest on her accomplishments, she founded the Friends of Mammoth to maintain the beauty and serenity of Mammoth Lakes and the Eastern Sierra. She served for 16 years on the Mono County Board of Supervisors, where she worked tirelessly to protect and restore Mono Lake, Bodie State Historic Park, and other important natural and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Sierra. As a member of the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District, she worked to reduce air pollution caused by the dewatering of Owens Lake. In 2003, she founded the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers to protect the environment and the economic vitality of this important region.

In 2008, she testified before the Mono County Board of Supervisors in favor of the Eastern Sierra and Northern San Gabriel Wild Heritage Act, a bill enacted the day before she died on March 31, 2009 at the age of 76. Andrea left a rich legacy of a family of five children and four grandchildren, as well as a distinguished record in skiing. Her tireless efforts have left a better legacy for the people who live and recreate in the Eastern Sierra.

Andrea Mead Lawrence’s life philosophy is summed up in her quote “Your life doesn’t stop by winning medals. It’s only the beginning. And if you have the true Olympic spirit, you have to put it back into the world in meaningful ways.”

Mr. Speaker, it is very fitting to name Peak 12,240 “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”; both in her honor, and as a visible point of inspiration for future generations.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. 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. 5194.

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.

COMMEMORATING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 294) commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 294

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway links the Great Smoky Mountains National Park to