

Services, U.S. Trade Representative, various House and Senate Committees, and many others.

I salute the students, schools, professors, placement offices and others who have contributed to 25 years of making this the best semester of students' undergraduate careers. I thank and commend each of the participating universities, and I look forward to the program's continued success in the future.

HONORING NATIONAL FOOTBALL
LEAGUE GREAT JASON PAUL
TAYLOR

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 2017

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Jason Paul Taylor, a former Defensive End and Linebacker in the National Football League (NFL). Mr. Taylor played 15 years in the NFL, most of it with the mighty Miami Dolphins. He owns NFL records for fumble recoveries returned for touchdowns, interceptions returned for touchdowns by a defensive lineman and defensive touchdowns scored, and tied for the record in fumble recoveries.

Mr. Taylor was a four-year letterman and three-year starter for the Akron Zips of the University of Akron before being drafted in the third round in the 1997 NFL Draft by Miami. A six-time Pro Bowl selection and four time first or second team All-Pro, he was named the NFL Defensive Player of the Year in 2006. Generous in all ways, he started the Jason Taylor Foundation in 2004, dedicated to children in South Florida resulting in his receiving the Walter Payton Man of the Year Award in 2007, the only league honor that recognizes those achievements made on and off the field. He was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2017, one of only four Dolphins players to be elected in their first year of eligibility. Following his retirement from the NFL at the end of the 2011 season, Mr. Taylor joined the ESPN television network as an analyst. He is also a board member of the NFL Players Association.

At Akron, Jason Taylor was a two-time first-team All-Mid-American Conference selection as a junior and senior, as well as an All-American pick as a junior. In 1996, he earned National Defensive Player of the Week honors for his performance against Virginia Tech, when he posted 12 tackles, two sacks, two fumble recoveries, three stops for loss and tackled a punt returner in the end zone for a safety. Taylor also started for the Akron Zips men's basketball team. In 2004, he became the third person ever inducted into Akron's Ring of Honor.

Mr. Speaker, not content to rest on his laurels, Jason's recent appearance at the YMCA of South Palm Beach County's Inspiration Breakfast generated \$40,000 for the financial assistance program that lets families in need use YMCA programs. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jason Taylor is a fine athlete and great humanitarian. I want to thank him for all that he is doing for our South Florida community. I am so truly pleased to honor him today.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 2017

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 130th Anniversary of Second Baptist Church in Long Branch, New Jersey. Its members will celebrate this milestone during Sunday service on March 12, 2017 and it is my honor to join them in marking this significant occasion.

Since its humble beginnings at the home of Ephraim Bell in 1887, Second Baptist Church has grown structurally and in membership, while continuing to provide outstanding spiritual guidance to the community. The construction of the church building where the church still stands today began in 1904, under the leadership of Rev. Asbury Smallwood. To accommodate the growing congregation over the years, an educational wing was constructed in the late 1970s and a second Sunday service was added in 2000.

Throughout its 130 year history, Second Baptist Church has also expanded its vision and service to the community. In addition to serving the spiritual needs of its members, Second Baptist Church is also home to the Portuguese congregation led by Rev. Aloisio Campos, Jr. The church has also served as a Monmouth County Head Start facility as well as a New Hope tutoring program location.

Its current pastor, Rev. Aaron N. Gibson, Sr., serves as the 13th pastor of the church and has dedicated over 20 years of service to the congregation. Under his leadership, the church has seen significant growth and remains a mainstay of the community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Second Baptist Church on its 130th Anniversary. Its service to the community is truly deserving of this body's recognition.

INTRODUCTION OF END RACIAL
PROFILING ACT OF 2017

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 2017

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the End Racial Profiling Act of 2017, along with additional cosponsors. This legislation represents a comprehensive federal commitment to healing the rift caused by racial, ethnic and religious profiling and restoring public confidence in the criminal justice system at-large. This legislation is designed to enforce the constitutional right to equal protection of the laws by changing the policies and procedures underlying the practice of discriminatory profiling.

Recent events in the wake of President Trump's Executive Orders on Immigration demonstrate that racial, ethnic and religious profiling remain dangerous and divisive issues in our communities. Airport detentions of Muslims and immigration raids targeted at the Latino community strike at the very foundation of our democracy. Though people across our nation are protesting in response to these ac-

tions, there is no substitute for comprehensive federal anti-profiling legislation.

This legislation can be traced back to the data collection efforts of the late 1990's that were designed to determine whether racial profiling was a fact versus an urban legend. Based upon the work around that legislation, by September 11, 2001, there was significant empirical evidence and wide agreement among Americans, including President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft, that racial profiling was a tragic fact of life in the minority community and that the Federal government should take action to end the practice. Moreover, many in the law enforcement community have acknowledged that singling out people for heightened scrutiny based on their race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin had eroded the trust in law enforcement necessary to appropriately serve and protect our communities.

Despite the fact that the majority of law enforcement officers perform their duties professionally and without bias, and we value their service highly, the specter of discriminatory profiling has contaminated the relationship between the police and minority communities to such a degree that Federal action is justified to begin addressing the issue.

The End Racial Profiling Act is designed to eliminate the well documented problem of racial, ethnic, religious, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and national origin profiling. First, the bill provides a prohibition on racial profiling, enforceable by declaratory or injunctive relief. Second, the bill mandates that training on racial profiling issues as part of Federal law enforcement training, the collection of data on all routine or spontaneous investigatory activities that is to be submitted through a standardized form to the Department of Justice. Third, the Justice Department is authorized to provide grants for the development and implementation of best policing practices, such as early warning systems, technology integration, and other management protocols that discourage profiling. Finally, the Attorney General is required to provide periodic reports to assess the nature of any ongoing discriminatory profiling practices.

In recent years the deaths of Walter L. Scott, arising from a traffic stop, Michael Brown, Eric Garner, and Antonio Zambrano-Montes, all at the hands of police officers, have highlighted the link between the issues of race and reasonable suspicion of criminal conduct. These individuals were denied the basic respect and equal treatment that is the right of every American. Ultimately, these men are tragic examples of the risk of being victimized by a perception of criminality simply because of their race, ethnicity, religion or national origin. These dangerous misperceptions of criminality helped to cultivate an environment in which the United States government considers discriminatory and unconstitutional executive orders a reasonable use of executive power.

Decades ago, the passage of sweeping civil rights legislation made clear that race, religion and ethnicity should not affect the treatment of individual Americans under the law. The practice of using race or other characteristics as a proxy for criminality in law enforcement undermines the progress we have made toward achieving equality under the law. Please join me in supporting this legislation.