

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

the Shenandoah National Park, providing 469 scenic miles for motor recreation along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina and Virginia;

Whereas North Carolina state geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt first proposed a scenic road along the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1906;

Whereas, on November 24, 1933, at the recommendation of Virginia Senator Harry Byrd, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes approved construction of the new highway to connect the Great Smoky Mountains National Park with the Shenandoah National Park;

Whereas, on September 11, 1935, construction began on the first 12.5-mile section of the Blue Ridge Parkway near Cumberland Knob in North Carolina;

Whereas Stanley L. Abbott is widely remembered as the "father of the Blue Ridge Parkway" for his work to oversee planning of the project;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway was established by Congress as a unit of the National Park Service on June 30, 1936;

Whereas the National Park Service development program, "Mission 66", oversaw the completion of most remaining gaps along the Blue Ridge Parkway during the 1950s and 1960s;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway's final stretch of road was completed in 1987 with the construction of the Linn Cove Viaduct;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway provides recreational opportunities for American families at picnic areas, campgrounds, and on scenic drives through Appalachian mountain passes;

Whereas the diverse topography and numerous vista points along the Blue Ridge Parkway make it the most accessible way to visit and experience Southern Appalachian rural landscapes and mountains;

Whereas the Parkway is world-renowned for its biodiversity, which includes 74 species of mammals, 50 salamander species, 35 reptile species, 159 species of birds and 25 species of fish;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway is the most visited unit of the National Park Service with nearly 20 million visitors each year;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway promotes regional travel and tourism by unifying the 29 counties through which it passes, engendering a shared regional identity, providing a common link of interest, and contributing to the economic vitality of the area;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway is one of the strongest economic engines in the Southern Appalachian region, generating an estimated \$2.3 billion in North Carolina and Virginia annually;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway has received volunteer support from thousands of Virginians and North Carolinians, including 1,400 volunteers in 2008 who provided more than 50,000 hours of service;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway is a great public works achievement that maintains natural, historic, and cultural significance for the people of Virginia and North Carolina; and

Whereas this crown jewel of the National Park Service deserves the support of Congress to preserve its ecological and cultural integrity, maintain its infrastructure, and protect its famously scenic views: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway; and

(2) acknowledges the historic and enduring scenic, recreational, and economic value of this unique national treasure.

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.

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Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 294 was introduced on June 30, 2010, by Representative TOM PERRIELLO of Virginia and is cosponsored by Members on both sides of the aisle from Virginia and North Carolina.

The resolution celebrates the 75th anniversary of the most visited unit of the national park system, the Blue Ridge Parkway, which links Great Smoky Mountains National Park to Shenandoah National Park.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we recognize this great public works achievement and its significance to the American people. I commend Representative PERRIELLO for bringing this resolution before us and urge the House to approve this measure.

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, I am pleased to join with the measure's many sponsors recognizing the anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which was first proposed by Senator Harry Byrd in 1933, but was completed under President Ronald Reagan in 1987.

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

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 agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 294.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL ESTUARIES DAY

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1503) expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Day, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1503

Whereas the estuary regions of the United States comprise a significant share of the national economy, with 43 percent of the population, 40 percent of employment, and 49 percent of economic output located in such regions;

Whereas coasts and estuaries contribute more than \$800,000,000,000 annually in trade and commerce to the Nation's economy;

Whereas more than 43 percent of all adults in the United States visit a sea coast or estuary at least once a year to participate in some form of recreation, generating \$8,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 in revenue annually;

Whereas more than 28,000,000 jobs in the United States are supported through commercial and recreational fishing, boating, tourism, and other coastal industries that rely on healthy estuaries;

Whereas estuaries provide vital habitat for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many that are listed as threatened species or endangered species;

Whereas estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization and erosion prevention, and protection of coastal communities during extreme weather events;

Whereas 55,000,000 acres of estuarine habitat have been destroyed over the last 100 years;

Whereas bays once filled with fish and oysters have become dead zones filled with excess nutrients, chemical wastes, harmful algae, and marine debris;

Whereas sea level rise is accelerating the degradation of estuaries by submerging low-lying lands, eroding beaches, converting wetlands to open water, exacerbating coastal flooding, and increasing the salinity of estuaries and freshwater aquifers;

Whereas in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), Congress found and declared that it is national policy to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone, including estuaries, for current and future generations;

Whereas scientific study leads to better understanding of the benefits of estuaries to human and ecological communities;

Whereas Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, national and community organizations, and private citizens work together to effectively manage our Nation's estuaries;

Whereas estuary restoration efforts cost-effectively restore natural infrastructure in local communities, helping to create jobs and reestablish the natural functions of estuaries that yield countless benefits; and

Whereas September 25, 2010, has been designated National Estuaries Day to increase awareness among all citizens, including local, State, and Federal officials, about the importance of healthy estuaries and the need to protect and restore them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Day;

(2) acknowledges the importance of estuaries to the Nation's economic well-being and productivity;

(3) recognizes the persistent threats that undermine the health of the Nation's estuaries;

(4) applauds the work of national and community organizations and public partners to