

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.

□ 1715

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

Restoration Account to each of the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent of such Account.”.

(c) **REPEAL OF PERCENTAGE RESTRICTIONS ON APPORTIONMENTS TO TERRITORIES.**—Section 8A of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669g–1) is amended by striking “as he shall determine, not exceeding” and all that follows through “, in any one year,” and inserting “as the Secretary shall determine for each year.”.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT.

(a) The first section and section 12 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669, 669i) are each amended by striking “Secretary of Agriculture” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of the Interior”.

(b) Paragraph (2) of section 3(a) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 669b(a)) is amended—

(1) by moving such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(2) by striking “16 U.S.C. 669(b)(1)” and inserting “subsection (b)(1)”.

(c)(1) Section 4 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 669c) is amended by redesignating the second subsection (c) (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; relating to apportionment of the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account) and subsection (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(2) Section 2(6) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 669a(6)) is amended by striking “section 304(d)” and inserting “section 4(e)”.

(3) Section 3(c)(2) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 669b(c)(2)) is amended by striking “sections 4(d) and (e) of this Act,” and inserting “section 4(e).”.

(d) Subsection (d) of section 4 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 669c), as redesignated by subsection (c)(1) of this section, is further amended in paragraph (2)(A)—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking “one-third of which is based” and inserting “One-third of such amount shall be apportioned based”; and

(B) by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “two-thirds of which is based” and inserting “Two-thirds of such amount shall be apportioned based”.

(e) Section 6 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 669e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “(1)” before the first sentence;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2), as in effect before the enactment of this paragraph, as subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) (as designated by the amendment made by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph), and moving such subparagraphs 2 ems to the right; and

(C) by inserting “(2)” before “The Secretary of the Interior shall approve”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “option (1) of subsection (a) of this section,” and inserting “subsection (a)(1)(A).”.

SEC. 3. APPORTIONMENT UNDER DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT.

Section 12 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777K) is amended by striking “as he shall determine, not exceeding for Puerto Rico” and all that follows through “in any one year, but the Secretary” and inserting “as the Secretary shall determine, except the Secretary”.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS RELATING TO DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT.

(a) **CORRECTIONS TO DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT.**—Section

4(a)(1) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c(a)(1)) is amended by striking “Protection,” and inserting “Protection”.

(b) **CORRECTIONS TO RELATED LAWS.**—

(1) Section 111(f)(3) of Public Law 101–593 (16 U.S.C. 777e–1(f)(3)) is amended by striking “section” and inserting “subsection”.

(2) Section 7404(d)(1) of Public Law 105–178 (16 U.S.C. 777g–1(d)(1)) is amended by striking “section 4(a)(4)” and inserting “section 4(a)(3)(A)”.

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 have 5 legislative days 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 gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5875, introduced by my colleague from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), addresses the existing disparity between the 50 States and the U.S. territories with regard to the formulas within the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson conservation programs. While the territories are included in the statutory definition as States, they are not afforded an opportunity to receive an equal share of Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funding.

The legislation provides the Secretary of the Interior with greater flexibility in apportioning conservation funds and requires parity between the States and the territories with respect to funding for basic hunter education programs.

Under current law, each State is guaranteed at least a 1 percent share of yearly Pittman-Robertson apportionment. However, the current statute caps Puerto Rico's share at one-fourth of 1 percent and the four other U.S. territory shares at just one-sixth of 1 percent. In other words, they pay the fees and the taxes, but they don't get equal access to the funds.

H.R. 5875 specifically removes the existing caps on funds for basic hunter education programs and would mandate that each territory and State receive not less than 1 percent in any given year. The bill also removes additional restrictions on apportionments for wildlife and sport fishing restoration projects.

The absence of caps will allow the Secretary of the Interior to exercise discretion in apportioning Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funds to the five U.S. territories in proportion to their populations, as it is done currently for each of the 50 States.

The user-pays approach facilitated by Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson has consistently delivered significant benefits to hunters, recreational shooters, and all citizens through the delivery of on-the-ground wildlife and habitat conservation activities.

It is time we make the apportionment of these important funds fair to all 50 States and the territories. I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the full House will soon vote on my bill, H.R. 5875, supported by all six Members of Congress representing the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia. My bipartisan bill will ensure that Guam, the other U.S. territories, and D.C. receive their fair share of annual funding under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson acts.

This Federal funding supports fish and wildlife conservation and enhances hunting, sport fishing, boating, and other outdoor recreational opportunities at no cost to taxpayers.

Each State and territorial fish and wildlife agency receives a yearly allocation of this Federal funding. However, current Federal law places arbitrary caps on how much funding the five territories and D.C. may receive, forcing us to split the smallest State's share six ways. My bipartisan bill will fix this by providing each territory and D.C. the same funding percentage guaranteed for each State.

My bill will also allow the Secretary of the Interior to exercise his or her full discretion in allocating this funding based on the same criteria applied to the States.

Lastly, H.R. 5875 will make technical changes in the U.S. Code to correct errors in these two Federal laws.

I thank our Natural Resources Committee chairman, Mr. ROB BISHOP, for his partnership in bringing my bill to the floor.

I urge a “yes” vote on this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Representative McCLINTOCK from California, for his very favorable comments on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for bringing this bill to the House. This really is an injustice to think that the people of the territories pay the full amount of the fees and yet only get a fraction of the benefits that are afforded to the States that are paying the same fees. This corrects that injustice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the bill's adoption, 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. 5875, 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.

MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5979) to establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5979

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 “Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky” numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) **MONUMENT.**—The term “Monument” means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by section 3(a).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established, as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield and its role in the American Civil War.

(2) **CONDITIONS.**—The Monument shall not be established until the Secretary—

(A) has entered into a written agreement with the owner of any private or non-Federal land within the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument boundary as depicted on the Map, providing that such property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

(B) has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(c) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

- (1) donation;
- (2) purchase with donated funds; or
- (3) exchange.

(e) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) **SUBMIT TO CONGRESS.**—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(f) **PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**—No private property or non-Federal public property shall be managed as part of the Monument without the written consent of the owner of such property.

(g) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—Nothing in this Act, the establishment of the Monument, or the management of the Monument shall be construed to create buffer zones outside of the Monument. The fact that an activity or use can be seen, heard, or detected from within the Monument shall not preclude the conduct of that activity or use outside of the Monument.

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 have 5 legislative days 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 gentleman from California.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5979, introduced by Representative HAL ROGERS of Kentucky, establishes the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System.

The Battle of Mill Springs was one of Kentucky's largest Civil War battles and played a crucial role in the Union's success by securing the Cumberland Gap and providing the gateway into Tennessee.

The Battle of Mill Springs bolstered the Union's morale, as it was the first major victory of the war following the disastrous defeat at First Manassas. Winning the battle enabled the Union to push all Confederate powers out of Kentucky and allowed them to advance into Confederate strongholds in Middle Tennessee.

Mill Springs Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1994. The boundary was expanded in 2008 and now encompasses over 1,500 acres. The nonprofit Mill Springs Battlefield Association currently owns 900 acres of battlefield land and operates a visitors center at the site.

H.R. 5979 establishes the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument as a

unit of the National Park System. The proposed monument would be approximately 1,500 acres, of which 900 will be donated to the Park Service.

I am grateful to Mr. ROGERS for sponsoring this legislation. It is the right way to create a national monument. Monuments ought to be created through the open legislative process of Congress and not via executive fiat.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill, which is sponsored by Representative ROGERS from Kentucky, establishes the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky to preserve, protect, and interpret for current and future generations, the historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield and its role in the American Civil War.

Mill Springs Battlefield in Pulaski County, Kentucky, was the site of the Union's first decisive victory in the western theater of the American Civil War. Given the Confederacy's presence in the South, the Union's performance in Kentucky was perceived as a pivotal turning point in the war.

President Abraham Lincoln articulated the strategic importance of Kentucky by stating: “I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky.”

This monument designation is a fitting tribute to the historical significance of Mill Springs and an encouraging sign that we can continue to work across political lines to ensure that our most important places are preserved for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield such time as he may consume to gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the distinguished author of this measure.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5979, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument Act, legislation that I introduced that directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument as a unit of the National Park System.

On January 19, 1862, the small Kentucky town of Logan's Cross Roads erupted in a blast of artillery and musket fire as Confederate and Union forces clashed in the Battle of Mill Springs.

When the smoke cleared, it was clear that the Union was victorious and had secured its first significant victory in the Civil War. To honor the site, the Mill Springs Battlefield in Pulaski and Wayne Counties in Kentucky was designated a U.S. National Historic Landmark district in 1994.

Realizing the need to preserve and protect the battlefield for the future,