

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired. Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered by section as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, and each section is considered read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) **ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR.**—The term “Route 66 corridor” means structures and other cultural resources described in paragraph (3), including—

(A) lands owned by the Federal Government and lands owned by a State or local government within the immediate vicinity of those portions of the highway formerly designated as United States Route 66; and

(B) private land within that immediate vicinity that is owned by persons or entities that are willing to participate in the programs authorized by this Act.

(2) **CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS.**—The term “Cultural Resource Programs” means the programs established and administered by the National Park Service for the benefit of and in support of preservation of the Route 66 corridor, either directly or indirectly.

(3) **PRESERVATION OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR.**—The term “preservation of the Route 66 corridor” means the preservation or restoration of structures or other cultural resources of businesses, sites of interest, and other contributing resources that—

(A) are located within the land described in paragraph (1);

(B) existed during the route’s period of outstanding historic significance (principally between 1926 and 1970), as defined by the study prepared by the National Park Service and entitled “Special Resource Study of Route 66”, dated July 1995; and

(C) remain in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Cultural Resource Programs at the National Park Service.

(5) **STATE.**—The term “State” means a State in which a portion of the Route 66 corridor is located.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 1?

The Clerk will designate section 2.

The text of section 2 is as follows:

SEC. 2. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in collaboration with the entities described in subsection (c),

shall facilitate the development of guidelines and a program of technical assistance and grants that will set priorities for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(b) **DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS.**—The Secretary shall designate officials of the National Park Service stationed at locations convenient to the States to perform the functions of the Cultural Resource Programs under this Act.

(c) **GENERAL FUNCTIONS.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) support efforts of State and local public and private persons, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, and entities in the States for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor by providing technical assistance, participating in cost-sharing programs, and making grants;

(2) act as a clearinghouse for communication among Federal, State, and local agencies, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, Indian tribes, State historic preservation offices, and private persons and entities interested in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor; and

(3) assist the States in determining the appropriate form of and establishing and supporting a non-Federal entity or entities to perform the functions of the Cultural Resource Programs after those programs are terminated.

(d) **AUTHORITIES.**—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary may—

(1) enter into cooperative agreements, including (but not limited to) cooperative agreements for study, planning, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration related to the Route 66 corridor;

(2) accept donations of funds, equipment, supplies, and services as appropriate;

(3) provide cost-share grants for projects for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor (but not to exceed 50 percent of total project costs) and information about existing cost-share opportunities;

(4) provide technical assistance in historic preservation and interpretation of the Route 66 corridor; and

(5) coordinate, promote, and stimulate research by other persons and entities regarding the Route 66 corridor.

(e) **PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide assistance in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor in a manner that is compatible with the idiosyncratic nature of the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **PLANNING.**—The Secretary shall not prepare or require preparation of an overall management plan for the Route 66 corridor, but shall cooperate with the States and local public and private persons and entities, State historic preservation offices, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, and Indian tribes in developing local preservation plans to guide efforts to protect the most important or representative resources of the Route 66 corridor.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 2?

The Clerk will designate section 3.

The text of section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 3. RESOURCE TREATMENT.

(a) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**—

(1) **PROGRAM REQUIRED.**—The Secretary shall develop a program of technical assistance in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor and interpretation of the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **PROGRAM GUIDELINES.**—As part of the technical assistance program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall establish guidelines for setting priorities for preservation needs for the Route 66 corridor. The Secretary shall base the guidelines on the Secretary’s standards for historic preservation.

(b) **PROGRAM FOR COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall coordinate a program of historic research, curation, preservation strategies, and the collection of oral and video histories of events that occurred along the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **DESIGN.**—The program under paragraph (1) shall be designed for continuing use and implementation by other organizations after the Cultural Resource Programs are terminated.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 3?

The Clerk will designate section 4.

The text of section 4 is as follows:

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 4?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS) having assumed the chair, Mr. BONILLA, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 66) to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance, pursuant to House Resolution 230, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 231 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 791.

□ 1442

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 791) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of

1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the national trails system, with Mr. BONILLA in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 791, introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST). H.R. 791 authorizes a study be completed for a potential addition to the National Trails System. Specifically, this bill would study the designation of the route the British took in their invasion of Maryland and Washington, the District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense during the War of 1812.

The proposed trail would stretch through six Maryland counties, Washington, D.C., and the City of Baltimore, where the trail would ultimately lead to Fort McHenry. Fort McHenry, of course, is where, on September 14, 1814, American forces bravely turned back the British invasion of Baltimore and was the event which sparked Francis Scott Key to pen our national anthem.

The designation of this route as a National Historic Trail would serve as a reminder of the importance of the concept of liberty and give long overdue recognition to the patriots who preserved this liberty for future generations of America.

Mr. Chairman, we have all worked hard on this bill and addressed the concerns of both the minority and the administration. This is a good bill, and we have bipartisan support on this bill. It is supported by the National Park Service. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 791.

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

□ 1445

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, under the National Trails System Act, any route proposed for designation as a national historic trail must be studied to determine the suitability and feasibility of such a designation. H.R. 791 would authorize such a study of the route taken by British troops during the invasion of the United States during the War of 1812. The route crosses nine counties in Maryland and passes through the cities of both Washington and Baltimore.

There is no doubt many of the sites along this proposed site are significant

in American history. Not only did British forces lay siege to the U.S. Capitol and eventually burn it down, but it was during the ultimate American victory of Fort McHenry that a local attorney named Francis Scott Key penned what is now our national anthem. A study of these sites for a national historic trail can only serve to deepen our knowledge of the importance of these events in our history.

During our committee's consideration of this measure, an amendment was adopted ensuring that this new study will be carefully coordinated with several ongoing studies with which there could be some overlap. Such coordination will improve the final result of each of these products.

This is a bipartisan bill where both sides have worked closely to have this bill passed, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 791, as amended.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), the author of this legislation.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands of the Committee on Resources, for yielding me this time; and I thank all the members of the Committee on Resources for their help on this piece of legislation. But in particular I want to thank the residents of the State of Maryland in my district for bringing this idea, this concept, to our attention.

The War of 1812 is not one of those wars that elicits a great deal of dramatic thought. We do not see it on the silver screen very often. I like to compare it to the Korean War. We hear a great deal about World War II, and there has been many films about the Vietnam conflict, but we did not hear a lot about the Korean War veterans until in recent years, and there is a stunning monument on the mall to the Korean War veterans for their efforts and struggles to preserve liberty in that part of Asia.

During the American revolution, patriots fought so valiantly to bring liberty and justice to light in the Americas, to bring a new idea that people can institutionalize freedom, that people can institutionalize the idea that an individual is independent, and we talk a great deal about the American revolution.

The War of 1812 was a conflict that was our second war of independence. Now, there was a great deal of misunderstanding between the British and the French and the Americans, and certainly back in 1812 there were no telephones, no fax machines, no E-mail, for example. There was no way to communicate with another person until one

was talking face-to-face with that person. I bring that up because some of the issues that caused the conflict between the United States and Great Britain were resolved 2 days before the war started, but there was no way to get that message across. So we had this conflict.

And the conflict basically was continental. The conflict was in the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, Canada, the mid-Atlantic States, the great Chesapeake Bay, and certainly all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico at the battle of New Orleans. This could all have been averted, but we needed this struggle, I guess, to show Europe the United States was firm in its belief that it was independent; that it preserved the right of freedom and justice and liberty for all Americans, and eventually for all the rest of the world.

Now, if we could go forward quickly to the end of the conflict, the agreement to end the war was signed 2 weeks before the last battle was fought. And anybody on the House floor right now who is, I guess, middle-aged, they will remember that song; "In 1814, I took a little trip, along with Colonel Jackson down the mighty Mississippi. We took a little bacon and we took a little beans, and we took a little ride to New Orleans." I remember I used to love that song. But that battle that we smile when we hear the song was a tragedy. Hundreds and hundreds, if not well over a thousand men on both sides were killed because of that conflict. And that conflict was fought to show that the United States was determined to be independent and free.

This trail, which we will come up with after about 3 years of study, will show people all across this country and all across this world America's second battle of independence. There will be a brochure that people can follow from the lower Chesapeake Bay through the Potomac River, up several counties in Maryland, to show how the British tried to take the troops that protected Washington, south of Washington into Georgetown, and draw them away as far as Baltimore so that they could go into the District of Columbia, our Nation's capital, and burn every single Federal building except for the post office and the patent office, including this building that we now speak from. Fortunately, however one wants to look at it, coincidentally a huge tornado with driving rains came in and flushed out the fire.

Now, we know the rest of the story which is fundamental to this legislation. The Star-Spangled Banner. Francis Scott Key went on board a British ship to try to release Dr. Beanes from his captivity. Francis Scott Key was accompanied by John Skinner. They were going to release Dr. Beanes, but they also wanted to attack Fort McHenry, as the chairman mentioned a little earlier.

As the ship traveled up the Chesapeake Bay, the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, which probably had a few more fish in it at the time, maybe some more clams and oysters, but we are trying to restore the Chesapeake Bay, and maybe a piece of this legislation will bring some attention to that as well, as they came up to Fort McHenry they wanted to bomb Fort McHenry and continue their onslaught to recapture America. And what Francis Scott Key saw we still remember today. As the night glistened in stars, it also glistened with the bombardment from the British ships, but the Americans held. And the next morning the flag still flew over Fort McHenry. And that flag, Mr. Chairman, is now in the Smithsonian institute.

But Francis Scott Key penned the poem which later became our national anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner. The flag still waves over Fort McHenry, regardless of the bombs bursting in air. And that spirit, that feeling, that sense of community that we are one among many still holds today in the United States. So, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Star-Spangled Banner Trail Bill.

The last comment I want to make is a gracious "thank you" to those constituents that brought this idea to our attention, and also to my staff, Erika Feller, for doing a great deal of work on this particular issue.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) for yielding me this time, and I thank my friend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) for listening to those constituents and responding to those constituents and allowing the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), who represents the City of Baltimore in which Fort McHenry is located, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) from Montgomery County, in which, of course, there are many historic sites of the War of 1812, and, of course, I have represented the City of Bladensburg for many, many years, another historic site in the British effort to turn aside the revolution and the Peace Treaty of 1783, signed, as my friend knows, in the old Statehouse in Maryland, which is pictured, the Senate Chamber in which that Treaty of Paris which ended the war was signed on the 14th of January 1784 in Annapolis, and the picture of the Senate Chamber is on the wall in the rotunda.

Mr. Chairman, all of us are reciting some degree of history. It is important that we learn from history. It is important we not forget history so that we are not condemned to live the worst parts of history. The historic trails are

important assets for our country and for our generations yet to come.

The eloquence of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) in reciting that song that, yes, brought a smile to my face as well, because I remember it well. I loved that song. It is a catchy tune. But as he points out, it relates a tragic event.

The history of Maryland is replete with events that surround the founding of this Nation and the establishment of the greatest democracy the world has ever known, and certainly its most long-standing democracy in the world. So I strongly support this bill and urge my colleagues to do so. In order to designate a historic trail, we need to research that issue. This bill will provide for that effort to be undertaken. I think it is very appropriate.

The proposed trail would provide an opportunity for citizens to learn about the British Washington-Baltimore campaign during the War of 1812 and to experience the story of how our national anthem came to be written by Francis Scott Key.

The Star Spangled Banner Trail would be the first national historic trail in the mid-Atlantic region. As currently envisioned, it could take visitors through six counties in Maryland as well as Washington, D.C. and Baltimore.

The route, which would follow the path taken by the British in the War of 1812, would begin in my district where the British landed in Calvert County Maryland and launched their campaign to destroy the Barney Flotilla and, after the Battle of Bladensburg, burn Washington, D.C.

The trail would then follow the path of the retreating American army up through Georgetown, through Montgomery County, and onto Baltimore where they ultimately defeated the British forces at Ft. McHenry.

Mr. Speaker, the War of 1812 and this campaign is a fascinating, but untold, chapter in our Nation's history. Creating this trail will provide a critical link in this turning point in our Nation's history.

I want to thank my good friend Mr. GILCREST for sponsoring this legislation and urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Puerto Rico, who I might say does such an outstanding job and who, I hope at some point in time, will represent the 51st State. That is an aside, that is not the issue today, I understand that, but this bill is about freedom, this bill is about stars in the Star-Spangled Banner, and perhaps we will add one for the representative from Puerto Rico in the near future.

I thank also my friend, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for his leadership in getting this bill to the floor. The gentleman is a very fine Member of this House and his attention to details large and small has been appreciated by this body, and I appreciate his leadership in bringing this to the floor.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from

Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), and I wish to tell the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that I appreciate his comments very much.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for yielding me this time and for all the leadership he has shown not only in this legislation but in other legislation that has enhanced the American people.

I also want to thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ), for his work in bringing this bill to the floor, and others also.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to lend my support to H.R. 791, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Study Act of 1999, and I certainly want to commend my very good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST), who introduced this and who just gave a very moving explanation of the bill and all of its implications.

I am honored, along with my colleagues, to be a cosponsor of this legislation. It will ultimately lead to the creation of a trail to help preserve and honor significant historic sites associated with the War of 1812, America's second war of independence.

Trails provide our Nation with many benefits. They offer opportunities to experience solitude or to socialize with families and friends. Natural trail corridors preserve vegetation and wildlife. Bicycles and pedestrians commute on trails, and that decreases road congestion and air pollution.

Americans are seeking trail opportunities as never before to participate in a wide range of recreational activities, from hiking and bicycling, to horseback riding and backpacking, trails across our country are used by all types of people in settings ranging from urban, suburban, rural and wilderness.

In the early days of our Nation before railroads and highways and rail were constructed, people traveled on foot, on horseback, or by wagon. Some of these trails remain in existence today as reminders of our rich history. For example, the Oregon Trail, the Santa Fe Trail, the Trail of Tears. They all exist as chapters in our Nation's heritage.

In the early 20th Century, trails became a way to gain access to spectacular natural beauty. The first interstate recreational trail was conceived in 1921 as a national preserve parallel to the East Coast, and we now know that trail as the Appalachian Trail.

H.R. 791 simply authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study of the British invasion route and the line of American defenses occurring in Maryland and Washington during the War of 1812 for potential addition to the national trail system.

□ 1500

While the War of 1812 and the British invasion during the conflict is a defining period in the history of our Nation, it is an often neglected period of our national heritage. It is my hope that this legislation will help to reorganize and honor the important battles during the summer of 1814 which helped to shape our Nation.

The War of 1812 remains the only time in which the United States of America has been invaded by a foreign power. In August of 1814, a British expedition in the Chesapeake Bay won a victory at Bladensburg, Maryland, and subsequently took Washington, burning the Capitol and the White House. The British, however, were halted at Ft. McHenry in Baltimore on September 14th under the "Rockets' Red Glare."

Currently, just down the National Mall from the Capitol at the National Museum of American History, technicians, historians and textile experts are working to preserve the actual Star-Spangled Banner which flew over Ft. McHenry. There are about 30 sites along the proposed Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, both famous and forgotten, which marks some of the most historically significant events of the War of 1812.

I am proud to represent a place called Brookeville, Maryland, a tiny town which played a huge role during the War of 1812. Under H.R. 791, this town is to be included on the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail study.

Brookeville, only 18 miles from Washington, served as our Nation's capital for a brief period in August of 1814, when President James Madison fled the White House to escape the British invasion.

The home of Postmaster Caleb Bentley and his wife, Henrietta, served as a refuge for President Madison and several members of his Cabinet. Mrs. Bentley, a Quaker, said, "It is against our principles to have anything to do with war, but we receive all and we relieve all who come to us."

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 791, to honor our Nation's history and recognize the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail and the critical events of the War of 1812.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, first, let me thank my friend, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ), for yielding me this time and for his help in marshalling this bill through the committee.

I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), for his work on this issue. This is an important bill. I want to compliment the speed in which this matter was handled in the committee.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and I filed this legislation on February 23, and we were later joined by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) in moving this bill to, we hope, the establishment of this trail.

I also want to acknowledge the hard work of the Senate sponsor, Senator SARBANES, who is marshalling this bill in the other body. We are working together. I appreciate the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) bringing this up to our constituents.

I represent a district that is rich in history in Baltimore, and I want to thank the historians in my community who have been working with us on this trail. I have the honor of representing the district that includes Ft. McHenry and, of course, the great history that was accomplished in that particular spot. I want to thank the people from Ft. McHenry for their help in bringing us to this motion that we can now act on, H.R. 791, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Study Act of 1999.

I think it is highly appropriate that on the eve of the last July 4 celebration before we start the new century this body is considering a bill that would recognize the sacrifices and contributions of American patriots from the previous one. This legislation would authorize a study to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, D.C., as well as the route of the American defense, a National Historic Trail.

Mr. Chairman, we have done this on many occasions, established historic trails in our country. We have done it for the Appalachian Trail, the Continental Divide, the National Scenic Trail, the Florida National Scenic Trail, and many, many others. I think it is altogether fitting and appropriate, in the interest of our Nation, that we do likewise for the War of 1812.

This War of 1812 was important for many reasons in the history of this Nation, and my colleagues have already commented on many of the important aspects of this particular battle. One that my colleague, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), mentioned is it the only time in the history of our Nation that we were invaded by a foreign power.

Of course, we successfully were able to defend ourselves. But for a good part of this particular war, it was uncertain as to whether we were going to be able to defend our Nation. It was clearly our second war of independence, and it bode well for the future of this Nation in developing a defense that has been able to protect our citizens against all foreign tyrants.

The story of the War of 1812 goes beyond just stopping the British from invading our young Nation. But the heroics of many of our citizens at

many different battles along the way will go down as part of the heritage of our Nation.

We hope that this trail will be able to allow people in our country to better appreciate what our patriots have done during the history of our Nation. Whether it was at Bladensburg, where we were not successful, or North Point, where we were successful, or Ft. McHenry, where we were successful, heroism was the order of the day.

Of course, we are all very proud of Francis Scott Key, a young attorney who took upon a mission of mercy to have released a young doctor that was being held by the British. The doctor had helped young British soldiers, and Francis Scott Key was able to implore the British to release this particular soldier from captivity. But, as was Francis Scott Key's luck, he was on a British boat at the time that they were ready to invade Baltimore and Ft. McHenry, so he was required to stay on the ship during the battle of Ft. McHenry. He was so inspired by what he saw that he wrote the poem that has become our national anthem.

So there is a great deal to be learned from the War of 1812. There is a lot that we all can learn from it. I applaud the committee for setting in motion the way that we will be able to establish an historic trail that will allow our citizens a better understanding of the history of this Nation and what makes this Nation so great, the people who are willing to give of their lives to protect the freedom that we all enjoy today. This is a fitting monument to their work, and I applaud this House for taking it up today.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time. I will not take the entire minute, but I do want to say just two quick things.

My compliments and gratitude to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for their effort in moving this legislation through and for taking the time to come down to the House floor this afternoon and saying the words that they have spoken. It is greatly appreciated.

I also want to make a comment about our counterparts on the Senate side, and I know we are not supposed to mention the senators, but the effort they are making on that side to move this legislation through there, as well.

The last comment I would like to make is that I would invite my colleagues, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER),

that when the trail is finally done that the four of us stand at Ft. McHenry and sing for our constituents the Star-Spangled Banner.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I would welcome my colleague into the Third Congressional District of Maryland to participate. We do have, of course, Flag Day. We invite all Americans to join us in a pause for the pledge to the flag and our national anthem.

Let me assure my colleague that I checked with the Parliamentarian and we can mention the names of senators if they are sponsors of a comparable bill in the other body. So it was within the rules of the House to mention our senators.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANSEN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his kind invitation. I think, rather than singing it, he would probably prefer to have me say it if he heard me sing before. He might play the piano, too.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would continue to yield, the gentlewoman has a wonderful voice. I know the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) has a wonderful voice, and I know the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) has a wonderful voice. So we will work it out.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me thank all those who have participated in the very inspiration and interesting speeches we heard.

I look forward to the four of my colleagues singing the Star-Spangled Banner. And in the previous bill we just passed, I would assume the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) will then join and sing the theme song from Route 66, as long as we are going that way.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill is considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and is considered as having been read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 791

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 "Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Study Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, during the War of 1812 marks a defining period in the history of our Nation, the only occasion on which the United States of America has been invaded by a foreign power;

(2) the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail traces the arrival of the British fleet in the Patuxent River in Calvert County and St. Mary's County, Maryland, the landing of British forces at Benedict, the sinking of the Chesapeake Flotilla at Pig Point in Prince George's County and Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the American defeat at the Battle of Bladensburg, the siege of the Nation's Capital, Washington, District of Columbia (including the burning of the United States Capitol and the White House), the British naval diversions in the upper Chesapeake Bay leading to the Battle of Caulk's Field in Kent County, Maryland, the route of the American troops from Washington through Georgetown, the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Howard, and Baltimore, and the city of Baltimore, Maryland, to the Battle of North Point, and the ultimate victory of the Americans at Fort McHenry on September 14, 1814, where a distinguished Maryland lawyer and poet, Francis Scott Key, wrote the words that captured the essence of our national struggle for independence, words that now serve as our national anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner; and

(3) the designation of this route as a national historic trail—

(A) would serve as a reminder of the importance of the concept of liberty to all who experience the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail; and

(B) would give long overdue recognition to the patriots whose determination to stand firm against enemy invasion and bombardment preserved this liberty for future generations of Americans.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF TRAIL FOR STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (36) (as added by section 3 of the El Camino Real Para Los Texas Study Act of 1993 (107 Stat. 1497)) as paragraph (37) and in subparagraph (C) by striking "determine" and inserting "determine";

(2) by designating the paragraphs relating to the Old Spanish Trail and the Great Western Scenic Trail as paragraphs (38) and (39), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(40) STAR-SPANGLED BANNER NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, tracing the War of 1812 route from the arrival of the British fleet in the Patuxent River in Calvert County and St. Mary's County, Maryland, the landing of the British forces at Benedict, the sinking of the Chesapeake Flotilla at Pig Point, the American defeat at the Battle of Bladensburg, the siege of the Nation's Capital, Washington, District of Columbia (including the burning of the United States Capitol and the White House), the British naval diversions in the upper Chesapeake Bay leading to the Battle of Caulk's Field in Kent County, Maryland, the route of the American troops from Washington through Georgetown, the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Howard, and Baltimore, and the city of Baltimore, Maryland, to the Battle of North Point, and the ultimate victory of the Americans at Fort McHenry on September 14, 1814.

"(B) AFFECTED AREAS.—The trail crosses 8 counties within the boundaries of the State of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia.

"(C) COORDINATION WITH OTHER CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED ACTIVITIES.—The study under this paragraph shall be undertaken in coordination with the study authorized under section 603 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5 note; 110 Stat. 4172) and the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network authorized under the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 112 Stat. 2961). Such coordination shall extend to any research needed to complete the studies and any findings and implementation actions that result from the studies and shall use available resources to the greatest extent possible to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

"(D) DEADLINE FOR STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after funds are made available for the study under this paragraph, the study shall be completed and transmitted with final recommendations to the Committee on Resources in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate."

The CHAIRMAN. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS) having resumed the chair, Mr. BONILLA, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 791) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System, pursuant to House Resolution 232, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the