

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express strong support for my bill, H.R. 1220, the Adams Memorial Commission Act. This bipartisan legislation establishes the Adams Memorial Commission, which, as the chairman recognized, will consider, formulate, report plans for a memorial here in Washington, D.C., honoring John Adams and his profound and lasting legacy in the history of the United States.

The bipartisan Adams Memorial Commission will be composed of four Presidential appointees, four members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives. The commission will be required to report its recommendations for the nature, location, design, and construction of a fitting memorial to the President and the Congress and will then provide annual reports on the memorial's progress.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to keep in mind the lasting legacy of John Adams' family and their service to our Nation and his prominent role in our Nation's history. John Adams was one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States.

Born in 1735 in Braintree, Massachusetts, a section of which is now known as Quincy, John Adams was educated at Harvard and spent his early career as a lawyer. Later on as a leader of the American Revolution, John Adams served as a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, and was regarded as the leading voice championing independence from Great Britain.

Adams' prominent role in our Nation's formation of laws is still recognized to this day. In fact, one great benefit I had as a Massachusetts legislator coming here to Washington, D.C., is John Adams drafted the rules of the House in Massachusetts, which we adopted here in our Nation's Capitol in this Congress, which still stand today.

Adams not only helped draft the Declaration of Independence, but also authored the constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which is the oldest written constitution still in place today.

After serving as U.S. representative to France and the Netherlands during the Revolutionary War, Adams became the first vice president under President George Washington. In 1796, Adams was elected the second President of the United States and in 1800 became the first occupant of the White House.

John Adams' legacy was instilled through his entire family. John's wife, Abigail, is known as an advocate for women's rights, and his son, John Quincy Adams, later served as our Nation's sixth President, and his family legacy goes on.

While commemorative works have been established for former Presidents, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln here in Washington, D.C., John Adams and his legacy are notably not represented in our Nation's capital, and that is a gap that we seek to cure.

Mr. Speaker, this memorial is long overdue. President Adams was a remarkable leader and a steadfast public servant. It is a glaring oversight that there is no memorial in our Nation's capital honoring John Adams and his family for their role in shaping our Nation.

H.R. 1220 would complement the important work that the Adams Memorial Foundation has accomplished over the years.

So as Members of Congress, I ask that we should pass this bipartisan bill and begin the process of establishing the commemorative memorial that President Adams and his family rightly deserve, that they rightly, by their courage and service, have earned.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the bipartisan cosponsors of this bill, I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your courtesy, and the kind words by the chairman from California and Ms. BORDALLO, and I thank the bipartisan sponsors of this bill, and urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand in favor of and pass H.R. 1220.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and I am ready to close.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to add a few words to this bill. Nearly 20 years ago, Congress authorized the Adams Memorial Foundation to construct a commemorative work with private funds in honor of President John Adams, First Lady Abigail Adams, President John Quincy Adams, and other prominent members of the Adams family associated with the early history of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman LYNCH and the entire Massachusetts delegation for their hard work and commitment to honoring the legacy of one their State's most influential political families.

A permanent memorial in the Nation's capital is a fitting tribute, and I hope that we can work with our Senate colleagues to deliver this bill to the President's desk and finally get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I just want to compliment Congressman LYNCH and thank him on behalf of the Nation for keeping this memorial alive and keeping its momentum going.

This is highly deserved, it is long overdue, and this measure takes us another step toward the recognition of one of America's greatest Founding Fathers.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1220, 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.

#### EASTERN LEGACY EXTENSION ACT

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3045) to amend the National Trails System Act to extend the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3045

*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 "Eastern Legacy Extension Act".*

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking "three thousand seven hundred" and inserting "4,900";

(2) by striking "Wood River, Illinois," and inserting "the Ohio River in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,"; and

(3) by striking "maps identified as, 'Vicinity Map, Lewis and Clark Trail' study report dated April 1977." and inserting "the map entitled Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Authorized Trail Including Proposed Eastern Legacy Extension, dated April 2018, and numbered 648/143721."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3045, which comes to us by Congressman LUKE MESSER of Indiana, would extend the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Its purpose is to preserve and interpret for future generations the Corps of Discovery's important preparations for its trailblazing journey into the Western United States.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson charged Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark with finding a water route to the Pacific Ocean across the United States' newly purchased Louisiana Territory and with seeking out and identifying wildlife, vegetation, and native populations along the way.

The journey contributed greatly to the scientific knowledge and helped to foster profound political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental changes to the lands and the peoples of the North American continent.

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail was established in 1978 and spans 3,700 miles following the route of the Lewis and Clark expedition west of the Mississippi River from Wood River, Illinois, to Astoria, Oregon.

H.R. 3045 would extend the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail by 1,200 miles, with a new eastern boundary at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, following the path of the Ohio River.

The Eastern Legacy Extension of the trail encompasses important history and key moments for the expedition.

In February of 2018, at the direction of Congress, the National Park Service completed a study on the proposed extension of this trail. The study found the route proposed for inclusion in H.R. 3045 to be nationally significant, suitable and feasible for inclusion in the existing Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

The Eastern Legacy Extension provided by this legislation recognizes the significance of the planning, preparation, and beginning preparations for the expedition, and will provide new opportunities for Americans to learn about the Corps of Discovery and the lands along the Ohio River where Lewis and Clark refined the techniques that prepared them for the hardships of the long trip west.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill extends the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail by 1,200 miles to include three new segments that correspond to the preparation and return phases of the expedition.

Under the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2018, the study of possible additional Eastern Legacy sites to add to the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail identified three nationally significant trail segments.

The first trail identified is a segment of the Ohio River that Meriwether Lewis used as a testing ground for supplies and weapons prior to his epic journey.

Another trail, stretching from the falls of Ohio to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, recognizes where Lewis and Clark first met.

The last trail that will be included under this bill begins at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi River and stretches until the Wood River in Illinois, which is the current starting point of the National Historic Trail.

The Lewis and Clark story is an important part of our collective history, and I hope that we can continue working together to discover and preserve pieces of America's legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill sponsored by Representative LUKE MESSER.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER), the author of this measure.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California, Chairman MCCLINTOCK, for his help on this bill; the gentlewoman from Guam, my friend, Ms. BORDALLO, for her support as well; Chairman BISHOP and all the members and staff of the Natural Resources Committee for their important work and for bringing this legislation to the House floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize my son, Hudson, I guess named after a river, for tagging along with me and being here as well.

Mr. Speaker, as most of us learned in high school history, in 1803, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were commissioned by President Jefferson to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean across the United States.

This bill, the Eastern Legacy Extension Act, formally recognizes the important role States like Indiana, my home State, played in the expedition by extending the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to the east.

Currently, the trail only marks the western portion of Lewis and Clark's expedition. However, these explorers, as other speakers have said, traveled nearly 1,000 miles along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in States like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois before arriving in present day Missouri.

In fact, the town of Clarksville, Indiana, is named after William Clark after he famously stopped there to recruit members for the expedition.

To properly recognize this historic expedition and preserve the entire route Lewis and Clark took, Congress previously requested the National Park Service to study extending the trail along the route they took east of the Mississippi.

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In February 2018, the final study was released, recommending that Congress designate the eastern leg of the expedition as part of the trail. This bill makes that a reality, and by recognizing the eastern portions of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, we make the entire national trail stronger.

This legislation will increase tourism opportunities for communities in Indiana and the rest of the 4,900-mile route and promote historic appreciation for the role Lewis and Clark played in making our country what it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation for their work on this legislation and, again, thank the committee and the chairmen for their work, too. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was lit-

erally one of the seminal events that produced this great Nation, spanning from coast to coast, and the completion of this full trail is an important step in recognizing the heroism and the vision of those who came before us to build this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask for adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3045, 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.

#### PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT AND DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5875) to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, to provide parity for United States territories and the District of Columbia, to make technical corrections to such Acts and related laws, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5875

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

#### SECTION 1. APPORTIONMENT UNDER PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT.

(a) EQUIVALENT MINIMUM APPORTIONMENT AMONG STATES AND TERRITORIES OF TAX REVENUES ACCRUING TO FUND.—The first subsection (c) of section 4 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669c), relating to apportionment of certain revenues accruing to the fund, is amended by striking “among the States” and all that follows through the end of the first sentence and inserting: “among the States and each of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands in proportion to the ratio that the population of each State and each such territory bears to the population of all the States and such territories, except that each State shall be apportioned not more than 3 percent of such revenues, and each State and each such territory shall be apportioned not less than 1 percent of such revenues.”.

(b) APPORTIONMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION ACCOUNT AMONG TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The second subsection (c) of section 4 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669c), as added by section 902(e) of H.R. 5548, as introduced in the 106th Congress and enacted into law by section 1(a)(2) of Public Law 106-55, and relating to apportionment of the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account, is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall apportion from the Wildlife Conservation and