

to be able to have astronauts come and speak and other people in the science and STEM-related fields and aerospace.

This has been an effective tool in guiding young women into STEM fields. I appreciate the opportunity today to join with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY), to support both of these bills.

I ask you to support H.R. 4755, the Inspiring the Next Space Pioneers, Innovators, Researchers, and Explorers Women Act, or INSPIRE Act.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4755, the Inspiring the Next Space Pioneers, Innovators, Researchers, and Explorers Women Act (INSPIRE Act).

As a senior member of the House of Representatives who has served on the House Committee on Science I am well aware of the excellent work that NASA has done to bring diversity to the space program.

Houston, where my district is located, is proud that the Johnson Center calls our city home.

Earlier this year, I offered two amendments that were adopted for inclusion in H.R. 2262, the SPACE Act, which improve diversity in future space programs.

One Jackson Lee Amendment facilitates the participation of HBCUs, Hispanic Serving Institutions; National Indian institutions, in fellowships, work-study, and employment opportunities in the emerging commercial space industry.

The second Jackson Lee Amendment requires work with small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities.

One of the most enduring difficulties faced by underrepresented populations in the STEM field is a lack of awareness and understanding of the connection between STEM and employment opportunities.

In 2012, a survey found that despite the nation's growing demand for more workers in science, technology, engineering, and math grows, the skills gap among the largest ethnic and racial minorities groups remain stubbornly wide.

Blacks and Latinos account for only 7 percent, of the STEM workforce despite representing 28 percent of the U.S. population.

I have worked hard to help small business owners to fully realize their potential.

That is why I support entrepreneurial development programs, including the Small Business Development Center and Women's Business Center programs.

Statistics show that women remain underrepresented in the science and engineering workforce, although to a lesser degree than in the past, with the greatest disparities occurring in engineering, computer science, and the physical sciences (NSF, Science & Engineering Indicators, 2014).

Female scientists and engineers are concentrated in different occupations than are men, with relatively high shares of women in the social sciences (58 percent); biological and medical sciences (48 percent); relatively low shares in engineering (13 percent); computer and mathematical sciences (25 percent) (NSF, Science & Engineering Indicators, 2014).

According to the U.S. Labor Department, although women make up nearly 50% of the

total U.S. workforce their representation in science and engineering occupations is much less. 39 percent of chemists and material scientists are women; 27.9 percent of environmental scientists and geoscientists are women; 15.6 percent of chemical engineers are women; 12.1 percent of civil engineers are women; 8.3 percent of electrical and electronics engineers are women; 17.2 percent of industrial engineers are women; and 7.2 percent of mechanical engineers are women.

These statistics show that measures need to be taken in order to promote women participation in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and to pursue careers in aerospace.

H.R. 4755 is intended to establish paths for success at NASA for girls and boys, such as establishing. The following programs: NASA GIRLS and NASA BOYS, virtual mentoring programs, that give young students the opportunity to interact and learn from real engineers, scientists, and technologists; Inspire (A2I) program, which engages young girls to present science, technology, engineering, and mathematics STEM career opportunities through the real lives and jobs of early career women at NASA; and Summer Institute in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Research (SISTER) program at the Goddard Space Flight Center, which is designed to increase awareness of, and provide an opportunity for, female middle school students to be exposed to and explore nontraditional career fields with Goddard Space Flight Center women engineers, mathematicians, scientists, technicians, and researchers.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to pass H.R. 4755.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, science, technology, engineering and math are critical to America's future prosperity.

Women are unfortunately underrepresented in STEM careers. Despite representing nearly half of the college-educated and total U.S. workforce, women account for less than 25 percent of America's STEM workforce.

Supporting women's involvement in the fields of aerospace and space exploration should be an important part of NASA's mission.

Current NASA programs such as NASA GIRLS and NASA BOYS are important and give young students the opportunity to interact and learn from real NASA engineers, scientists, and technologists.

They provide virtual mentoring that use commercially available video chat programs to pair NASA innovators with young students across the country.

H.R. 4755 builds upon this success. It leverages NASA's talent pool of current and retired astronauts, and early career female scientists, engineers, and innovators to inform and inspire young women to pursue their dreams in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. One day, these young people will push the boundaries of space.

Space can be a catalyst for inspiring young girls to enter the STEM fields. By doing our part to support their engagement in space with this legislation, we are investing in the futures of our daughters, nieces, and grandchildren.

I again want to thank the bill sponsor, Research and Technology Subcommittee Chairwoman COMSTOCK for her leadership on this topic. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. COMSTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4755.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1330

OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2016

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 482) to redesignate Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia and revise its boundary, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 482

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 "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Ocmulgee National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment, numbered 363/125996", and dated January 2016.

(2) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term "Historical Park" means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated in section 3.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Ocmulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958), shall be known and designated as "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to "Ocmulgee National Monument", other than in this Act, shall be deemed to be a reference to "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park".

SEC. 4. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Historical Park is revised to include approximately 2,100 acres, as generally depicted on the map.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 5. LAND ACQUISITION; NO BUFFER ZONES.

(a) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park by donation or exchange only (and in the case of an exchange, no payment may be made by the Secretary to any landowner). The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park. No private property or non-

Federal public property shall be included within the boundaries of the Historical Park without the written consent of the owner of such property.

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

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary shall administer any land acquired under section 5 as part of the Historical Park in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

SEC. 7. OCMULGEE RIVER CORRIDOR SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia, to determine—

(1) the national significance of the study area;

(2) the suitability and feasibility of adding lands in the study area to the National Park System; and

(3) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of the study area by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, local government entities, affiliated federally recognized Indian tribes, or private or nonprofit organizations.

(b) **CRITERIA.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study authorized by this Act in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(c) **RESULTS OF STUDY.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEWART). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) 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, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 482, introduced by Representative SANFORD BISHOP of Georgia, would redesignate the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia as the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park and adjust the boundary of the historical park to include approximately 2,100 new acres.

Additionally, the bill directs the Department of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the feasibility of adding the Ocmulgee River corridor to the National Park

Service. The study will also examine the national significance of the site, as well as the best methods and means for ensuring protection and interpretation of this area.

This bill passed out of the committee by unanimous consent, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of its passage today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 482, the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2016.

First, I want to thank the coauthor of this legislation, my friend and colleague, Representative AUSTIN SCOTT. He has been a tireless advocate on behalf of this legislation, and we would not be where we are today without his help, advice, and collaboration.

I would also like to thank Chairman ROB BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA of the full House Natural Resources Committee for their work in bringing this bill to the House floor this afternoon.

Chairman TOM MCCLINTOCK and Ranking Member NIKI TSONGAS of the Federal Lands Subcommittee have been extremely helpful, and I want to commend them and their staffs, especially Terry Camp and Brandon Bragato, for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, there are few, if any, historic sites in the United States that have evidence of continuous human habitation from so long ago, when the first nomadic people came to North America to hunt Ice Age mammals and began to settle the Macon Plateau.

It is what makes the Ocmulgee National Monument so unique. On its 702 acres, one can find archeological evidence from these first nomads, the mound builders of the Mississippian Period, British traders of the late 17th century, and the Civil War.

Our bipartisan legislation consists of three parts. First, it will expand the boundaries from approximately 702 acres to over 2,800 acres, providing protection to additional archeological resources, linking two noncontiguous areas, and improving the site's connection to the city of Macon-Bibb, Georgia.

Most of the land will be donated from nonprofit associations and government agencies. Property would also be acquired only from willing donors or sellers, subject to the availability of funding.

Second, the bill will change the name from Ocmulgee National Monument to Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park, which would increase name recognition and draw additional visitors from across the country.

Finally, H.R. 482 would authorize a resources study to explore the possibility of expanding the park even further and include additional opportuni-

ties for hunting, camping, fishing, and other recreational activities.

The legislation enjoys widespread local support, including Macon-Bibb Mayor Robert Reichert, the Macon-Bibb Chamber of Commerce, the Macon-Bibb Business Bureau, the Macon-Bibb Commission, the Macon-Bibb Economic Development Commission, the Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve Association, and the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes: Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), and Seminole.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters in support of this legislation.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

Macon-Bibb County, June 12, 2015.

Re HR-482 Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015.

Hon. TOM MCCLINTOCK,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental, House Committee of Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

Hon. NIKI TSONGAS,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental, House Committee of Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCLINTOCK AND MS. TSONGAS: Please accept this letter as an enthusiastic endorsement of HR-482! Ocmulgee National Monument became a part of the National Park Service in the 1930's after an archeological excavation revealed evidence of continual human habitation since the last ice age, 12-14,000 years ago. In addition, Native Americans built an earthen floor council chamber which is now 1,000 years old and is one of the best surviving examples of their culture.

On behalf of the 155,000 people living in Macon-Bibb County and the 122,799 people from 48 states and 41 countries covering six continents that visited the Ocmulgee National Monument last year, I am writing to urge you to support HR-482 when it comes before your subcommittee on June 16. Its passage would:

Expand the park boundary to more than 2,000 acres from its current 700 acres; and include additional artifacts and sites which deserve federal protection; (There is no federal funding for land acquisition; this bill merely authorizes inclusion of additional property that may be voluntarily contributed or acquired with private funds into the boundary of the Park.)

Change the name from Ocmulgee National Monument to "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park" to better describe the site;

Authorize a resource study (again to be privately funded) to determine if the Park could be incorporated, along with other properties, into a Natural Preserve along the Ocmulgee River to provide hunting and fishing opportunities and promote environmental education, health and wellness, and public enjoyment.

The expansion and reclassification of the National Monument went through a very highly-publicized community input process, and it was overwhelmingly supported by thousands of people from our community, our region, and our state. We know the people of Georgia are excited and anxious to take this step and have this treasure in their backyard, both for their own enjoyment and for the enjoyment of their families, friends and visitors.

The expansion of the Ocmulgee National Monument would be a very positive development for our entire region, and it is one of several initiatives Macon-Bibb County is undertaking to provide additional green space

and passive recreational opportunities within our community. This effort is so important to us. It is one of our top projects detailed in our new government's first Strategic Plan.

HR-482 will be a significant part of, not only preserving and protecting our heritage, but also, developing miles of trail, greenspace, and a park along our Ocmulgee River. Your support of this legislation will dramatically improve Middle Georgia, and I hope it will receive your favorable consideration.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

ROBERT A. B. REICHERT,
Mayor.

OCMULGEE NATIONAL
PARK & PRESERVE INITIATIVE,
Macon, GA, June 12, 2015.

Please support HR 482: The Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015.

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LANDS: The Ocmulgee National Park & Preserve Initiative (ONPPI) is a community-based group of Middle Georgia citizens working together to further protect the current Ocmulgee National Monument and eventually expand the current site into the first National Park and Preserve east of the Mississippi River. I am writing on behalf of myself and our 190 members to urge your support of HR 482: The Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015, when it comes before the subcommittee on Tuesday, June 16th.

HR 482 would: 1) expand the current park boundary from approximately 700 acres to over 2,000 acres; 2) change the name from "Ocmulgee National Monument" to "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park"; and 3) authorize a resource study to determine if the park should be expanded further to consolidate existing public lands, protect hunting, and fishing, and provide additional opportunities for education, recreation and public enjoyment.

The Ocmulgee National Monument was authorized by Congress in 1934 to protect a unique Native American cultural landscape that the National Trust for Historic Preservation has declared as ranking among the nation's richest archaeological areas. Unfortunately, when the park was created during the Great Depression, only a fraction of the area could be preserved and many significant resources were left unprotected. The current bill seeks to fulfill the original intent of Congress by preserving a larger portion of the area.

This legislation has already received the endorsement of over 15 local governments, chambers of commerce, and other civic organizations in Georgia as they all recognize the potential economic impact for their community and the state. In addition, resolutions of support have been passed by Oklahoma's Muscogee Creek Nation, as well as the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), and Seminole Nations), representing more than 500,000 Indian people across the United States.

As you may know, Georgia's National Park units are major drivers of the state's recreation and tourism economy. In 2013, they attracted nearly 7.5 million visitors and generated over \$375 million in visitor spending. The National Parks receive just 1/15th of 1-percent of the federal budget, or around \$3 billion annually, yet the parks generate over \$30 billion in economic activity related to travel, tourism, and outdoor recreation, drawing visitors from around the globe to local gateway communities.

HR 482 will honor the ancestral story of the Muscogee Creek and other southeastern Native peoples, will promote tourism and boost economic growth, and will provide new opportunities for education and public enjoyment. For these reasons, we urge you to cosponsor and support passage of this bill.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

BRIAN P. ADAMS,
President, Board of Directors,
Ocmulgee National Park & Preserve Initiative.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2015.

Hon. TOM MCCLINTOCK,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Lands,
House Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. NIKI TSONGAS,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Federal
Lands, House Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCLINTOCK AND RANKING MEMBER TSONGAS: I write in support of H.R. 482, the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015. This important piece of legislation would, if enacted: 1) rename and give National Historical Park status to the Ocmulgee National Monument; 2) considerably expand the park's boundaries; and 3) commission a special resource study of the Ocmulgee corridor that focuses on how best to protect and develop this area of land in the future, and in such a way as to allow for expanded recreational activities such as hunting and fishing.

Because of its rich archeological significance—which chronicles the history of man and womankind from the last Ice Age, through the Mound Builder period, and onwards to today—this land should be preserved so that future generations can learn from, and enjoy, its cultural treasures. And for many southeastern Native peoples, including the Muscogee (Creek), who were forcibly removed from these lands and relocated to the West, this land is of inestimable value. In fact, in October of 2014, the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), and Seminole Nations), representing over 500,000 Indian people throughout the United States, voiced its support of the measures in this Act.

Accordingly, I urge you to help ensure that this legislation is enacted. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

MARY FALLIN,
Governor of the State of Oklahoma.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Atlanta 30334-0900, August 26, 2015.

Hon. TOM MCCLINTOCK,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Lands,
House Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. NIKI TSONGAS,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Federal
Lands, House Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCLINTOCK AND RANKING MEMBER TSONGAS: I am writing at the request of Congressman Austin Scott and Congressman Sanford Bishop, in my capacity as Governor of Georgia, to express my support for H.R. 482, the "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015" and to request your careful consideration and approval of this legislation.

The Ocmulgee National Monument, authorized by Congress in 1934 and created by land donations in 1936, preserves the unique Native American history of the southeast,

documenting 17,000 years of human presence in the region, from the last Ice Age, up through the era of the Mississippian mound builders, and on into the periods of Spanish exploration, English colonization, and the early American frontier. In addition to this incredible history, Georgia's national park units are important drivers of a State recreation and tourism economy that is valued at roughly \$24 billion annually.

The bipartisan bill now before Congress will achieve numerous goals supported by the State, including the following.

Enhanced historical preservation for exceptional cultural resources in a place described by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as ranking among the nation's richest archaeological areas, thereby honoring the ancestral story of the Muscogee Creek and other southeastern Native peoples.

Re-designation of the unit as a National Historical Park, increasing the park's name recognition and the region's standing as a national and international travel destination, and enriching recreational amenities and the quality of life for Georgia residents and military personnel stationed at nearby Robins Air Force Base; all in keeping with actions outlined in Georgia's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Augmented protection within an extended area of important wildlife habitat and natural resources that has been identified as one of the highest priority landscapes for conservation under Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP).

Authorization of a special resource study of the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon and Hawkinsville that will, among other things, provide a mechanism for examining options to safeguard public hunting areas and hunting as an important recreational activity, as well as ways that conservation of public hunting lands might contribute toward enhancing base-compatible land use along the eastern boundary of Robins Air Force Base, ensuring its continued viability as a regional military and economic hub; all in conformity with resolutions passed by both chambers of the Georgia General Assembly in 2004 (Georgia HR 1256 & SR 755), urging "... the Congress of the United States to consider creating a national preserve . . . to protect land and other natural resources and promote hunting and fishing . . . in a continuous corridor of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha Rivers . . ."

Responsiveness to resolutions and letters in support of H.R. 482 submitted by the following entities:

- the City of Macon—Bibb County Commission & Mayor,
- the City of Centerville Council & Mayor,
- the City of Perry Council & Mayor,
- the City of Hawkinsville Commission,
- the City of Warner Robins Council & Mayor,
- the Wilkinson County Board of Commissioners,
- the City of Jeffersonville & Twiggs County Development Authority,
- the Middle Georgia Regional Commission,
- the Peach County Development Authority;
- the Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce,
- the City of Hawkinsville—Pulaski County Chamber of Commerce,
- the Georgia Small Business Lender Board of Directors,
- the Houston County Development Authority,
- the Historic Macon Foundation,
- the City of Macon—Bibb County Urban Development Authority,
- the Southeast Tourism Society,
- the Macon-Bibb County Convention & Visitors Bureau,

the Macon Economic Development Commission, and

NewTown Macon; as well as resolutions passed by the following tribal governmental organizations in Oklahoma representing over 500,000 Indian people throughout the United States: the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes.

In closing, companion legislation to H.R. 482 has been introduced in the United States Senate (S. 1696) by senior Georgia Senator Johnny Isakson and co-sponsored by Georgia's junior Senator David Perdue (S. 1696). In view of this extraordinary level of support, I ask for your assistance in gaining the timely enactment of H.R. 482.

Thank you for your consideration.

NATHAN DEAL.

GREATER MACON
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Macon, Georgia, June 11, 2015.

Hon. TOM MCCLINTOCK,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Protection, House Committee of Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCLINTOCK: I am writing in strong support of H.R. 482, the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015 which states that the Ocmulgee National Monument shall be known and designated as "Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park".

The boundary of the Historical Park will be revised to include approximately 2,100 acres and will provide protection of important archaeological resources. This revision will provide additional recreational opportunities, leading to increased visitation thus more economic impact. Macon citizens are understandably proud to have this grand park within the city limits, and are thankful that city leaders realized the importance of the mounds back in 1936. That was the year that the Ocmulgee National Monument was established as a memorial to some of the original settlers on the North American continent. We believe that adding the word "mounds" to the monument's name will help Americans more quickly understand the monument's connection to the Mississippians and later, to the Creeks. After all, it is "mounds" that attract visitors who come to learn about the cultures that were here hundreds of years before the Europeans came.

Recently the National Park Service did an economic impact study based on Ocmulgee's 2014 visitation and determined that the park had a \$6,887,000 impact on our local community. Macon and its people are proud of the Monument, and we believe that this change will help encourage even more tourism and economic activity in the area.

The Chamber fully supports H. R. 482 and appreciates your support as well.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. DYER,
President & CEO.

THE INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S EXPANSION OF OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT AND REQUESTING CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENT OF AUTHORIZED LEGISLATION

Resolution No. 14-31

Whereas, the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes (ITC) is an organization that unites the tribal governments of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), and Seminole Nations, representing over 500,000 Indian people throughout the United States; and

Whereas, the ITC strongly supports actions of its member nations to preserve and to pro-

tect historic properties and traditional cultural properties within respective ancestral homelands in the American Southeast; and

Whereas, the historic Ocmulgee Old Fields, an expansive, culturally defining historic landscape on the Fall-line of the Ocmulgee River at Macon, Georgia is of significant importance to the Muscogee (Creek) people; and

Whereas, the United States Congress, in recognition of the significance of the many historic Muscogean properties existing within the Ocmulgee Old Fields region, in 1934, authorized the United States National Park Service to establish the Ocmulgee National Monument as a means to preserve the historic landscape; and

Whereas, in 1966 the Ocmulgee National Monument was listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and

Whereas, in 1997 the National Park Service designated the Ocmulgee National Monument as a Traditional Cultural Property and the first recognized Traditional Cultural Property east of the Mississippi River; and

Whereas, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, was amended in 1992 to ensure that Tribes are provided a meaningful role in federal decisions under Section 106 of the Act; and

Whereas, the National Park Service has now introduced legislation within both houses of the United States Congress requesting authorization to extend its protective stewardship over a broader area of the historic Ocmulgee Old Fields through its proposed incorporation of 2100 acres of the Ocmulgee Old Fields landscape into the Ocmulgee National Monument; and

Whereas, the Government of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation has determined that the proposed National Park Service expansion of the Ocmulgee National Monument boundary within the historic Ocmulgee Old Fields region is consistent with and is in accord with preservation interests within the Ocmulgee Old Fields; and

Whereas, the Government of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation has supported the proposed National Park Service expansion of the Ocmulgee National Monument and is now engaged in active support for legislation pending in Congress to authorize said action.

Now therefore be it resolved that, the ITC does hereby support the proposed National Park Service expansion of the geographic boundaries of the Ocmulgee National Monument within the historic Ocmulgee Old Fields region and hereby requests of the United States Congress deliberate and quick action toward enacting authorizing legislation.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes meeting in Durant, Oklahoma on this 10th day of October, 2014, by a vote of 5 for, 0 against, and 0 abstentions.

BILL ANOATUBBY,
Governor, The Chickasaw Nation.

GARY BATTON,
Chief, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

BILL JOHN BAKER,
Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation.

GEORGE TIGER,
Principal Chief, Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

LEONARD M. HARJO,
Principal Chief, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. In short, I believe that H.R. 482 will strengthen

the current Ocmulgee National Monument and bolster the economy and cultural life of Georgia, and beyond. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT), my friend and the cosponsor of this measure.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 482, the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Act of 2016.

I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman SANFORD BISHOP of Georgia. We have had many meetings in Washington, as well as back in the district, on this particular issue. Certainly I have enjoyed working with him on it.

Today's vote marks an important milestone in many years of effort to bring about increased recognition and enhance cultural preservation of the Ocmulgee National Monument.

The Ocmulgee National Monument was originally authorized by Congress in 1934 to protect the Old Ocmulgee Fields, which includes a network of very well-preserved Indian mounds of great historical importance. The history of the fields can be traced back to Native Americans who first came to the site during the Paleo-Indian period to hunt Ice Age mammals.

The park is unique in that it vividly displays the story of many stages of prehistoric cultural development, including the Mound Builder period, and highlights the important role of agriculture in the region.

I am proud to represent this area of middle Georgia, along with Congressman SANFORD BISHOP. Our offices have worked, along with many regional community partners, to advance this goal.

By expanding the current Ocmulgee National Monument from 700 acres to over 2,000 acres and redesignating the area as a National Historic Park, this legislation will provide significant economic, educational, and cultural benefits to middle Georgia.

Additionally, H.R. 482 will reauthorize a study for future expansions and include increased opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreational activities.

The expansion of the Ocmulgee National Monument area provides for critical preservation of additional archaeological locations through the Old Ocmulgee Fields. Because of its significant historical and archeological importance, the future Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park must be preserved.

The expanded park also will generate additional tourism in middle Georgia, while educating visitors on the fascinating history of the many civilizations that have thrived in the region. However, it should be noted that the property in the proposed expansion area would be acquired only from willing donors or sellers using private

funds, and that no Federal dollars will be used to achieve expansion.

I want to take this time to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, as well as all the members of the House Committee on Natural Resources, for their work to bring this legislation to the floor today.

I want to close by noting that this legislation is a true example of what can be achieved when local, State, and Federal leaders work together towards a common goal.

The Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Act was created from the ground up with many letters of support from the Macon-Bibb area and well over 3,000 comments from individuals and community groups in support of the expansion. Without this collaboration at every level, none of this would be possible.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 482, the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Act of 2016.

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

Mr. Speaker, due to its rich and diverse history, it is really only fitting that the future Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park be preserved as a lasting memorial to the native cultures, historic structures, and priceless natural resources that reside on the land.

I want to thank Representative SANFORD BISHOP, who worked in partnership with Representative AUSTIN SCOTT—both of Georgia—for their work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recommend this bill to the House, and I urge its adoption.

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. 482, 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.

AMENDMENT TO COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DONATION SITE

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2857) to facilitate the addition of park administration at the Coltsville National Historical Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2857

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DONATION SITE.

Section 3032(b) of Public Law 113–291 (16 U.S.C. 410qqq) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “East Armory” and inserting “Colt Armory Complex”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS.—No non-Federal property may be included in the park without the written consent of the owner. The establishment of the park or the management of the park shall not be construed to create buffer zones outside of the park. That activities or uses can be seen, heard or detected from areas within the park shall not preclude, limit, control, regulate, or determine the conduct or management of activities or uses outside of the park.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) 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, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2857, introduced by Representative JOHN LARSON of Connecticut, modifies a condition that the Park Service acquire 10,000 square feet of space in East Armory to allow the NPS to acquire that space within any part of the Colt Armory Complex in Hartford, Connecticut.

Coltsville was the home of Samuel Colt's industrial enterprise, the Colt Firearms Company. In Hartford, Samuel Colt developed the use of the assembly line and highly mechanized techniques. Colt Manufacturing not only transformed the firearms industry, but was a major contributor to the industrial revolution by pioneering the use of interchangeable parts and precision manufacturing.

This small modification to current law would provide the Park Service flexibility in selecting a location for park administrative offices and visitor services at the Coltsville site. I am grateful for Mr. LARSON's hard work to establish the Coltsville Historical Park, and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of its passage today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Thanks to the leadership and hard work of my colleague, Representative LARSON of Connecticut, Congress established the Coltsville National Historical Park at the end of 2014.

The law that established the park authorized the National Park Service to utilize a 10,000 square foot building

known as the East Armory for the purposes of park administration. However, during the planning phase for establishing this new park, local stakeholders and the Park Service have determined that the Colt Armory Complex is better suited for this purpose. This bill simply makes that change and authorizes the use of the Colt Armory Complex.

I support this simple fix to the enabling legislation that responds to the on-the-ground dynamics of this particular park, and I want to thank the majority and my colleagues on the Natural Resources Committee for expedited review of this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), my distinguished colleague.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Massachusetts for yielding this time. And I say, with a note of pride, that Lowell, Massachusetts, served and continues to serve as a model for urban national parks upon which we based Coltsville becoming a national historic park.

I want to thank Chairman McCLINTOCK also for his words. Both he and Representative TSONGAS have outlined what this does. This has been great work by a number of people on this committee in a nonpartisan way.

I would just add, Mr. Speaker, that in Chairman McCLINTOCK's brief history of Coltsville, that Samuel Colt died in 1862, and not many people realize this. So it was actually Elizabeth Colt, though she could not vote at the time, who was in charge of what was one of the top five corporations in America at that time.

As the chairman alluded to, it was, as a lot of New England was, the center of the industrial revolution. It is also where Mr. Ford came to study and looked at the assembly line. And Pratt & Whitney did internships, the famous Pratt & Whitney aircraft company, and it spawned the bicycle, the automobile, and the typewriter, all of which came from the great city of Hartford at the time.

I want to thank the neighborhood for the collaborative effort, but especially the Governor of the State, Governor Malloy, for his hard work; former-Mayor Segarra; Mayor Luke Bronin, the current mayor; Park Superintendent James Woolsey, who, as Representative TSONGAS rightly pointed out, when they went to the site and looked at the spectacular site, in the review, realized that there was a better way to facilitate people seeing it and locating a section in this historic brownstone area, which this technical change in the legislation allows them to do.

As Representative TSONGAS said, this was done in an expedited manner, so I