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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, February 27, 2020, at 9:30 a.m.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2020

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 26, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SEAN CASTEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

INVIDIOUS DISCRIMINATION SHOULD NOT EXIST IN THIS COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise a proud American, proud to be a citizen of the greatest country in the world, proud to proclaim that I am a liberated Democrat, speak truth to power, truth about power, unbought and unbossed.

I am also proud to be aided today with my mnemonic notes. I would like to talk to you about invidious discrimination in the United States of America, the greatest country in the world.

I know of no one in this House who believes that invidious discrimination is appropriate. I believe that every Member of this House will go on record indicating that invidious discrimination should not exist in this, the greatest country in the world.

But what I would like to do is give some empirical evidence of the existence of this invidious discrimination and then say a word or two about possible remedies.

Newsday had a testing investigation. On November 17, 2019, Newsday released a scathing report detailing an investigation into the nature and extent of real estate sales practices on Long Island in New York.

Now, do not confuse the fact that this was in New York on Long Island with the notion that it doesn't happen in other places. It could have happened in my city, Houston, Texas, and my belief is it happens every day in a good many places around this country.

The evidence continues with this. The report, titled, ''Long Island Divided,'' was the culmination of a 3½ year comprehensive investigation entailing 240 hours of secretly recorded meetings with real estate agents and analysis of 5,764 house listings.

It appears that the Newsday report revealed a 19 percent rate of discrimination against Asian Americans, 39 percent rate of discrimination against Latinos, and 49 percent rate of discrimination against African Americans.

It appears that the persons who were the agents, the agents who were the persons being spoken to by persons seeking opportunities, it appears that these agents refused to provide service to customers of color—some of them, not all of them.

They showed borrowers of color far fewer homes than their White counterparts, provided inaccurate information to borrowers of color, made inappropriate statements based on race, placed higher requirements on borrowers of color, and steered potential customers based on race.

Nobody in this House would agree to this as appropriate. Everybody in this House, I believe, would condemn this. But here is where the rubber meets the road.

It is one thing to condemn it and to say that it is wrong. That is a talking point. We can have the greatest talking points in the world, but this will continue until we make those talking points an action item.

There are things that we can do to prevent this level of invidious discrimination. The question is not whether there is a way. The question is: Do we have the will to challenge and take on this level of invidious discrimination?

Because of the many remedies proposed, the one that stands out the most is that of increasing the fund for fair housing testing, to do exactly what they did with this report, to go into various venues and test and acquire this empirical evidence.

Nobody wants to see this happen, but we cannot stop it by simply talking about it. We have to have an action, and the action item is testing.

I will be saying more about this later on this week because there is legislation right here pending in this House that we can bring to the floor of this House, pass, and we can prevent this kind of behavior from taking place because, when we acquire the empirical evidence, we can then confront those who do this. We can also educate them, and we can pass on a legacy to future generations of success in ending invidious discrimination.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize National Future Farmers of America Week. Without question, the hardworking men and women in the field of agriculture serve as the backbone of our Nation.

Since its founding in 1917, the Future Farmers of America has prepared the next generation of chemists, veterinarians, entrepreneurs, and premier agriculture professionals. These individuals will go on to solve the world's challenge of providing resources to growing populations.

In North Carolina, the Future Farmers of America continues to grow. Last year, it had over 20,000 members, and its 321 chapters contributed more than 1 million service hours across the State. When you see these young people in their dark blue jackets with the gold trim, you are seeing leaders and patriots.

By learning to do, doing to learn, earning to live, and living to serve, the Future Farmers of America ensure that our Nation's agricultural future remains bright.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not address imprudent comments about our Nation's farmers that were recently brought to light. At an Oxford University event in 2016, Michael Bloomberg offered commentary that was truly unsettling. He said: ''I could teach anybody, even people in this room, to be a farmer. It's a process. You dig a hole; you put a seed in; you put dirt on top, add water, and up comes the corn.''

When you write off America's farmers, you write off the lifeblood of our country. To show you the impact of our farmers, we will look at the facts in just a moment.

Contrary to the idea, as Michael Bloomberg said, that farming is so simple, the truth is that farmers must be among the most intelligent, innovative, and creative people in the world. They face challenges every day that threaten their survival.

Now, let's look at the facts:

Annually, one U.S. farm will feed 166 people in the U.S. and abroad;

In 2018, $139 billion of American agricultural products were exported around the world;

Ninety-eight percent of U.S. farms are operated by hardworking families; and

About 11 percent of U.S. farmers are serving or have served in the military, compared to only 2 percent of the general public, showing that American farmers are very patriotic.

These facts speak for themselves. The work of American farmers goes far beyond Michael Bloomberg's claim of simply digging holes, planting seeds, and adding water.

I am proud to represent over 7,000 farms and over 11,000 agricultural producers in the Fifth District of North Carolina. Collectively, they generate over $1 billion every year and represent almost 10 percent of North Carolina's agriculture sales.

Recently, Alleghany County honored some of its farmers, young and old, and to hear of their efforts and dedication would inspire anyone. I commend and thank our farmers and our future agricultural leaders for their unwavering commitment to our families, communities, and to our country.

THON, THE LARGEST STUDENT-RUN PHILANTHROPIC EFFORT IN THE WORLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank Penn State students who have spent the last year dedicating countless hours to support a fantastic cause benefiting pediatric cancer patients. I am talking about THON.

This yearlong fundraising effort culminates in an annual 46-hour dance marathon to financially and emotionally support more than 4,500 families with children who are battling cancer.

THON was founded in 1973 by Penn State fraternities and sororities. What began as a small fundraiser bringing in $2,000 in its inaugural year has flourished into a campus-wide effort with more than 16,000 student volunteers across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This year, Penn State students raised $11.7 million, and, to date, students have shattered records and raised nearly $180 million, making THON the largest student-run philanthropic effort in the world.

Of course, their dedication is to be applauded, but ask any Penn State student and they agree: THON isn't about them; it is about the children and the families fighting cancer.

Over the years, THON has supported more than 4,000 families with a child battling pediatric cancer. Patients are treated at the Penn State Hershey Medical Center, and because of THON, many of these families never receive a medical bill.

THON is for the kids, and it is for the families to focus on celebrating more birthdays, piano recitals, science fairs, graduations, and every other milestone that a child should celebrate without fear. THON exists so that one day parents never have to hear the words, ''Your child has cancer.''

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of these students; but, more importantly, I am proud of the children and the families who have the courage to fight back against pediatric cancer.

CONGRESS MUST MAKE LYNCHING A FEDERAL HATE CRIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, we will be voting on later this afternoon. I am pleased to see the House take steps in finally addressing this issue.

Like many, despite our Nation's ugly history of lynchings, I was shocked to learn that there was no law making lynching a Federal hate crime.

My home in Omaha area is not unlike many other towns across the country with a gruesome past of lynching. George Smith was murdered in October 1891, and this past fall marked the 100th anniversary of the murder of Will Brown on the steps of the Douglas County Courthouse during the Red Summer. The hands of lawless and angry mobs in Omaha beat and lynched these men in what can only be characterized as racial terrorism.

We cannot simply wash away the past, but in order for our Nation to heal from past racial injustice, Congress must specify criminal penalties for the crime of lynching or conspiracy to commit lynching.

With at least 5,000 lynchings in our Nation's history, this bill is important as an acknowledgement that this evil did occur, that millions felt fear in their homes and communities, that many feared for their lives, the lives of their dads and their sons, and that this formal acknowledgement will help facilitate reconciliation.

□ 1015

Last year, I was approached by local African American community leaders to look into antilynching legislation. I felt that the language from Senator HARRIS' bill that passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Senate was the right one to support here in the House. This is how we are going to pass a bill and get it signed by the President of the United States. It is because of these reasons that I was honored to introduce the Senate-passed language in the House.

The bill we are voting on today contains the language of my bill that I introduced 8 months ago verbatim. I do not complain because in the end, I want results. We want results. We are closer than we have ever been in making lynching a Federal crime. The action is long overdue, going back 200 attempts since 1918, and today we are going to make history once and for all on this issue.

It has been my privilege to be an advocate on this issue. I applaud Senator HARRIS and Congressman RUSH who have championed this bill for years. We will finally get this bill to the President's desk to be signed into law in order to close one of the ugliest chapters in America's history once and for all.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF BILL MEUTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish Caldwell County resident Bill Meuth a happy 100th birthday.

Mr. Meuth served as an Army medic in World War II. He stormed the beaches at Normandy on D-day, fighting with the Allies in the name of freedom. Prior to the war, he had quit school at an early age to help care for his father who was sick, representing the ethos of a generation who understood that commitment to family and country sometimes comes at a personal cost.

After the war, he worked in the oil fields instilling a strong work ethic in his family.

In 1943, Mr. Meuth married his sweetheart, Lucy, and they remained married for 72 years until Miss Lucy passed away in 2015.

Together they had four children, 14 grandchildren, 15 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

We in south Texas are incredibly thankful for his sacrifice at such a critical time in our history and for the cause of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I wish a happy birthday to Mr. Meuth, and may God bless him.

CONGRATULATING NATHAN TUDOR

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Nathan Tudor for receiving the Texas Hospital Association Pioneer Award. Each year this award is given to rural hospital administrators or a CEO who demonstrates creative and innovative leadership within the organization and community.

This year the award was given to one of El Campo's very own. Mr. Tudor came on board as the CEO of El Campo Memorial Hospital in January of 2017.

Since Mr. Tudor has been on the team, the emergency department has expanded by 11 beds, three new campus-care clinics have been opened within the community, five walk-in clinics have been added, and new physicians have been recruited.

El Campo has directly benefited from the expansion of services but so have the surrounding communities.

We are thankful for Mr. Tudor and those working with him at the El Campo Hospital for their efforts in improving and expanding healthcare services for the El Campo area.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 18 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We use this moment to be reminded of Your presence and to tap the resources needed by the Members of this people's House to do their work as well as it can be done.

Send, O God, Your healing grace upon those torn nations and upon the Members of this assembly who struggle to see the shared hope for a better future in those with whom they disagree.

For many Americans, the holy season of Lent begins tomorrow, and foreheads are marked this day in recognition of our limits as men and women and as a reminder of Your power to forgive and heal the harms done through our failures.

All this day, and through the week, may our representatives do their best to find solutions to pressing issues facing our Nation. Please hasten the day when justice and love shall dwell in the hearts of all peoples and rule the affairs of the nations of Earth.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND J. EDWARD NASH

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today as we celebrate Black History Month and adopt antilynching legislation to recognize civil rights trailblazer Reverend J. Edward Nash.

The son of slaves, Reverend Nash served as pastor of the Michigan Street Baptist Church in Buffalo, New York, which opened its doors up as a meeting place for abolitionists and antilynching activists and as a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Last week, I visited the Nash House, a site on the National Register of Historic Places and a testament to his work as part of our national story. Our gracious hosts, former Buffalo Council President George K. Arthur and Sharon Jordan Holley, shared with me their vision, enthusiasm, and dedication to Nash, his home, and his legacy.

Among his papers are notes from the 1939 Urban League meeting benediction in which he applauds those working to ''free us from the shackles that hold us in the bondage of narrowness, selfishness, and prejudice.''

Let us heed the advice of Reverend Nash.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WEEK

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate National FFA week. FFA is a national leader in agricultural education, inspiring our Nation's young people to pursue careers that help support a robust rural economy.

Agriculture is the backbone of Pennsylvania's economy. It is rooted in American heritage, and our Nation's producers provide us the food, the fiber, the building materials, and the energy that we all depend upon.

By committing to FFA, young men and women are helping shape the science, technology, and business of agriculture. Every time I see a distinctive blue FFA jacket, I am reminded of the strong character and impressive leadership abilities that come along with it.

FFA leaders have gone on to become Ivy League graduates, Federal court

judges, innovative farmers, famous performance artists, and even U.S. Presidents.

This week, we celebrate the important success of FFA and look forward to what FFA leaders have in store for the future of rural America.

VIRGIN ISLANDS WELCOME U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEES ON THEIR VISIT

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, this is a time of unprecedented opportunity to rebuild our highways and roads as well as harden our utilities and infrastructure.

I was delighted to welcome Chairmen PETERSON and DEFAZIO, along with members of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Agriculture Committee to the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Members were able to meet with FEMA officials to discuss the territory's disaster recovery progress and objectives regarding housing, power, education, and project obligations and formulation.

The delegations toured the hospital, the Arthur Richards School, Alexander Henderson School, as well as the STEP home.

Members of the Agriculture Committee, with local farmers, officials, and USDA representatives, discussed challenges and opportunities for agriculture in the Virgin Islands. They also visited the U.S. Virgin Islands Agriculture Fair, which is the largest in the Caribbean. They saw firsthand the diversity of agriculture in the Virgin Islands and the resourcefulness of farmers to supply the growing demand for local and regional products.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the committee members for coming. I am looking forward to working with them. My staff and I are committed to continuing to work with Chairmen DEFAZIO and PETERSON to ensure that the future of local farmers, highways, and infrastructure are guaranteed all the resources needed.

REFLECTING ON THE LIFE OF JO ALLISON SMITH

(Mr. BUDD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reflect on the life of Jo Allison Smith, a dear friend to many and lifelong North Carolinian who passed away Saturday, February 15.

Jo was the devoted wife to Eddie Smith, Jr., for over 57 years, as well as a loving mother to their son, Chris.

Beyond family, Jo was passionate about her faith and served as an active member of St. James United Methodist Church in Greenville, North Carolina. She will no doubt be remembered for her extraordinary voice, which graced the music program for years.

She was also a strong supporter of women in need. She helped found and lead Women for Women's Power of the Purse and served on the board of many other local charities.

Jo was a passionate supporter of the UNC Tar Heels, where she served on the Board of Visitors for the UNC Comprehensive Cancer Center and graced UNC football fans with a wonderful rendition of our national anthem.

Our State was blessed by Jo's presence, and our family was blessed to call her friend. Please join me in giving thanks for Jo's life and praying for the entire Smith family during this time.

RECOGNIZING THE 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SELMA MARCH

(Mr. MORELLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, as we know, March 7 marks the 55th anniversary of the 1965 Selma march, where courageous men and women crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery to peacefully fight for the right for Black Americans to register to vote.

I rise today to honor those who marched and to spotlight and highlight the Sisters of St. Joseph in my home district of Rochester, New York. The Sisters of St. Joseph came to Alabama from New York and played an integral role in running the Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Alabama.

The 600 peaceful marchers that day were met with tear gas and clubs, and the Good Samaritan Hospital was the only facility within nine counties that would serve Black citizens. Despite having just emergency room beds, the sisters diligently cared for the huge onslaught of people who had been attacked and beaten in their pursuit of equality.

Some of the nuns present reside in Rochester today, and I could not be prouder to call them my constituents. Let us celebrate them as courageous leaders and honor them by committing to continue their fight for justice and equality.

RECOGNIZING PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, this week is Public Schools Week, and I rise today to recognize our public schools in Kentucky for the critical work they do to educate Kentucky's students.

Public schools are essential to the growth and development of future generations. They are the backbone of our communities and responsible for educating our young people and providing them with a stable and secure learning environment.

The learning opportunities provided by our schools are also critical to preparing a workforce capable of taking on the challenges of the 21st century economy.

I am very proud of the public schools which make up the First Congressional District. As a product of the public school system myself, I know how hard our teachers and staff work to prepare our students for success.

Madam Speaker, we thank our educators for their service, and I look forward to advocating for the needs of our public schools moving forward.

TRUMP POLICIES SUCCEED

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am grateful that the Democratic Presidential debate was last night in my birthplace, the holy city of Charleston, where they would see firsthand the successes of the economic policies of Donald Trump creating jobs.

When President Trump visits North Charleston Friday, the facts are clear. The Post and Courier, on February 7, by David Wren, reported ''SC Extends Global Reach.''

''By air and sea, South Carolina boosted the dollar amount of goods exported to foreign countries to a record of $41.5 billion in 2019—nearly 20 percent better than the previous year, despite the threat of tariffs.

''Dreamliner jets built at Boeing Co.'s North Charleston plant and vehicles manufactured by BMW in the Upstate and Volvo cars in the Lowcountry combined for more than half of the total, or roughly $24.4 billion . . . .''

''The dollar amount of outbound goods has swelled by 68 percent since 2011, and South Carolina now accounts for 35 percent of all U.S. tire exports and 16 percent of all U.S. vehicle exports.''

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

Best wishes to Zach Caldwell on his visit to Washington.

HONORING MS. RACHEL O'KELLEY

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Rachel O'Kelley, the chair of the science department and a biology teacher at John A. Holmes High School in Edenton, North Carolina. Earlier this month, she was awarded the prestigious Milken Educator Award. This national honor is given to teachers who display distinguished service and commitment to their communities.

Rachel O'Kelley is 1 of only 40 teachers around the country to receive this award and the sole honoree for North Carolina. Each and every day, she goes above and beyond the status quo to challenge and engage her students through thoughtful, creative, and demanding activities.

As we strive to entice students to follow the STEM course of study, it is wonderful to have bright and driven teachers like Rachel who inspire students to fulfill their potential and form the minds of future generations.

It is my pleasure to honor Ms. O'Kelley here on the House floor for her continued devotion to eastern North Carolina's next generation of leaders.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF NORMA COMNICK

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Norma Comnick of Anderson, California, a friend of mine I have known many years in the political scene. She was born in Texas, and she made some fine Texas chili for me, too.

Norma moved to Anderson in the mid-eighties and was first elected to the city council in 1996, where she served for 21 years and five terms as mayor. She loved civic duty in her hometown. She was a fierce advocate for veterans and seniors, as well as bringing housing opportunities to the area.

Her passion for her city extended well beyond her service on the city council. She dedicated much of her time to the Anderson Rotary, where she was inducted as one of the first two female members of that club, as well as a group called Anderson Explodes, which raises funds for Anderson's annual Fourth of July celebration, which they hold on the third, a massive fireworks display for the 12,000 people who attend.

She was a small business owner, having an insurance agency in Anderson until retiring from that in 2004.

I had the opportunity to attend her memorial service just a few days ago. It was beautiful. It was moving. Her great friends were there.

Indeed, she was always, to the last, when I visited not too long ago, concerned about how her citizens were doing in her area. Indeed, she has a great legacy and will be missed. She was a blessing.

□ 1215

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 35) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 35

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 ''Emmett Till Antilynching Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The crime of lynching succeeded slavery as the ultimate expression of racism in the United States following Reconstruction.

(2) Lynching was a widely acknowledged practice in the United States until the middle of the 20th century.

(3) Lynching was a crime that occurred throughout the United States, with documented incidents in all but 4 States.

(4) At least 4,742 people, predominantly African Americans, were reported lynched in the United States between 1882 and 1968.

(5) Ninety-nine percent of all perpetrators of lynching escaped from punishment by State or local officials.

(6) Lynching prompted African Americans to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (referred to in this section as the ''NAACP'') and prompted members of B'nai B'rith to found the Anti-Defamation League.

(7) Mr. Walter White, as a member of the NAACP and later as the executive secretary of the NAACP from 1931 to 1955, meticulously investigated lynchings in the United States and worked tirelessly to end segregation and racialized terror.

(8) Nearly 200 anti-lynching bills were introduced in Congress during the first half of the 20th century.

(9) Between 1890 and 1952, 7 Presidents petitioned Congress to end lynching.

(10) Between 1920 and 1940, the House of Representatives passed 3 strong anti-lynching measures.

(11) Protection against lynching was the minimum and most basic of Federal responsibilities, and the Senate considered but failed to enact anti-lynching legislation despite repeated requests by civil rights groups, Presidents, and the House of Representatives to do so.

(12) The publication of ''Without Sanctuary: Lynching Photography in America'' helped bring greater awareness and proper recognition of the victims of lynching.

(13) Only by coming to terms with history can the United States effectively champion human rights abroad.

(14) An apology offered in the spirit of true repentance moves the United States toward reconciliation and may become central to a new understanding, on which improved racial relations can be forged.

(15) Having concluded that a reckoning with our own history is the only way the country can effectively champion human rights abroad, 90 Members of the United States Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 39, 109th Congress, on June 13, 2005, to apologize to the victims of lynching and the descendants of those victims for the failure of the Senate to enact anti-lynching legislation.

(16) The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, which opened to the public in Montgomery, Alabama, on April 26, 2018, is the Nation's first memorial dedicated to the legacy of enslaved Black people, people terrorized by lynching, African Americans humiliated by racial segregation and Jim Crow, and people of color burdened with contemporary presumptions of guilt and police violence.

(17) Notwithstanding the Senate's apology and the heightened awareness and education about the Nation's legacy with lynching, it is wholly necessary and appropriate for the Congress to enact legislation, after 100 years of unsuccessful legislative efforts, finally to make lynching a Federal crime.

(18) Further, it is the sense of Congress that criminal action by a group increases the likelihood that the criminal object of that group will be successfully attained and decreases the probability that the individuals involved will depart from their path of criminality. Therefore, it is appropriate to specify criminal penalties for the crime of lynching, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit lynching.

(19) The United States Senate agreed to unanimously Senate Resolution 118, 115th Congress, on April 5, 2017, ''[c]ondemning hate crime and any other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination, incitement to violence, or animus targeting a minority in the United States'' and taking notice specifically of Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics demonstrating that ''among single-bias hate crime incidents in the United States, 59.2 percent of victims were targeted due to racial, ethnic, or ancestral bias, and among those victims, 52.2 percent were victims of crimes motivated by the offenders' anti-Black or anti-African American bias''.

(20) On September 14, 2017, President Donald J. Trump signed into law Senate Joint Resolution 49 (Public Law 115–58; 131 Stat. 1149), wherein Congress ''condemn[ed] the racist violence and domestic terrorist attack that took place between August 11 and August 12, 2017, in Charlottesville, Virginia'' and ''urg[ed] the President and his administration to speak out against hate groups that espouse racism, extremism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, and White supremacy; and use all resources available to the President and the President's Cabinet to address the growing prevalence of those hate groups in the United States''.

(21) Senate Joint Resolution 49 (Public Law 115–58; 131 Stat. 1149) specifically took notice of ''hundreds of torch-bearing White nationalists, White supremacists, Klansmen, and neo-Nazis [who] chanted racist, anti-Semitic, and anti-immigrant slogans and violently engaged with counter-demonstrators on and around the grounds of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville'' and that these groups ''reportedly are organizing similar events in other cities in the United States and communities everywhere are concerned about the growing and open display of hate and violence being perpetrated by those groups''.

(22) Lynching was a pernicious and pervasive tool that was used to interfere with multiple aspects of life—including the exercise of Federally protected rights, as enumerated in section 245 of title 18, United States Code, housing rights, as enumerated in section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3631), and the free exercise of religion, as enumerated in section 247 of title 18, United States Code. Interference with these

rights was often effectuated by multiple offenders and groups, rather than isolated individuals. Therefore, prohibiting conspiracies to violate each of these rights recognizes the history of lynching in the United States and serves to prohibit its use in the future.

SEC. 3. LYNCHING.

(a) OFFENSE.—Chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 250. Lynching

''Whoever conspires with another person to violate section 245, 247, or 249 of this title or section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3631) shall be punished in the same manner as a completed violation of such section, except that if the maximum term of imprisonment for such completed violation is less than 10 years, the person may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years.''.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 249 the following:

''250. Lynching.''.

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam 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 New York?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act is long overdue legislation that would criminalize lynching for the first time under Federal law.

The term ''lynching'' generally refers to premeditated acts of violence often resulting in death carried out by a mob in order to punish an alleged transgressor or to strike fear among a targeted group.

H.R. 35 is named in honor of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African American youth from Chicago, who was lynched in particularly gruesome fashion while visiting an uncle in Mississippi in 1955. His murder and the antilynching movement that followed set the stage for the creation of the civil rights movement that we recognize today.

Generally, they could not rely on law enforcement to protect them, because they understood that the lynchings occurring throughout the South were a very deliberate campaign to subjugate our Black population. And this very deliberate campaign was started in the 1870s by the Ku Klux Klan and carried on right up to the present day through terrorism and forced Jim Crow.

Because they realized this, African Americans mobilized their own efforts to combat the terror of lynching and the threat of racial violence through grassroots activism and the founding of integrated social justice organizations.

During the period between the Civil War and World War II, thousands of African Americans were lynched in the United States, mostly in the South, but not entirely, as a means of racial subordination and enforcing white supremacy. These violent incidents were largely tolerated by State and Federal officials, in fact, often promoted by State and Federal officials. They profoundly impacted race relations and shaped the geographic, political, social, and economic conditions of African American communities in ways that are still evident today.

Although the civil rights conspiracy statute does not specify the offense of lynching as a Federal crime, this section has been used by the Department of Justice to prosecute civil rights-era crimes and hate crimes that were described as lynching in public discourse.

It remains important, however, to enact Federal antilynching legislation to acknowledge this shameful chapter in American history and to send a clear message that such violations, such violent actions motivated by hatred and bigotry will never again be tolerated in this country.

The first Federal antilynching legislation was introduced in 1900, almost 120 years ago, by Congressman George Henry White, the only African American member of Congress at that time. Unfortunately, neither his bill nor any other antilynching bills managed to pass the Congress. Antilynching bills were routinely defeated on this floor.

Today, we act to correct this historical injustice that should rest heavily on the conscience of Members of Congress. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for his leadership on this important issue and for his attention to history. I also thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for his support of this legislation and the many cosponsors of this bill who helped pave the way for its passage today.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. This act recalls a horrible period in our Nation's history. In fact, many can claim this bill is a century too late. After all, the first antilynching bill was introduced, as was just said by the chairman, over 100 years ago, but it never became law.

Back then, lynchings were a popular atrocity committed by the Ku Klux Klan against the Black community, Catholics, and Jews, among others. Lynching, which is used to intimidate a certain populous, is the practice of murder by a group of people by extrajudicial action.

Today, while not eliminated, and we are all striving for that, groups on all sides need to understand that this kind of intimidation of groups is not tolerated. That is why today these influences have been diminished but they are not resolved, and we want to continue to fight against this. This is why I support H.R. 35.

There is one thing I would like to make a little clearer and probably more to the point, and that is that I believe H.R. 35, this measure, will ensure that those who engage in mob violence that results in death are dealt with appropriately in the Federal system. I think it would have been more appropriate to actually place a certain penalty in this bill as well, such as a defined number of years for committing this offense since the justice for such a heinous act should be swift and certain. They should know what they are getting.

I agree we can move forward with this, but I will disagree with my Democratic colleagues that we chose not to put that in this bill. I think that is something we can look forward to in the future. But this is a good bill. It needs to move forward.

I am proud to support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 35.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to say to the chairman, I am just so delighted and thankful and grateful for all of his work on behalf of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act.

Lynching, Madam Speaker, plain and simple, is an American evil. This atrocity is comparable to the French use of the guillotine, the Roman Empire's use of crucifixion, and the British use of drawing and quartering as a tool of terrorism. And for too long, Madam Speaker, Federal law against lynching has remained conspicuously silent.

In 1918, 102 years ago, a Congressman from Missouri, Leonidas C. Dyer, introduced the first antilynching legislation to actually pass the House, a bill that would subsequently die in the Senate.

Therefore, I am pleased that the language that we are voting on today has already been approved by the Senate, and I am exceptionally hopeful that it will face no further obstacles on its path to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, many may consider lynching to be a relic of the past, but as we all know, unfortunately, recent

events have shown us that this is not the case. Instead, we have seen a rise in race-based violence that has culminated in events like the white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, or the racially motivated mass shooting in El Paso, Texas.

That is why, Madam Speaker, it is so important that we stand united today as a body and as a Congress to pass this bill. In passing this bill today, we send a resoundingly strong message about what we are as a Nation, our country's values and, more importantly, what we as Americans stand for and what we will tolerate and what we will not tolerate.

Today, Madam Speaker, we send a strong message that violence and race-based violence, in particular, has no place in American society. That is why I am so proud to have introduced this bill, and I am even prouder that we are considering it on the floor today.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and his passion there with that speech.

It is my privilege now to introduce someone who has a similar passion and also has worked on this bill and done a great deal for it.

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Chairman RUSH for his leadership, his heart for this bill, and I thank the chairman and the ranking member for giving me a chance to speak and for their comments.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. I am pleased to see the House take steps in finally addressing this issue. Like many, despite our Nation's ugly history of lynchings, I was shocked to learn that there was no law making lynching a Federal crime.

My hometown area of Omaha is not unlike many other towns across the country with a gruesome past of lynching. George Smith was murdered in October 1891, and this past fall marked the 100th anniversary of the murder of Will Brown on the steps of the Douglas County Courthouse during the Red Summer. The hands of lawless and angry mobs in Omaha beat and lynched these men in what only can be characterized as racial terrorism.

We cannot simply wash away the past, but in order for our Nation to heal from past racial injustice, Congress must specify criminal penalties for the crime of lynching or any attempt or conspiracy to commit lynching.

With at least 5,000 lynchings in our Nation's history, this bill is important to the acknowledgment that evil did occur, that millions felt fear in their houses, their homes, and their communities, that many feared for the lives of their dads, their husbands, and sons, and that this formal acknowledgment will help facilitate reconciliation.

Last year, I was approached by local African American community leaders from Omaha to look into the antilynching legislation, and I felt that the language from Senator HARRIS' bill that passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Senate was the right way to proceed. It is because of these reasons I was honored to introduce the Senate-passed language in the House 8 months ago.

The bill we are voting on today contains the language of my bill that I introduced 8 months ago verbatim, but I do not complain because in the end I want results. We want results. We are closer than we have ever been to making lynching a Federal crime. This is an historical event.

This action is long overdue, going back 200 attempts since 1918, and today we are going to get it done. We are going to make history.

It has been my privilege to be an advocate on this issue. I applaud Senator HARRIS and Congressman BOBBY RUSH, who have been championing this for years. We will finally get this to the President's desk to be signed into law in order to close one of the ugliest chapters in our history once and for all.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS).

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 35.

Today, the House will pass the Emmett Till Antilynching Act and designate lynching as a hate crime under Federal law. But we must admit, it is a travesty that it has taken 120 years for the U.S. Government to address this crime. In fact, the first bill to outlaw lynching was introduced in 1900.

Make no mistake, lynching is terrorism. It is terrorism directed at African Americans. Lynching was commonly used for 256 years during the period of enslavement and for almost 100 years after slavery, well into the 1950s.

And, frankly, even today, periodically you will hear news stories of nooses being left on college campuses, in work locker rooms to threaten and terrorize African Americans, a vicious reminder that the past is never that far away. In fact, the last known victim of lynching was just 25 years ago, and for the first time in history, the perpetrator was actually convicted and executed.

We often like to only talk about the glorious parts of our history, and it is difficult for us to hear some of the ugly parts, but it is important that we do hear and understand our history in full. This form of terrorism was used to kill Black people and terrorize and terrify those who were not murdered into understanding they were not considered as humans.

Today, in Montgomery, Alabama, there is the National Memorial for Peace and Justice, and I hope that everyone has an opportunity to see that because it is the only place in our country that actually documents in every State where known lynchings were taken place and in every county.

Lynchings were advertised in newspapers as recreational events that families would attend. They would have picnics while they watched brutal murders take place.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

□ 1230

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I want to leave with a 1930 editorial in the Raleigh News and Observer that noted the elation of the audience witnessing a lynching as follows: ''Men joked loudly at the sight of the bleeding body. . . . Girls giggled as the flies fed on the blood that dripped from the Negro's nose.''

Lynchings were brutal, violent, and savage public spectacles. As I said, they were advertised in newspapers, and postcards were sold. Souvenirs were made from victims' remains.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would inquire of the gentlewoman, Ms. BASS, if she needs some more time.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I do not need additional time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I was going to give the gentlewoman some of my time, but she is done. I just wanted to make sure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairperson, and the ranking member as well, for bringing this legislation to the floor today. I also thank the majority leader, who happens to be in the room.

Madam Speaker, this piece of legislation is more than 100 years in the making, and it does deal with lynching, but truth be told, more than a lynching took place.

Emmett Till's body was mutilated. He was shot in the head, and he was thrown in the Tallahatchie River. His mother insisted on an open casket. This was the thing that sent shock waves across this country, causing people to rethink what was happening in the South.

Yes, he was lynched. Yes, this is the unfinished business of this House. And we have much more unfinished business.

Madam Speaker, I do want to commend Congressman BOBBY RUSH for the outstanding job that he has done, as well as his cosponsors, in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is time. In fact, it is past time. And I am grateful that this House is taking up this legislation.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from

Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The previous speaker, Mr. GREEN from Texas, said that it is time, that it is past time. But it is never too late to do the right thing.

I am pleased that this will be a bipartisan vote.

This is about Emmett Till. It is about lynching. It is about violence. It is about hate. But in a larger sense, this is about who we are as a country, who we are as a country that said: ''We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.''

Surely, our Founders today would have said all men and women are created equal.

But in the eyes of two murderers, Emmett Till was neither equal nor a fellow human being, but a dehumanized being, undeserving of protection or of decency.

To the surprise, I think, of probably many Americans, Madam Speaker, lynching has not been described as a hate crime. We will do that today.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COLLINS and Chairman NADLER for bringing this bill to the floor. The House will make that determination today. I am proud to bring this legislation to the floor as majority leader.

A broadcaster in our area, Joe Madison, came up to me some year and a half ago and said: Why can't you pass lynching legislation?

I had no answer, so I went to the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, who spoke just earlier, KAREN BASS, the former speaker of the California Assembly, one of the leaders in this House. I said to her: ''Karen, I want to make sure that we get lynching legislation on the floor.''

I talked to my friend, BOBBY RUSH, who I have been a close friend of for more than two decades, a leader in this House, a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee and in this House. I talked to him about it. I talked to him about his legislation.

Two Senators also had legislation. I am glad that they were able to come together and that we have this legislation before us.

BOBBY RUSH represents the district in which Emmett Till lived.

Emmett Till took a summer vacation to Mississippi. It was his last vacation. He came to be, and continues to this day to be, a symbol of the terror and hate and atrocities and prejudice directed against American citizens whose color of skin was different than some others. This should be a lesson to us all.

Then you see movies like ''Hidden Figures,'' the heroine of which just died a few days ago at the age of 101, or ''The Help,'' or ''Harriet,'' Harriet Tubman from my State, to see the violence that was visited on our fellow human beings because of the color of their skin.

If Elijah Cummings, my colleague, were alive today, he would say: ''We are better than this.''

That is what this legislation is saying: We are better than this.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative RUSH, Chairman NADLER, Ranking Member COLLINS, the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairwoman KAREN BASS, and the CBC itself for their work on this bill.

The Senate passed a similar bill last year, and, Madam Speaker, I thank Senators Booker and Harris for their work.

I hope we can get this to the President's desk and signed quickly.

It is very fitting that this legislation will be named in memory of Emmett Till, the 14-year-old whose brutal lynching in 1955 marked a turning point in America's history.

Many Americans might associate the term ''lynching'' with hanging, but if you go to the dictionary, it has a broader definition: the premeditated, extrajudicial killing by a mob or group of people in order to instill fear, to intimidate, to subjugate populations and individuals, and to enforce a social order on people, contrary to the concepts out of which America was born.

According to the Tuskegee Institute, by the time of Emmett Till's murder, it had recorded more than 4,700 victims of lynching in America since the 1880s.

We had a Civil War, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, and still, from 1870 to the 1960s, there were people who thought, with impunity, they could take the lives or brutalize others—with impunity.

Even today, we continue to see the memory of lynchings used to instill fear and threaten minority populations, from nooses being displayed as hate speech to threats of political violence using imagery of lynching. We still live with its dark legacy.

Madam Speaker, I say to my colleagues, as we continue to observe Black History Month throughout February, let us resolve to commemorate that history by doing our part to correct its injustices.

I paraphrase Martin Luther King when he said: Do not worry so much about the voices of your opponents as you worry about the silence of your friends.

Madam Speaker, this day, the House of Representatives shall not be silent. Vote ''yes.''

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, a bill that will specify lynching as a hate crime.

This bill corrects a longstanding omission from Federal civil rights law. Historically, nearly 200 antilynching bills were filibustered out of existence or just plain ignored.

Lynchings were violent and public acts of torture used for nearly a century to enforce racial segregation.

This legislation is long overdue. Lynchings were wrong, immoral, and inhumane.

This bill is named in honor of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African American youth from Chicago who was lynched in my district in 1955 while visiting an uncle in Mississippi.

There is a memorial dedicated to Mr. Till in my district. Unfortunately, it is the only memorial in America that has to be bulletproof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding an additional minute.

In years past, the signs have been stolen, thrown in the river, replaced; shot, replaced again; shot again; defaced with acid; and had ''KKK'' spray-painted on them.

The signs were placed near the spot where Mr. Till's body was pulled from the Tallahatchie River in 1955.

The 14-year-old was tortured and killed by two White men after false accusations that he flirted with a White woman.

His death became an important catalyst in the civil rights movement.

With the passage of this bill, we hope to heal the past and present racial injustice. Our country is in need of reconciliation.

Lynching claimed the lives of an immeasurable number of African Americans, yet the perpetrators were never held accountable. Conversely, official inaction has left lasting scars on our communities.

Today, I represent Mississippi's Second Congressional District, which includes the area where Emmett Till was lynched. His murderers were never held accountable for what they did.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COLLINS very much for yielding.

This is kind of emotional for me, because I knew this young man's mother before she died, a very wonderful lady who suffered an unfortunate tragedy at the hands of some dastardly individuals.

But more importantly, we are a better country than what that deed dictates.

I support Congressman RUSH's bill. It is a bill that is long overdue. But just as important, we have to commit ourselves to making this country a better country.

In the little town of Glendora, where the fan that was attached to young Emmett's body that sank in the Tallahatchie River was found, there is

a little museum dedicated not only to Mr. Till, but to the atrocities that have occurred in my district over time.

Madam Speaker, I compliment those individuals for putting the museum together and also for dedicating themselves to letting the world know what happened, but also recommitting ourselves to try not to let it happen again.

So we must pass this legislation, Madam Speaker. We must pass it to correct the inactions of those before us. The inaction of others does not relieve one of the obligation to do what is right.

□ 1245

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for yielding, and, of course, I come to join with all of those who have extolled the virtues of this bill and urge its passage. I also reflect on the fact that I grew up in the State of Arkansas.

My father, who was a tremendous historian, would often point to places and show us sites in trees where lynchings were supposed to have taken place. The fact that we are now saying that any lynching activity should be a Federal crime is one that I concur with.

I want to thank the Reverend Jesse Jackson because that is really who called me one day and said: You know, we need to do something about this.

So I was pleased to interact with Congressman RUSH and say: Let's do something about this.

I want to thank Congressman RUSH for taking the leadership on this bill. I want to thank the Judiciary Committee for passing it.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that is long past due. It should have been done many years ago, and it was not. It is now time to get this done.

As was said by the majority leader and others, this was a heinous act done by a mob for one purpose besides the killing: It is also to intimidate and to put fear into others.

In my State of Georgia, it not only happened because of the color of someone's skin, but by the creed of Catholic and Jews it had taken place as well.

This should never happen again. This is a good step forward. I think it is something that is long overdue. I urge all my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In his farewell address to Congress, Representative George Henry White lamented the failure of his antilynching bill of 1900 to pass by observing that: ''During the last session of this Congress, I took occasion to address myself in detail to this particular measure, But with all of my efforts, the bill still sweetly sleeps in the room of the committee to which it was referred. The necessity of legislation along this line is daily being demonstrated. The arena of the lyncher no longer is confined to Southern climes, but is stretching its hydra head over all parts of the Union.''

Lynching no longer terrorizes African American communities as it once did, but we owe it to the memory of its thousands of victims to outlaw this racist and gruesome practice once and for all.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I want to just commend the chairman for a moment on bringing this bill up. I think there have been a lot of things that we have disagreed on and there have been many places where we have seen that—we probably will do it again this afternoon—but just to have this time, I think, to reflect and, I think, from my State of Georgia and from New York and all over.

The gentleman made a statement, and I wanted to commend the gentleman for that, that this was happening all over.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, the gentleman is talking too fast. I can't understand him.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, the gentleman has been saying that for a year, so I will go slow.

I thank the gentleman for bringing this forward and thank him for being a part, and also the discussion among many of the Members here.

This is a discussion not limited to one area. It was highlighted by the Emmett Till death, but it was also something that America needed to deal with. By bringing this forward today, I think that is a testament to both of our committees being able to work together and both of us being able to bring something together that Americans can understand.

Lynching was far beyond a murder. It was also an intimidation method that we saw used in many States in many areas. So I just want to commend Madam Speaker for that, and also commend the chairman.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman very much. I certainly agree with the distinguished ranking member, and I appreciate his support for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank him and the ranking member for bringing this legislation to the floor. It is so appropriate that it is bipartisan because it is about American values. I rise to join you in passing H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which finally explicitly designates lynching as a Federal hate crime.

More than a century ago, the first antilynching legislation was introduced and later passed by this House ''to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching.'' But over 100 years and 200 attempts later at passage, it is still not law.

I salute Congressman BOBBY SCOTT—excuse me, BOBBY RUSH. I know BOBBY SCOTT had something to do with this as well, but, in this case, the leadership of BOBBY RUSH—a lifelong civil rights champion in the Congress and in our country, for his leadership on H.R. 35, which will right this historic wrong.

I thank Chairwoman KAREN BASS of the Congressional Black Caucus for her commitment and that of the entire Congressional Black Caucus for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I thank Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member COLLINS for their leadership as well, and Senators CORY BOOKER and KAMALA HARRIS for leading this legislation in the Senate.

Today, Congress has an opportunity to acknowledge its responsibility for its historic failure to confront and end the horror of lynching in America. We must begin by acknowledging the heartbreaking truth that racially motivated acts of terror have long been a part of American history and that they remain a stain on our Nation's soul today.

We must never forget:

The massacre in Wilmington, North Carolina, 122 years ago in which 60 Black Americans were brutally murdered;

The race massacre in the Greenwood District of Tulsa, Oklahoma, 100 years ago next year, called the single worst incident of racial violence in American history;

The mutilation and murder of Emmett Till—for whom this legislation is named, a 14-year-old boy—65 years ago, one of the most appalling acts of racial violence in our history, forever seared in our collective memory;

And we must remember the victims of more than 4,000 other lynchings and countless other acts of racial terror perpetrated throughout our Nation's history.

As recent events remind us, racially motivated violence and other forms of violence and hate targeting vulnerable communities are not a relic of the past.

When a white supremacist guns down nine parishioners in Charleston, South Carolina, at Mother Emanuel, one of America's oldest African American congregations; when neo-Nazis and white nationalist mobs carrying tiki torches march through Charlottesville in broad daylight, taking an innocent

life; when a domestic terrorist murders 22 innocent souls in El Paso after penning a racist, anti-Latino screed on the internet; and when an anti-Semitic murderer kills 11 innocent men and women engaged in peaceful prayer at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh we cannot deny that racism, bigotry, and hate still exist in America.

As Members of Congress and as Americans, we have a responsibility to acknowledge the horrors of the past so that we can never have them occur again.

As Ida B. Wells, the crusading journalist, antilynching advocate, and founding member of the NAACP said: ''The way to right wrongs is to turn the light of truth upon them.''

This legislation will not erase the stain of lynching and racist violence, but it will help shine the light of truth on the injustices of the past so that we can heal our Nation and build a better, safer future for all of our children.

In just over a week, many Members will travel to Selma, Alabama, to observe 55 years since the march for freedom. With the passage of this bill, we can make that pilgrimage—praying at the Brown Chapel AME Church and marching over the Edmund Pettus Bridge—with dignity, respect, and honor.

Madam Speaker, I urge a unanimous vote for H.R. 35.

Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in enthusiastic support of H.R. 35—the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. This bill amends section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime under federal law. It corrects a longstanding omission from Federal civil rights law. It is without question that this legislation is long overdue and needed even today.

The legacy of lynching is a stain on our nation's history, and the racism that motivated lynchings continues to fuel acts of hate today. This legislation should pass with strong and eager bipartisan support.

This bill is named after Emmett Till who was only 14 years old when he was lynched in 1955 in Mississippi. A lynching is an extrajudicial killing by a mob, and is not limited to deaths by hanging. He was so badly tortured that he was left unrecognizable. This was done here in America by Americans during a Jim Crow era in a segregated fragmented society. Now in 2020, this hateful legacy is unfortunately raising its head again forcing us to defend our basic values. While we celebrate our freedom here in the United States and abroad, we must continue to be diligent in remembering our true history.

The legacy of lynching in Texas can never be erased. The families and communities of victims are still impacted today. Even in my hometown of Waco, Texas, Jesse Washington, a seventeen-year-old farmhand was mutilated and burned to death, on May 15, 1916, in what became one of the most well known documented cases of lynching. Sadly, in Texas, there are hundreds of others.

The designation under federal law is important and most relevant because state law did not protect the rights of the victims of lynchings. Horribly true, many of the lynchings were carried out either by officers and representatives of the law or with the blessings of local law enforcement. African Americans and other people of color did not receive the same protections under the law that every American should have received. That is why this designation of lynching as a hate crime under federal law is critical even today.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill, improve federal law and protect the rights of every person in the United States.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I strongly support the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. I will be proud to vote in favor of it on the House floor today. I have continuously fought against racial violence and racial discrimination, and this legislation is an important step forward.

This bill recognizes the federal role in directly confronting this type of racial violence. In his case, Emmett Till, an innocent African American boy, lost his life. His death came to symbolize the continual threat of violence that hung over the African American community and helped spark the Civil Rights Movement. But this bill, named for Till, goes beyond his circumstances. It also provides some modicum of justice for the victims of the People's Grocery Lynching in Memphis. Thomas Moss, Calvin McDowell, and Will Stewart were falsely accused and killed in Memphis on March 9, 1892. These three men were killed because they ''were becoming economic competitors to whites.'' For my district and the country, this vote is recognizing all the men and women who were lynched and never received any justice.

In passing this bill, the House of Representatives will clearly say these types of actions—this type of hate—have no place in our country.

Unfortunately, this isn't a historic phenomenon. Now, in the year 2020, we still struggle with bias motivated crimes, racial violence, and vigilantism. We see the continuation of racial violence directed at African Americans and other minorities today.

I will continue to fight for equality and racial justice. I am proud to support this legislation and thank Rep. BOBBY RUSH, Speaker PELOSI, Leader HOYER, and Chairman NADLER for their leadership.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which amends 18 U.S. Code 249, to establish the act of lynching as a federal hate crime.

I thank our colleague, Congressman BOBBY RUSH of Illinois, for his work in shepherding this legislation and acknowledging the unfathomable, barbaric history of lynching.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 is the closest our country has ever come to adopting antilynching legislation.

The Emmett Till Antilynching Act is necessary legislation, intended to bring justice to victims of lynching, to heal past and present racial injustice and prevent these wretched, gruesome acts from continuing to occur.

Ida B. Wells, the renowned educator, investigative journalist, and Civil Rights activist advocated tirelessly from 1886 to 1931 for the passage of antilynching legislation and collected data to show the vast scope of racial tensions and hate crimes.

In October 1892, Ms. Wells published research on lynching in a pamphlet entitled Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases and continued to write, speak and organize for the recognition of lynching as a crime and for civil rights until her death in 1931.

She traveled internationally, teaching foreign audiences about the intensity and severity of American racial tensions.

Ms. Wells' contributions to the Civil Rights Movement and American political discourse are still immensely influential and we look to her as a leader and role model to this day.

The Southern Poverty Law Center reports that its research uncovered approximately 75 other people who died violently between 1952 and 1968 under circumstances suggesting that they were victims of racial violence.

For most of them, the reason their names were not added to the Memorial is because not enough was known about the details surrounding their deaths.

Sadly, the reason so little is known about these cases is because they were not fully investigated or, in some cases, law enforcement officials were involved in the killings or subsequent cover-ups.

And because the killings of African Americans were often covered up or not seriously investigated, there is little reason to doubt that many slayings were never even recorded by the authorities.

The reason justice had not been served was the callous indifference, and often the criminal collusion, of many white law enforcement officials in the segregated South.

The all-white, all-male jury acquitted Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam for the murder of Emmett Till, with the two men posing for photographs and lighting cigars after the verdict was announced.

There simply was no justice for African Americans during the civil rights era.

The entire criminal justice system—from the police, to the prosecutors, to the juries, and to the judges—was perverted by racial bigotry.

African Americans were routinely beaten, bombed and shot with impunity.

Sometimes, the killers picked their victims on a whim.

Sometimes, they targeted them for their activism.

Many times, prominent white citizens were involved and no consequences flowed.

Herbert Lee of Liberty, Mississippi, for example, was shot in the head by a state legislator, E.H. Hurst, in broad daylight in 1961.

It is, of course, fitting and proper that this legislation bears the name of Emmett Till, whose slaying in 1955 and his mother's brave decision to have an open casket at his funeral stirred the nation's conscience and galvanized a generation of Americans to join the fight for equality.

Sadly, hundreds of them were killed in that struggle, and many of the killers, like those of Emmett himself, were never successfully prosecuted.

Madam Speaker, over the past half century, the United States has made tremendous progress in overcoming the badges and vestiges of slavery.

But this progress has been purchased at great cost.

Examples of unsolved cases include the 1968 ''Orangeburg Massacre'' at South Carolina State University where state police shot and killed three student protesters; the 1967 shooting death of Carrie Brumfield, whose body was found on a rural Louisiana road; the

1957 murder of Willie Joe Sanford, whose body was fished out of a creek in Hawkinsville, Georgia; the 1946 killing of a black couple, including a pregnant woman, who was pulled out of a car in Monroe, Georgia, and dragged down a wagon trail before being shot in front of 200 people.

Solving cases like these is part of the unfinished work of America.

Madam Speaker, 53 years ago, Medgar Evers was murdered in Jackson, Mississippi; justice would not be done in his case for more than twenty years.

But that day was foretold because the evening before the death of Medgar Evers, on June 11, 1963, President John F. Kennedy addressed the nation from the Oval Office on the state of race relations and civil rights in America.

In his historic speech to the nation President Kennedy said:

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution.

"One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

H.R. 35 will help ensure that justice is received by those for whom justice has been delayed.

In doing so, this legislation will help this Nation fulfill its hopes and justify its boast that in America all persons live in freedom.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 35, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam 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.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS RESIDENTS RELIEF ACT

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 560) to amend section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled ''A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes'', as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 560

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 ''Northern Mariana Islands Residents Relief Act''.

SEC. 2. LONG-TERM LEGAL RESIDENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

Section 6(e)(6)(B) of the Joint Resolution entitled ''A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes'', approved March 24, 1976 (48 U.S.C. 1806), is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by inserting ''except in the case of an alien who meets the requirements of subclause (VI) of clause (v),'' before ''resided continuously and lawfully''; and

(2) in clause (v)—

(A) in subclause (IV), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subclause (V), by striking the period at the end and inserting '';''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(VI) was admitted to the Commonwealth as a Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker during fiscal year 2015, and during every subsequent fiscal year beginning before the date of the enactment of the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–218); or

''(VII) resided in the Northern Mariana Islands as an investor under Commonwealth immigration law, and is presently a resident classified as a CNMI-only nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(E)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)(ii)).''.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 560, which was introduced by my colleague, the Delegate from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN), will address an issue involving certain long-term residents in his district that was not addressed when we extended the U.S. immigration laws to the CNMI in 2009.

The Natural Resources Committee held a markup of the bill on September 18, 2019, and ordered the bill reported favorably to the House by voice.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) to explain his legislation.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I have been working for the last dozen years to make the transition to Federal immigration policy in the Marianas as least difficult as possible.

In 2018, with Chairman ROB BISHOP's essential help, we protected the rights of U.S. workers against the unfair competition from foreign workers in the Marianas' economy with Public Law 115–218.

Last year, President Trump signed Public Law 116–24 and helped us convert about 1,000 people living under administrative parole into residents with a permanent legal status in the Marianas only, not eligible for any public charge at all.

Just last week, the administration issued the necessary guidance to allow those 1,000 people to begin the application process, and I am very grateful to the President and to everyone at USCIS and the Department of Homeland Security for their support.

Today's bill, H.R. 560, continues this work of smoothing over the rough places in the application of national immigration law to my isolated district.

H.R. 560 provides the same permanent status—in the Marianas only—that President Trump approved for parolees in June. This time, we want to give stability to a small group of investors who were in the Marianas even before Federal immigration. They have been holding on with short-term visas ever since, never certain from year to year about their business investments.

□ 1300

We want to give the same certainty to a group of long-term workers—some of whom have been in the Marianas for 40 years—and to the businesses that employ them.

The Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on H.R. 560 last February. Our Republican Governor, the Honorable Ralph Torres, testified in favor of the bill. The Trump administration did not take a position, but their witness said: ''Without a sustained labor force, projected investment in the CNMI likely will wither.''

Well, we can do something to avoid that consequence by passing H.R. 560. Again, this bill is Marianas only. It has bipartisan support. Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member BISHOP are both cosponsors, for which I am grateful.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members now to vote in favor.

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

Madam Speaker, as was just described, H.R. 560 would extend Northern Mariana Islands-only resident status for two groups of foreign nationals: individuals who came to Northern Mariana Islands as transitional workers in 2015, and individuals who have resided

in the Northern Mariana Islands with an investor status.

These individuals were excluded from a June 2019 law that allowed other classes of current Northern Mariana Islands workers to remain in the territory. If signed into law, H.R. 560 would allow approximately 3,000 additional foreign nationals to remain there long term.

Now, bear in mind that the entire population of the Northern Mariana Islands is about 55,000, so just this addition of foreign nationals comprises about 5 percent of the entire population of the islands.

While I appreciate the majority did take this bill through regular order, I am still disappointed that it has not been willing to work with the Department of Homeland Security or even wait for it to consider the impact of the bill before moving it to the floor.

As the Department of Homeland Security is charged with managing programs that allow foreign nationals to work in the Northern Mariana Islands and elsewhere, I believe it is critical to have their views on something they will be charged with executing.

Further, it is my continued hope that this body remains committed to promoting an American workforce rather than that of a foreign one.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this 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 Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 560, 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.

CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2427) to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2427

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 ''Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Reauthorization Act of 2019''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK.

Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 105–312) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2025''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2427, introduced by Representative SARBANES, would reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network is a State, local, and Federal partnership that helps the National Park Service and its partners connect people to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

This system of more than 170 sites tells the story of the connection between people and nature throughout the region and has been critical for expanding public access to the Chesapeake Bay, supporting enhanced interpretation, education, youth employment, and recreation associated with the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

This program is a great example of collaboration and partnership, and I want to thank my colleague from Maryland for his hard work to ensure that it succeeds.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network deserves our support, and so I urge my colleagues to support this bill and authorize this program for an additional 5 years.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 2427 reauthorizes appropriations at current levels for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 taking us through the year 2025.

Much of the early history of our country was written on the Chesapeake Bay. Eight recognized American Indian Tribes maintain ancestral homes there. It is the site of Jamestown and the early English settlements. It was a center for the great Yankee trading ships, the birthplace of George Washington, the site of Fort McHenry, and the main line of the Underground Railroad which took so many to their freedom.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, originally authorized through the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, set up a network of Chesapeake Bay-related sites such as parks, wildlife refuges, and trails. The program includes 160 sites in six States and the District of Columbia. The National Park Service provides matching grants for projects that enhance public education about and access to the Chesapeake Bay.

At a time when so many are losing touch with our country's proud heritage—or even denigrating that heritage—it is all the more important to keep alive the memory of those great days that set the American Nation on its path to prosperity and freedom.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for his support of the bill.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2427, 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.

AUTHORIZING EVERY WORD WE UTTER MONUMENT TO ESTABLISH A COMMEMORATIVE WORK

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 473) to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 473

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Every Word We Utter Monument may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the women's suffrage movement and the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which gave women the right to vote.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act'').

(c) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EVERY WORD WE UTTER MONUMENT.—The Every Word We Utter Monument shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Every Word We Utter Monument shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Every Word We Utter Monument shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 2. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, ''Every word we utter, every act we perform, waft unto innumerable circles beyond.'' Those are the words Elizabeth Cady Stanton that inspired the movement for H.R. 473, which will create Washington, D.C.'s first statue memorializing the women's suffrage movement.

Today, we have the opportunity to honor the diverse and multigenerational group of women who fought for decades to secure women the right to vote.

This bill is strongly bipartisan and, in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, will cost nothing to the Federal Government. It received positive feedback from the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission and passed the Natural Resources Committee with bipartisan support in October.

Leading women's organizations are in support of H.R. 473, including the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission and multiple chapters of the American Association of University Women as well as the League of Women Voters.

I am honored to carry this legislation that recognizes and honors the suffragists' tireless efforts and the ripples of hope and civic progress they have elicited for generations.

Madam Speaker, I urge your support for this commonsense tribute to our Nation's history, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This coming August 18 will mark the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which, after a century of earnest protest, extended the right to vote to all women.

Forty years before that, suffragette Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote admiringly to Lucretia Mott. She was born in 1793 during President Washington's administration. At the time that Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote to her, she was in her 88th and final year of life. Mott was a Quaker, a major voice in the abolitionist movement, and later in the suffragette movement. Reflecting on her leadership in these just causes and the effect that it had on the entire Nation, Elizabeth Cady Stanton said:

> One who has lived 88 years, reflecting ever the sober virtues of the true wife and mother, the earnest reformer, the religious teacher, both in the schoolroom and Friends Meeting, must have exerted a strong influence for good on our young, impressionable Nation. When we remember that every word we utter, every act we perform, in all our waking hours, the very atmosphere, the combination all our faculties creates have their constant effect, on everyone who comes within the circle of our individual influence, and through them are wafted by word, by letter and by thought, to innumerable other circles beyond, when we try to estimate all this, we can in a measure appreciate the elevating influence on a nation of just one grand life.

The Every Word We Utter Monument takes those words as a testament to the patient influence of so many who finally won adoption of the 19th Amendment, and with it, the fulfillment of American democracy. Those early suffragettes, like Mott and Stanton, never lived to see the culmination of their life's work, but the Every Word We Utter Monument will ensure that their example and achievement is memorialized in Washington, D.C., as are all of the great men and women and all of the great deeds that built this country, as Lincoln said, into the last best hope of mankind on this Earth.

This memorial, which will be built without use of Federal funds, will serve as a lasting tribute to the brave and intelligent women who fought to secure voting rights for all Americans.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California for his remarks, and I couldn't agree with him more. I appreciate his support of this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Speaker, last year marked the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment. While I wish the House would have passed this bill last year to honor the centennial anniversary of the suffragettes' decades-long fight to win the right to vote, I am glad we are debating this bill now.

The Every Word We Utter Monument will serve as a continual reminder of the courage shown by women engaged in the suffrage movement, and we must all work to do what we can for the future to be able to ensure quality and inclusion.

I appreciate the opportunity to have worked with my colleagues from Colorado on this bill and especially my colleague from the Second District, Mr. NEGUSE. I have stood across from him a few times on this floor, and it is nice to be in agreement on a public lands bill that we are able to work together on now. It is a bill that will help us bring to light Loveland sculptor, Jane DeDecker's, work to Washington. I think it is an adequate effort to be able to help recognize the suffrage movement and the contribution of women to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my colleague and neighbor from the Third District for his very kind remarks and for his support of this bill, and my fellow Members of the Colorado delegation for their unanimous support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I must take a moment to thank the advocates who have worked on this legislation for many years, Jane DeDecker, who is a constituent of mine in the wonderful community of Loveland, Colorado, who conceptualized the statue for which our bill is named; and the president of the Every Word We Utter board, Jody Shadduck-McNally, who also worked tirelessly. Both of these women have worked very hard to ensure that this piece of women's history and the long legacy of women's civic engagement that followed is commemorated effectively and can stand as an inspiration for generations to come.

I would close just on a personal note. As the Speaker knows, my daughter, Natalie, is just a year and a half old now. As she grows up, I want her to feel represented, empowered, and assured of the fundamental role that she plays in

our society. When Natalie visits our Nation's Capitol, she will hopefully be able to visit this statue and learn of the great struggle to ensure her equality and be assured America's sons and daughters stand on equal footing at the doors of opportunity.

In reverence to the brave women who fought for equality in the past, and on behalf of all of those who will follow, I thank my fellow Members for their consideration in support of this legislation.

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

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 473, 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.

CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2490) to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear 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. 2490

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

SECTION 1. CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(xx) CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Chief Standing Bear Trail, extending approximately 550 miles from Niobrara, Nebraska, to Ponca City, Oklahoma, which follows the route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people during Federal Indian removal, and approximately 550 miles from Ponca City, Oklahoma, through Omaha, Nebraska, to Niobrara, Nebraska, which follows the return route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2490, introduced by Representative FORTENBERRY of Nebraska, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail.

The proposed trail would extend approximately 550 miles from Niobrara, Nebraska, to Ponca City, Oklahoma, tracing the route taken by Chief Standing Bear during Federal Indian removal and their return to Nebraska.

The trail would commemorate and elevate the story of Chief Standing Bear, and the trail would memorialize the honor, the courage, and the fortitude of Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people as they struggled to return to their homeland. It would serve as a reminder of their fight to achieve justice, freedom, and equality.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative FORTENBERRY for championing this important legislation and for his efforts to bring about a greater understanding of Tribal sovereignty and rights.

Madam Speaker, I certainly urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The statue of Chief Standing Bear can be found in this Capitol, honored by the State of Nebraska as one of its favorite sons.

Chief Standing Bear led the Ponca Tribe through the crisis that began with its displacement by a flood of westward-bound settlers encouraged by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Tribe was pressured to abandon its most productive lands and, essentially, made wanderers by a series of broken promises by the United States Government. When they sought refuge on the Omaha Reservation, Chief Standing Bear and his surviving tribesmen were arrested and detained at Fort Omaha, with no legal recourse.

The legal case that followed established, in 1879, the legal principle that American Indians were indeed American citizens protected under the Constitution and accorded all the due process rights enshrined in it. During that case, the words of Chief Standing Bear, pleading on behalf of his Tribe, moved the entire Nation and endure to this day.

H.R. 2490, authored by Congressman FORTENBERRY, directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail. The Chief Standing Bear Trail, extending approximately 550 miles from Nebraska to Oklahoma, follows the route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people during their forced removal.

If supported by this study, any designation of the trail would require additional action from the Committee on Natural Resources and the Congress.

This legislation passed the House in the 114th Congress. It is long overdue to become law.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), the author of the measure.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, first of all, let me thank Chairman NEGUSE for his profound words, generous words, kind words, and committed support to this bill. I also thank Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK for his review of this impactful history of our Nation.

This is the reason that Nebraska chose to honor Chief Standing Bear and to share his legacy with the entire United States with a statue recently placed in Statuary Hall.

In fact, Madam Speaker, I was walking through there recently, and I stopped for a moment and paused. I watched the young children gather around the Chief Standing Bear statue because it is so impressive and so dignified, and the words that are below it are so impactful: ''I am a man.''

You see, as Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK traced some of this history, in 1877, the Ponca people were forced off their land in Niobrara, Nebraska, forcibly relocated in a harsh march down to Oklahoma—Indian territory, as it was called at the time.

Chief Standing Bear's little child, his daughter, died along the way. His son later became ill, perhaps because of the trauma of the journey. But he promised his son that he would bury him in their native homeland, and that is what led to this tale.

That really is what led us here today, Chief Standing Bear honoring a promise to his son. With other members of the Tribe, in the winter of 1878, they started northward back to Nebraska in the harshest of weather conditions. He was arrested for leaving the reservation. The predecessor to today's paper in Nebraska, the Omaha World-Herald, picked up on the story. It became a famous court case that was followed throughout America.

At the end of the trial, Chief Standing Bear simply raised his hand and said this:

That hand is not the color of yours, but if I pierce it, I shall feel pain. If you pierce your hand, you also feel pain. The blood that will flow from mine will be the same color as yours. I am a man. God made us both.

With that profound statement, the court was so moved that the judge ruled, as Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK said, that Native Americans for the first time—this was 1879—would be declared persons for purposes under the law.

It is an amazing, traumatic, difficult, but poignant civil rights story.

Today, what we are doing is potentially talking about the establishment

of the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail that would honor both the courage of this brave individual and his great contribution to the idea of freedom and civil liberties for all Americans. This bill is a first important step toward establishing this trail, and I am really thankful to my colleagues for their support.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I again thank my colleague from Nebraska for his leadership and for bringing this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2490, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam 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.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS FAMILIES NATIONAL MONUMENT EXTENSION ACT

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2819) to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work in honor of Gold Star Families, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2819

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 ''Gold Star Mothers Families National Monument Extension Act''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

Notwithstanding section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, the authority provided by section 2859 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2164; 40 U.S.C. 8903 note) shall continue to apply through January 2, 2024.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2819, introduced by Representative KIM, would extend the authorization for the establishment of the commemorative work to Gold Star Families until 2024.

I thank my freshman colleague, Representative KIM, for bringing forward this critically important bill and for his leadership in the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Small Business.

The Gold Star Families National Monument would honor the families of those who have made the ultimate sacrifices for our country. This commemorative work was initially authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, but the authorization expired in January 2020.

Madam Speaker, the Gold Star is a widely recognized tradition that dates back to World War I, when families displayed service flags bearing a blue star for each family member serving in combat. If a relative was lost in combat, the star's color would be changed to gold.

In November 2015, the Commission of Fine Arts approved a location for the memorial on National Park Service property immediately west of the Arlington National Cemetery visitor center. Since then, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission has consulted with the Gold Star Mothers National Monument Foundation on design concepts for the memorial.

While we can never repay the debt that we owe our Nation's Gold Star families, extending the authorization for this memorial helps take a step toward fully honoring the sacrifices they have made, which is why this bill is so important and why I would like to, again, thank Representative KIM for his leadership in introducing it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, H.R. 2819 would extend the authorization of the Gold Star Mothers National Monument Foundation so that it can construct the Gold Star Mothers National Monument.

The Gold Star Mothers of our Nation have sacrificed more on the altar of liberty than any among us. They have lost their children so that our children can be safe and sound and free.

No words can begin to express the debt that we owe to them. While other families are celebrating Memorial Day with barbecues and frivolities, Gold Star families are gathered around the hallowed graves of their loved ones.

The monument contemplated by this legislation is a small recognition of this. We do as much as we can to honor those who fall in defense of our country and its Constitution, and well we should. But we don't do nearly enough to honor those who they leave behind.

Our fallen heroes come from our communities, from our high schools and churches, but most importantly, they come from the homes of loving families. When we as a nation lose a soldier and a patriot, these mothers lose a child. We must remember that for the families of these fallen heroes, every day is Memorial Day.

Time, sadly, does not heal all wounds. The grief of our Gold Star Mothers is just as great today as the day when the casualty officer came to their door. Their loss is a heavy burden that they carry with them every single day of their lives. Nonetheless, they persevere to keep alive the spirit of their brave children.

Legislation signed into law during the 112th Congress authorized the Gold Star Mothers National Monument Foundation to erect a monument on Federal lands in our Capital City that would honor mothers whose children gave that last full measure of devotion defending the United States as part of our armed services. The extended authorization will allow more time for the foundation to ensure that the monument's construction and completion can be brought to fruition by 2027.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado, my friend, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the sacrifices of America's Gold Star Mothers and families and to further the cause of building a monument to acknowledge their contributions to our country.

One of these Gold Star Mothers is Judith Young, a neighbor of mine down the street in Morristown, New Jersey. In October 1983, Judith lost her son, Jeffrey, in the bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut.

□ 1330

Judith said that Jeffrey always wanted to be a soldier. He graduated from high school in 1980 and went right into the Marines. He was proud to be a Marine. He was proud to serve his country.

In the more than three decades since his death, Judith has been a fierce advocate for her fellow Gold Star Mothers and Families. She represents thousands of loved ones and family members who have sacrificed so much for the freedoms we enjoy today.

It is that sacrifice that we seek to honor in the Gold Star Families National Monument Extension Act. By passing this bill, we can give Gold Star Families, like Judith's, the time they need to complete a monument acknowledging that sacrifices aren't just made by those in uniform, but by the loved ones left behind.

This is a monument that has a site selected; that won't cost taxpayers a single dime; and that has truly bipartisan support. If we don't pass this bill, the authorization for this monument will expire.

Our Gold Star Families have already been through so much. They have already endured and sacrificed beyond what so many of us here can understand; the least we can do is support them by giving them the time to remember and honor those lost.

The futility in finding the words and actions to thank loved ones like Judith isn't new. In a letter to Lydia Bixby of Massachusetts in 1864, President Lincoln wrote: ''I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming.''

Lincoln understood that there is nothing we can ever do to truly repay patriots like Judith. But he continued: ''But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save.''

Let us show the thanks of the Republic that so many brave men and women have given all to save. Let us show the thanks of the Republic that so many Gold Star Families have given so much to keep free. We can do that by passing this bipartisan bill and allowing the completion of this monument.

I hope you will support me, my colead, Congressman RATCLIFFE, and the Gold Star Mothers and Families across the country in this effort.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RATCLIFFE).

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEGUSE and Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK for their leadership on this committee.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2819, the Gold Star Families National Monument Extension Act.

I was very pleased to have the opportunity to introduce this bipartisan bill, along with my Democratic colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman KIM, on behalf of our Nation's Gold Star Families.

The term ''Gold Star Family'' dates back to World War I, when flags were displayed bearing a blue star to represent a family member serving abroad and gold stars used to designate family members who had been lost in combat.

As the Representative of a congressional district in northeast Texas with more than 50,000 veterans, and thousands and thousands of active duty servicemembers, this bill very much hits home.

My home State of Texas is home to 1 of every 10 U.S. servicemembers, and nearly 25,000 Texas families have joined the National Gold Star Family Registry since World War II.

The families of all the individuals who serve our country know the great sacrifices that are made when a loved one answers the call of duty because, unfortunately, all of our heroes don't always make it back home; and it is their families who will forever bear the burden of that ultimate sacrifice when they don't return home.

As a grateful Nation, it must be our constant priority to honor our fallen heroes and their families. After all, we owe our freedom to their great sacrifice.

I am confident that the Gold Star Families National Monument will help ensure that we honor our fallen heroes and their families on a national scale by extending the authorization for the establishment of a national monument located right in here in Washington, D.C.

The Gold Star Family Monument will be constructed at no cost to taxpayers, as all of the funds that are being raised are being raised by the Gold Star Mothers National Monument Foundation.

I am grateful for the opportunity that the Gold Star Family Monument will provide to all of our citizens to pause and honor the ultimate sacrifices made by our fallen servicemen and servicewomen on our behalf as they visit our Nation's capital.

Despite the often polarized political climate in Washington, this is an issue that people across the political spectrum should all be able to stand behind.

Again, I thank my Democratic colleague, Congressman KIM, for his leadership on this important effort, and I urge the rest of our colleagues for their strong support on the floor today.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation. I thank Representative KIM and Representative RATCLIFFE for bringing the bill forward.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2819, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam 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.

INCLUDING CALIFORNIA IN NUTRIA ERADICATION AND CONTROL ACT OF 2003

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3399) to amend the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include California in the program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3399

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

SECTION 1. NUTRIA ERADICATION.

The Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–16) is amended—

(1) in section 2—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Wetlands and tidal marshes of the Chesapeake Bay and in Louisiana'' and inserting ''Wetlands, tidal marshes, and agricultural lands'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''in Maryland and Louisiana''; and

(iii) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) Traditional harvest methods to control or eradicate nutria have failed. Consequently, marsh loss, loss of public and private wetlands, and loss of agricultural lands are accelerating.''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''the State of Maryland and the State of Louisiana'' and inserting ''any State that has demonstrated the need''; and

(2) in section 3—

(A) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the 'Secretary'), may provide financial assistance to a State, in an amount that is in proportion to the total impacted area of such State affected by nutria, that has demonstrated to the Secretary sufficient need for a program to implement measures to eradicate or control nutria and restore marshland, public and private wetlands, and agricultural lands damaged by nutria.'';

(B) by striking subsection (b);

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the program may'' and inserting ''a State program referred to in subsection (a) may''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the program may'' and inserting ''a State program referred to in subsection (a) may'';

(D) in subsection (e), by inserting ''to a State'' after ''provided'';

(E) in subsection (f), by striking ''$4,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.''; and

(F) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (b) through (e).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3399, the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003.

In case you were not lucky enough to see the stuffed nutria that the distinguished gentleman from California brought to our hearing in the Natural Resources Committee, you are in luck, because I understand that it is making another appearance here today on the floor.

You can see firsthand that nutria are a large, invasive rodent species that have infested and damaged wetlands across the United States.

This species was originally introduced to the United States in 1899 for fur production, but its rapid breeding and destructive burrowing became a huge problem in areas like the Gulf of Mexico and the Chesapeake Bay.

In 2003, by way of background, Congress passed the Nutria Eradication and Control Act to provide assistance to Maryland and Louisiana to eradicate or control nutria and to restore wetlands destroyed by nutria. According to some estimates, if these measures had not been adopted, nutria could have destroyed 17 percent of the Chesapeake Bay's marshes in a 50-year period.

While this program has been successful in Maryland and Louisiana, now the nutria have invaded habitats across the United States.

Representative HARDER's much-needed bill would expand the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include any State with a nutria infestation issue and make them eligible for funding under the act.

It is important to consider this bill in the context of the state of our wildlife and habitat today. Species are going extinct at a faster rate than ever before in human history. Habitat loss is a major driver of the extinction crisis that we are experiencing, and so protecting and restoring wetlands from invasive species like nutria is an important piece of the puzzle for protecting biodiversity in our country.

In the face of the climate crisis, we must do all we can to protect habitat and wildlife, and eradicating this destructive invasive species is a step in the right direction.

I thank my distinguished colleague from California for his leadership in introducing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

It is easy to joke about the nutria, more commonly called a ''swamp rat,'' but their proliferation in regions like California is a growing threat to water infrastructure throughout the State.

Louisiana has suffered this invasive species since the 1930s; the Chesapeake since the 1940s. They are now proliferating in California, where they destroy irrigation systems, undermine dams and levees, erode riverbanks, displace native wildlife, and lay waste to aquatic vegetation.

This legislation amends the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 and reauthorizes funding for the program until fiscal year 2025. Currently, Maryland and Louisiana are the only States eligible for funding, yet the problem is national. According to estimates, there could be nearly a quarter million of these destructive creatures in California within 5 years if we don't take action now.

California has enough problems of its own making to deal with. It requires the same assistance as provided to other parts of the country to control this invasive infestation, and this bill broadens the eligibility nationwide to do so.

During committee consideration, this measure was amended to more closely resemble the language included in my legislation, H.R. 5217, the Water Optimization for the West Act, which makes this a national program rather than an earmark.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. HARDER) and his nutria, whose name is Nellie.

Mr. HARDER of California. Madam Speaker, people see swamp rats all the time roaming the halls of D.C., but I believe this is actually the first time in American history that we have a taxidermied swamp creature on the actual floor of the House of Representatives.

This here is my good friend, Nellie the Nutria. She has nacho-cheese colored teeth, can weigh up to 40 pounds, she can eat 25 percent of her body weight every single day, and she has an exponential rate of growth.

She may look cute to some people, but Nellie and her friends are a real menace, and farmers across California's Central Valley and residents of the Louisiana swamp can tell you, too, how serious of a threat these giant swamp rats pose.

Nutria can destroy crops, irrigation canals, wetlands and native species. And their exponential growth rate makes them a real problem. One female, like Nellie here, can lead to 200 offspring in a single year. The State of California estimates that if we don't do something about this problem, there are going to be 250,000 nutria in our State within the next 5 years.

Nellie's family in Louisiana have already caused an immense amount of damage over the last 100 years. And my Republican colleagues on this bill, Mr. GRAVES and Mr. MCCLINTOCK, can attest to the real havoc these swamp rats cause.

My bill would simply revive a program that the State of Maryland used to almost entirely eliminate the infestation in the Chesapeake Bay, where Nellie here came from originally. That program uses a variety of strategies to control and eradicate this invasive species. It ended up saving a lot of money in the long run, and my bill is going to bring back that proven program and make more States eligible for help.

This is a tiny investment compared to what will be necessary if we wait any longer.

I want to thank all my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who joined me on this bill and ask for support in stopping this invasion.

There is a lot of bickering that goes on in this Chamber, but I am proud that this is something Mr. GRAVES, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and myself could find something that unites us, which is draining the swamp, not just in Washington, but also in California and Louisiana, and the rest of the country.

□ 1345

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I look at the nutria, and I have to disagree with my friend from California. I feel like I see swamp rats on the floor all the time. But I do appreciate him bringing the actual species here to help folks understand what it is that we deal with.

Madam Speaker, I have come on this House floor many times to describe the coastal challenges that we have in Louisiana. We have lost 2,800 square miles of our coast. And I remind my colleagues that if the State of Rhode Island lost 2,800 square miles of their coast, we would have 49 States today.

Nutria is part of the problem. It is an invasive species. The population in my home State is nearly 4.5 million people, yet we have an estimated 20 million nutria. It is an extraordinary figure.

If we could count them in the Census, we would have an additional 27 Members of Congress. We are having infestation without representation, and we need to do something about it.

In Louisiana, we have a thing where if you can't beat it, you eat it. So, we have even tried. We have tried to do nutria fajitas. We have tried to fry it. We have tried everything. It is not my favorite, Madam Speaker, but this really is a huge problem.

Very seriously, we have 20 million nutria, and they cause the destruction and damage of tens of thousands of acres of our coastal wetlands every single year.

As my friends Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. HARDER from California brought up, it is things like levees, productive

estuaries, irrigation canals, and other things that have devastating consequences.

This legislation does take some of the lessons learned from the programs in Maryland and Louisiana and expands upon the flexibility of dollars to actually not just work on eradication efforts but also do some restoration work.

I thank the subcommittee chairman, Mr. NEGUSE, my friend from Colorado; Mr. HARDER; as well as the ranking member, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, for their work on this. This is a bipartisan bill. It is based upon and enacts improvements that we have seen as a result of this program being carried out in Louisiana and Maryland.

I am looking forward to this going over to the Senate, and I strongly urge adoption of this important bill to help get this invasive species under control to help protect our communities.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, after the gentleman's description, I am going to resist the temptation to comment on the unique culinary traditions of my friends in Louisiana.

In California, we don't want to eat them. We just want to get rid of them. That is what this bill is all about.

I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I very much enjoyed this fascinating debate, and I appreciate the leadership of our colleague from Louisiana on this issue for many years and, of course, our colleague from California for initiating the bill before the House.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3399, 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.

YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPANSION ACT

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1492) to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1492

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

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Yucca House National Monument Expansion Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The term ''National Monument'' means the Yucca House National Monument in Cortez, Colorado, established by Presidential Proclamation 1549.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Yucca House National Monument Proposed Boundary Addition'', numbered 318/105,085A, and dated February 27, 2019.

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

SEC. 3. YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire by donation the approximately 160 acres of land and any interests in the land that is identified on the map.

(b) BOUNDARY.—On the acquisition of the land authorized under subsection (a), the Secretary shall adjust the boundaries of the National Monument to include the acquired land.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The land and any interests in land acquired under subsection (a) shall be administered as part of the National Monument.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1492, sponsored by my friend and fellow Coloradan, Representative TIPTON. This bill would support access to one of the most significant cultural and archaeological sites in southwest Colorado, the Yucca House National Monument.

Yucca House was an important community center for the ancestral Puebloan people and serves as an enduring example of the history of these lands. H.R. 1492 would add 160 acres of donated land to the monument, quintupling the size of the site and guaranteeing permanent public access.

The addition would also allow the National Park Service to build a new public entrance to the monument, including parking, visitor services, and interpretive facilities. This new access will allow more Americans to utilize and learn about the exceptional ancestral Puebloan sites protected at the monument.

I congratulate my colleague on his efforts to support access with respect to this monument and to help enhance our appreciation for the Native American history enshrined in the kivas, towers, and plazas of the Yucca House National Monument.

As a fellow lover of Colorado's public lands and public land heritage, I again thank the gentleman for his leadership on this bill and certainly urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, the Yucca House National Monument is a classic example of how the Antiquities Act is supposed to work.

President Woodrow Wilson designated 9.6 acres as a national monument—I didn't say 9.6 million acres; I said 9.6 acres—in order to protect an ancient American Indian archaeological site, the ruins of a sprawling 600-room pueblo.

That is the real purpose of the Antiquities Act. That is the way it is supposed to be used. It is there to protect small archaeological sites for study and preservation. It is not there to set aside hundreds of square miles of land just because we can.

The site was donated to the United States Government by the landowner and subsequent owners who made available a small amount of additional acreage as artifacts have been discovered.

H.R. 1492, by Congressman TIPTON of Colorado, would make a further boundary adjustment of about 160 acres of donated land adjacent to the monument that encompasses additional sites and provides for better public access.

Unlike many recent national monument designations, this one has the strong support of the local communities affected and is focused on preserving actual archaeological sites from antiquity.

This bill should serve as an example for how monument designations or adjustments should be made, always with local collaboration and support. I applaud my friend for his diligent work on this legislation. I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Speaker, I thank both my colleagues for their kind words on this legislation.

Madam Chair, the Yucca House National Monument is in Montezuma County, Colorado, very near to my hometown of Cortez. It is one of the largest archaeological sites in southwest Colorado, preserving a Montezuma Valley ancestral Puebloan site that is unexcavated.

If you were to look at it quickly, you might see just several mounds of rocks, but it contains some valuable information that answers questions that we have about large, active farming communities that existed in the area centuries ago.

In 2019, Yucca House National Monument celebrated its 100th birthday. Yucca House National Monument is surrounded by private land, and access is granted through an easement on private property. The owner of that property has experienced trouble with traffic and parking, and the arrangement

is interfering with his ability to be able to manage the farm.

A private landowner adjacent to the national monument is now seeking to be able to donate 160 acres to the monument to further protect archaeological sites and cultural resources and to alleviate access issues.

The land has been studied and determined to be appropriate for inclusion in the national monument. The donation would facilitate a new access road to the monument and parking for visitors.

It is important to note that the Montezuma County Commission has approved the road and parking plan and waived a ''no net loss'' of private land policy to officially support the 160-acre donation. In doing this, the county has asked that my office work to be able to release five wilderness study areas within Montezuma and Dolores Counties, areas that pose problems for the counties when it comes to protecting nearby communities from wildfire threats, balancing recreation needs, and managing noxious weeds. I have already started working to release these WSAs, and I am committed to being able to see the process through.

Currently, the National Park Service has minor boundary revision authority, as long as the sum total of the acreage added to the unit is less than 200 acres and the lands are adjacent to other Federal lands administered by the National Park Service.

Although this proposed donation is less than 200 acres, the donation would increase the acreage within the monument about six times over. Therefore, Congress must authorize a boundary revision before the donation can be accepted.

The Yucca House National Monument is one of the most significant archaeological sites in the country and stands as a reminder of how the ancient Puebloans used to live hundreds of years ago.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that future generations can continue to be able to experience the cultural and archaeological significance of the monument.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, again, I thank my colleague, friend, and neighbor, Mr. TIPTON, for his leadership on this bill. I certainly urge my colleagues to support it.

I also want to make sure we take a moment to take stock and reflect on the benefits of the Antiquities Act of 1906, that bedrock law signed into law by President Teddy Roosevelt so long ago that has enabled us to move forward with protecting monuments like the one included in the bill that is before the House today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1492, 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 35;

H.R. 4852; and

H.R. 2490.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 35) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 4, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 71]

YEAS—410'

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—4

Amash
Gohmert
Massie
Yoho

NOT VOTING—16

Bonamici
Butterfield
Byrne
Holding
Johnson (LA)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lewis
Loudermilk
McEachin
Mullin
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Sires
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

□ 1432

Messrs. MAST, MEEKS, GOSAR, ROY, BIGGS, NORMAN, and KING of Iowa changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

G.I. AND VETERANS EDUCATION EMPOWERMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4852) to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make available to veterans certain additional information about postsecondary educational institutions, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—412

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Bonamici
Butterfield
Byrne
Holding
Johnson (LA)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lewis
Loudermilk
McEachin
Mullin
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Sires
Taylor
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1440

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2490) to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 10, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—402

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot

Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Zeldin

NAYS—10

Allen
Amash
Biggs
Buck
Davidson (OH)
Gosar
Massie
Perry
Roy
Young

NOT VOTING—17

Bonamici
Butterfield
Byrne
Holding
Johnson (LA)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lewis
Loudermilk
McEachin
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Sires
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1448

Mr. WALKER and Ms. TLAIB changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, on February 26, 2020, I was not able to cast my votes during the vote series due to an illness. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted: YES on H.R. 35—Emmett Till Antilynching Act, as amended (Rep. RUSH—Judiciary); YES on H.R. 4852—GIVE Act (Rep. TORRES—Veterans' Affairs); and YES on H.R. 2490—To amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes (Rep. FORTENBERRY—Natural Resources).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 71—H.R. 35; ''yea'' on rollcall No. 72—H.R. 4852; and ''yea'' on rollcall No. 73—H.R. 2490.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 1140, RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS ACT OF 2020

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 1140.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

HONORING JOYCE WATTERMAN

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly great person in my district, Council President Joyce Watterman, who was honored in my celebration of Black History Month.

Ms. Watterman is the first African American woman to be elected council president for Jersey City. Right now, she is working to improve disabled parking, increase affordable housing, provide a safe environment for our children, and empower prisoners to better their lives.

In addition, she has one of the strongest commitments to promoting diversity and inclusion throughout the district. She is an active member of the local NAACP and co-chair of the Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Board.

This is not my only tribute for Ms. Watterman. I honored her during a special Black History Month celebration on February 21. She is a tremendous asset to my district and deserves all these accolades and more. She is a truly great public servant through her ministry in church and her public office.

HONORING SECOND CLASS PETTY OFFICER MARILYN CHILDRESS

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Second Class Petty Officer Marilyn Childress, a woman who served during the Vietnam war.

Marilyn Childress enlisted in the Navy in 1972. Since women were not allowed in combat areas at the time, she was attached to the dispensary at Naval Air Station Glynco, Georgia, and then at the then-Naval Air Station Millington, Tennessee, as an operating room technician corpswoman.

After completing her service to her country in 1975, Marilyn enrolled at the University of Tennessee and earned her master's degree. She settled in Georgia upon the completion of her degree, where she became the first female president of the Georgia Amateur Women's Soccer Association. Perhaps her greatest accomplishment was her work in getting women's soccer recognized as an Olympic sport in 1996.

When she returned to Knoxville in 2013, she helped establish the Veterans Heritage Site Foundation, which created the Sharp's Ridge Veterans Memorial Park in Knoxville, Tennessee, my hometown.

Our country's heroes are the men and women of our Armed Forces like Marilyn Childress who served in sacrifice for our freedom.

It is my honor to recognize Second Class Petty Officer Marilyn Childress

as the Tennessee Second District's February 2020 Veteran of the Month.

ANTILYNCHING LEGISLATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to support further the bill today on the floor of the House, H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, and I thank my colleague from Illinois for his astuteness.

Lynching was the most heinous act of intimidation and violence against slaves and those who came after in the 1800s and the early 1900s.

Ida B. Wells, a renowned educator and investigative journalist, fought from 1886 to 1931 for the passage of antilynching legislation, the Emmett Till bill, which recounts the violence that a 14-year-old boy experienced until his death when he simply walked on a street and may have looked at a White woman.

This is an important standard and statement that also hopes to bring about the debate and passage of H.R. 40 on the floor of the House, which is the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act.

Let me also acknowledge H.R. 2819, to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work in honor of Gold Star Families, and for other purposes. I am a strong supporter of those families who, obviously, lost their loved ones.

I want to finally say that this administration did not tell the truth on the coronavirus. It is absolutely imperative that they address the American people and address the next steps for protecting the American people, as I have done.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this week is National Public Schools Week. This is a week where we recognize all the schools, all the educators, all the students, and every educational professional's hard work that goes into a student's success.

The strength of our Nation's public schools is a direct reflection of the strength of our Nation and a direct reflection on the strength of the future.

I stand here in solidarity to recognize the great work these professionals commit themselves to. Educators and educational professionals dedicate their lives to all students, regardless of where they come from, and help them achieve in every single aspect of their lives.

I am also proud to be a cosponsor of H. Res. 862, designating this week as National Public Schools Week.

I thank all of the educators, educational professionals, and students whom those professionals will be shaping into the next generation of this great generation of America. May God bless them all.

□ 1500

REVERE COPPER DOCK COLLAPSE

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to how corporate greed threatens our public health and environment with an alarming example from my hometown of Detroit.

On November 26, 2019, a portion of a dock operated by Detroit Bulk Storage collapsed into the Detroit River sending tons of crushed limestone into the river, disturbing contaminated river sediment and exposing the public and our water supply to the decades of contamination buried at this former uranium rod manufacturing site.

Detroit Bulk Storage took unnecessary risks by overloading its failing dock, caused a collapse into the river, and waited 3 days before notifying the National Response Center. When they did, they merely reported it as a dock collapse with no indication for State or Federal regulators of the contamination present at the site and the need for urgency.

Testing from State regulators and the EPA is ongoing, and so far tests appear to indicate no significant radiation exposure. However, the site's owner, Revere Dock, LLC, continues to drag its feet in developing and implementing a restoration plan.

This is yet another stark reminder that we cannot ever count on corporations to put the public interest ahead of their own profits and that we need drastic changes to strengthen regulatory tools and to hold them accountable to protect our public health.

CONGRATULATING MIRANDA HARWOOD, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Mrs. Miranda Harwood on becoming Hillsborough County's Teacher of the Year. Mrs. Harwood is a fourth-grade math teacher at Brooker Elementary School in Brandon, Florida.

Mrs. Harwood embodies everything that educators should be—a kind heart, dedication to her profession, and a commitment to her pupils. On Monday she hosts a math club for her excelling students, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays she stays late for those needing additional help and encouragement.

Not only does she create a learning environment conducive to academic achievement, but she also strives to promote safety and security for those with difficult home lives. She really, truly cares. A former student described the impact that she left on him and his classmates as ''making every student feel like they are her own child.'' Wow. Praise like this is both commendable and rare.

As Mrs. Harwood moves forward to the State competition for Teacher of the Year, I wish her the best of luck. More importantly, I am honored to have her passion and dedication in my district and to have her instill these characteristics into our next generation.

CENTRAL VIRGINIAN OF THE WEEK: HENRY MACK

(Ms. SPANBERGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Henry Mack, a blue water Navy veteran and our Central Virginian of the Week.

Mr. Mack served in the U.S. Navy and completed five combat tours in Vietnam.

After attending Virginia Union University and settling in Chesterfield County, he witnessed the difficulties facing fellow veterans as they returned home. Unemployment and homelessness were prevalent, and former servicemembers faced extreme delays when trying to access their earned pensions and benefits.

He decided to take action, and in 1998 Mr. Mack founded the nonprofit Veterans Helping Veterans Now. By intervening early and walking alongside veterans through each step of an often tedious process, Mr. Mack's organization helps our neighbors gain employment, secure their benefits, and overcome challenges like PTSD and addiction.

Today, Veterans Helping Veterans Now has assisted more than 4,000 Americans in Virginia and across the country.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. Mack for his selfless service both in uniform and as an advocate for his fellow veterans.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF DR. WESLEY BALL

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Dr. Wesley Ball who passed away on January 8 at the age of 88.

Originally from Moultrie, Georgia, Dr. Ball came to Savannah in 1964 where he practiced surgery for over 33 years. Not only an exceptional surgeon, his work transcended that of just healthcare by breaking down political, racial, and international borders.

He became a lifelong member of the NAACP where he helped build plans to desegregate the school system. He made numerous medical mission trips to Haiti. And he was a mentor to many up-and-coming doctors to whom he was known as the Godfather of Medicine for his loving and kind manner.

I am proud to have had someone like Dr. Ball working in the First Congressional District of Georgia. Simply put, Dr. Ball is leaving Savannah and much of the rest of the world a better place than he found it.

Dr. Ball's family will be in my thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

BORIS NEMTSOV AND RUSSIAN MALIGN INFLUENCE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise in commemoration of the life of Boris Nemtsov who was tragically assassinated by Vladimir Putin's Russian regime 5 years ago this week in Moscow. Boris served as deputy prime minister and was a prominent voice for political freedom in Russia itself.

Cities across the world have commemorated Boris' sacrifice, including here in Washington, D.C., which named the square outside the Russian Embassy Boris Nemtsov Plaza. Just recently, Czech authorities in Prague have joined in solidarity.

In the years since Boris' assassination, Russia's efforts to dismantle democratic institutions across the globe have increased, including here in the United States where they are continuing to interfere in the elections of this year.

We must stand together against Russia's aggression and malign behavior. Sanctions are a commonsense step.

Today, I call upon the Trump administration to broaden stronger, targeted sanctions on Russia. To keep backpedaling, as the Trump administration has done, on an enemy of liberty is not acceptable.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, as we mark Public Schools Week, I want to recognize the extraordinary educators across my community and our country.

In spite of deep, systemic inequities we face in funding for our public schools and this administration's proposed further cuts, there are efforts in every school district to teach and support our young people in every aspect of their lives:

Programs like the Allentown School District's partnership with Lehigh Carbon Community College, which allows students to earn an associate's degree before leaving high school.

Initiatives like the efforts in Bethlehem School District to provide universal screening for students' mental health challenges and to increase community involvement.

Robust arts education programs like those featured in the Freddy Awards, hosted each year by the State Theatre in Easton, recognizing exceptional high school theater departments across the region.

Vital services like the food pantry in East Stroudsburg School District to support food insecure students, and business education projects like a coffee shop run by students in the same district, providing those students an invaluable experience.

When we invest in public education, we invest in our common future as a country. Let us commit to making those investments full and equitable.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, today we are convening our monthly special order hour of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to talk about a pressing issue to our Nation, to our planet, in fact, and especially to communities of color.

Climate change is a real global problem. It is affecting folks around the world contributing to natural disasters and droughts that lead to immigration and increased conflict.

We have seen how the Caribbean, which stands in the pathway of natural disasters, has been hit time and time again from Superstorm Maria to Hurricane Irma to the recent earthquakes in Puerto Rico. We have seen how this region of the world, the Caribbean, which is our third border, continually gets hammered by natural disasters.

In fact, just 2 days ago, the National Security, Military and Intelligence Panel of the Center for Climate and Security, a nonpartisan security policy institute, released a damning report. Within the report it said that higher levels of warming will pose a catastrophic and likely irreversible global security risk over the course of the 21st century.

Last September, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released yet another dire warning that the effects of climate change are already irreversible, and we only have just about a decade to act before it is too late.

One thing that is important, though, about climate change is the disproportionate impact it has on communities of color. This is called environmental injustice, and that is why it is important that we address this from the Congressional Hispanic Caucus perspective, the perspective of those representing communities of color.

Climate change affects our everyday lives in big ways and small ways. Take my grandson, for example. He suffers from asthma and acute allergies, and other health issues that a lot of our kids have that are worsened by air pollution.

The issue is communities of color are not the biggest contributors to the pollution of climate change. In fact, they contribute less but are disproportionately hurt by climate change. We take public transportation. We don't fill our streets with very expensive polluting cars, but we bear the greatest burden from this and many other pollutants. This is also called environmental injustice.

That is why I have introduced a resolution on environmental justice to ensure that the government acknowledges and addresses the disproportional harm that climate change has on our community and communities of color.

Let me just take a moment to talk about some of my other work on this issue, because I believe it is a good summary of aspects that need to be addressed.

I was proud to support H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act, which passed the House last year and will keep the U.S. in the historic Paris climate accord. I was able to include an amendment to that bill stating that climate justice and environmental justice must be included in our efforts to meet the Paris Agreement and mitigate and adapt to climate change.

When we apply funding and when we allocate funding to address climate change, those communities in crisis must be given the funding first. This must be a core tenet of our policies to address climate change. Every law we pass and every action we take to mitigate and adapt to climate change must include acknowledgment and protections for marginalized and frontline communities who bear the burden of climate change.

One of my predecessors in the U.S. Congress, the late, great Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., one of the great civil rights leaders of our times, led year after year his Powell amendments to ensure Federal funding did not support segregation. Every time he introduced the amendments, they would be voted down. They would be systematically shut down. But yet he continued to present them year after year after year. Finally, during the 1960s in the middle of that decade when the civil rights legislation was drafted and passed, that legislation which still benefits many of us across America, it was the Powell amendment that was included in civil rights legislation.

Environmental justice is my Powell amendment, and I believe we must work to ensure that in every bill this House considers environmental justice is upheld and advanced.

I have also introduced the Green Climate Fund Authorization Act which commits the United States to provide climate finances to keep the planet

under 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming.

□ 1515

The Green Climate Fund is an independent, multilateral fund established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to help developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

We often read about the migration dynamic playing out on our southern border, and we think very often that those families are fleeing violence. That may be the case for some families, but many of them are also fleeing food security issues manifesting themselves in the triangle countries because of a horrible drought caused by climate change.

Developing countries have limited capacity to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, and through the Green Climate Fund, the U.S. can contribute our fair share to enable mitigation and adaptation activities that uphold environmental justice across the globe.

Because it is these exact nations that are also on the front line of climate change, though they have contributed the least to these causes. Yet, one of the most important new approaches to combating climate change that has received a lot of traction and attention in the past year is the Green New Deal. I was proud to be an early supporter of this bold proposal, and many of my colleagues have since signed on to it and support it as well.

The Green New Deal pushes us to reach net-zero emissions and a 100 percent renewable economy to stop polluting our planet and ensure a safe climate for generations, for all of us, to come. It epitomizes environmental justice for frontline communities, especially underresourced groups, communities of color, Native Americans, people with disabilities, children, and seniors.

The Green New Deal calls for a just transition for communities and workers to ensure that there are jobs and training for a clean economy. The Green New Deal will save American families money with investments in weatherization, public transportation, and modern infrastructure.

We often talk about the infrastructure bill. Whether it is $1 trillion or $2 trillion, it must be built green.

It recognizes that combating climate change is an important intersection for promoting clean air and water and providing nutritious food, affordable and safe housing, and high-quality healthcare and jobs.

The Green New Deal recognizes that we need to build resiliency in the face of worsening and more frequent climate-related disasters and that marginalized communities often bear the brunt of these disasters.

Arguably, the most important aspect about the Green New Deal is that it forces us to think about combating climate change, not just in a singular policy aimed at emissions, but with all the policies we consider here in Congress, whether it is energy, education, the economy, jobs, or infrastructure.

We need serious investments to mitigate and adapt to climate change, but it will cost us more in the long term if we do not act now, financially and existentially. Climate change, ultimately, is an existential threat to all of us across America and across the planet.

By the time a child born today retires, in 2085, the U.S. will be spending $300 billion each year on climate resiliency.

The time to invest is now. In fact, the time to invest was two decades ago.

But here we are. We need serious investment in our infrastructure and our transportation systems. We need to invest in green roof technology and innovative urban agriculture to address not just the carbon emissions of the agricultural field, but also to address intersectional issues of food security and climate change.

Earlier this year, our Democratic majority, led by Speaker NANCY PELOSI and Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chair PETER DEFAZIO, released a framework for infrastructure investment that takes many components of the Green New Deal into account.

It makes bold investments in public transportation systems to harness zero-emission technology and reduce congestion. It ensures that newly proposed transit projects are judged on their capacity to reduce emissions and congestion.

The framework includes provisions like those in the Transportation Alternatives Enhancement Act, which will prioritize projects that promote biking, walking, and other alternative, cleaner forms of transportation and infrastructure. The plan will boost investment in resiliency and green infrastructure to a degree that we have not yet seen before. It will make improvements in regional water resources to protect local ecosystems across the Nation.

In short, Democrats are proud to put forward proposals that will not only protect our planet but will invest in America's communities, invest in American workers, and invest in America's youth and future generations so we are prepared to tackle this momentous task in the decades to come. And the Green New Deal is one of the ways we are doing just that.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN), my colleague, the second vice chairperson of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for holding this Special Order to address the impact of the fossil fuel industry on Latinos and how a Green New Deal can address the needs in our communities.

From sea level rise, to the location of power plants, to fossil fuel extraction, to the urban heat island effect, the inequities from our energy system and who bears its consequences are everywhere. People of color are on the front line of this issue. We are hit first and worst.

We need a climate bill that rises to the scale of both the climate crisis and the damage from environmental racism that impacts my district and the districts like it across the country.

The best way for us to understand these challenges and how to overcome them is to meet environmental justice communities where they are.

Our local challenges can provide useful information for Federal climate policy that can address environmental justice issues across the country.

America needs to lead on a just transition away from fossil fuels, and climate solutions must account for what that means for communities like mine. We deal with pollution from oil refineries and ongoing urban oil drilling, which has a direct impact on the quality of the air we breathe.

At the same time that the fossil fuel industry has a disproportionate footprint in minority communities, these industries often provide jobs, including union jobs, to my constituents. As we work to unwind the fossil fuel economy, we need our climate policy to ensure a just transition includes the needs of communities of color. This means creating union jobs in the clean energy industry with great benefits, and it means opportunities for minority-owned businesses to play a role in the clean energy future of tomorrow.

We must also focus on air emissions from ports and the communities near them bearing the burden. In my district, I have the Port of Los Angeles, one of the most ambitious ports in the country when it comes to reducing emissions. At the same time, the port is a significant source of air and climate pollution, and communities in my district believe the best path forward is for the port to achieve zero emissions as quickly as possible.

These are challenges that face ports throughout our country. Our climate policy must invest in America's ports to keep them competitive and on a pathway to zero emissions.

As Democrats are in the majority, we are in a position to move swiftly and boldly on this issue, and we must do so.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues this year to craft bold climate solutions that leave no community behind.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ), my colleague.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York, Representative ESPAILLAT, for holding this incredibly important hour on not just the climate crisis but the Green New Deal, in particular.

As I was preparing for this evening, I would be remiss but to say that, last night, we had a national Democratic debate, and not a single question was asked about our climate crisis.

Right now, the global consensus, the IPCC report coming out the U.N., is sounding the alarm on what will happen if we do not keep emissions down to contain our warming levels below 1.5 degrees Celsius. But if you look at today, we are on track to hit 3 degrees Celsius by 2100. This can bring unprecedented chaos to our order.

Throughout this entire year, as we discussed the Green New Deal, I have noticed that there has been an awful lot of misinformation about what is inside this resolution. A tremendous amount of wild claims, everything from saying we are seeking to ban airplanes to ending ice cream. As a consequence, I realized that many of my colleagues have never even read the resolution that they are speaking on. They haven't opened a single word of it. It is actually only about—I have it right in front of me—14 pages long.

So I have decided that since some of my colleagues across the aisle could not, for some reason, read the resolution, that perhaps this hour would be spent best reading it to them for the public record.

So, today, what I would like to do is to read the Green New Deal resolution for all those who are interested, who may want to fire this up on C–SPAN, or who may want to sit in the audience today.

H. Res. 109, resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.

Whereas the October 2018 report entitled ''Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 Celsius'' by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the November 2018 Fourth National Climate Assessment report found that—

(1) human activity is the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;

(2) a changing climate is causing sea levels to rise and an increase in wildfires, severe storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events that threaten human life, healthy communities, and critical infrastructure;

(3) global warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius beyond preindustrialized levels will cause—

(A) mass migration from the regions most affected by climate change;

(B) more than $500 billion in lost annual economic output in the United States by the year 2100;

(C) wildfires that, by 2050, will annually burn at least twice as much forest area in the Western United States than was typically burned by wildfires in the years preceding 2019;

(D) a loss of more than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth;

(E) more than 350 million more people to be exposed globally to deadly heat stress by 2050; and

(F) a risk of damage to $1 trillion of public infrastructure and coastal real estate in the United States; and

(4) global temperatures must be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate, which will require—

(A) global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from human sources of 40 to 60 percent from 2010 levels by 2030; and

(B) net-zero global emissions by 2050;

Whereas, because the United States has historically been responsible for a disproportionate amount of greenhouse gas emissions, having emitted 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions through 2014, and has a high technological capacity, the United States must take a leading role in reducing emissions through economic transformation;

Whereas the United States is currently experiencing several related crises, with—

(1) life expectancy declining while basic needs, such as clean air, clean water, healthy food, and adequate healthcare, housing, transportation, and education, are inaccessible to a significant portion of the U.S. population;

(2) a four-decade trend of wage stagnation, deindustrialization, and antilabor policies that has led to—

(A) hourly wages overall stagnating since the 1970s despite increased worker productivity;

(B) the third-worst level of socioeconomic mobility in the developed world before the Great Recession;

(C) the erosion of earning and bargaining power of workers in the United States; and

(D) inadequate resources for public-sector workers to confront the challenges of climate change at local, State, and Federal levels; and

□ 1530

(3) the greatest income inequality since the 1920s, with—

(A) the top 1 percent of earners accruing 91 percent of gains in the first few years of economic recovery after the Great Recession;

(B) a large racial wealth divide amounting to a difference of 20 times more wealth between the average White family and the average Black family; and

(C) a gender earnings gap that results in women earning approximately 80 percent as much as men, at the median;

Whereas climate change, pollution, and environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices (referred to in this preamble as ''systemic injustices'') by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this preamble as ''frontline and vulnerable communities'');

Whereas, climate change constitutes a direct threat to the national security of the United States—

(1) by impacting the economic, environmental, and social stability of countries and communities around the world; and

(2) by acting as a threat multiplier;

Whereas the Federal Government-led mobilizations during World War II and the New Deal created the greatest middle class that the United States has ever seen, but many members of frontline and vulnerable communities were excluded from many of the economic and societal benefits of those mobilizations; and

Whereas the House of Representatives recognizes that a new national, social, industrial, and economic mobilization on a scale not seen since World War II and the New Deal era is a historic opportunity—

(1) to create millions of good, high-wage jobs in the United States;

(2) to provide unprecedented levels of prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States; and

(3) to counteract systemic injustices: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) it is the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal—

(A) to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions through a fair and just transition for all communities and workers;

(B) to create millions of good, high-wage jobs and ensure prosperity and economic security for all people in the United States;

(C) to invest in the infrastructure and industry of the United States to sustainably meet the challenges of the 21st century;

(D) to secure for all people of the United States for generations to come—

(i) clean air and water;

(ii) climate and community resiliency;

(iii) healthy food;

(iv) access to nature; and

(v) a sustainable environment; and

(E) to promote justice and equity by stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities and youth (referred to in this resolution as ''frontline and vulnerable communities'');

(2) the goals described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) (referred to in this resolution as the ''Green New Deal goals'') should be accomplished through a 10-year national mobilization (referred to in this resolution as the ''Green New Deal mobilization'') that will require the following goals and projects—

(A) building resiliency against climate change-related disasters, such as extreme weather, including by leveraging funding and providing investments for community-defined projects and strategies;

(B) repairing and upgrading the infrastructure in the United States, including—

(i) by eliminating pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as much as technologically feasible;

(ii) by guaranteeing universal access to clean water;

(iii) by reducing the risks posed by climate impacts; and

(iv) by ensuring that any infrastructure bill considered by Congress addresses climate change;

(C) meeting 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, and zero-emission energy sources, including—

(i) by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources; and

(ii) by deploying new capacity;

(D) building or upgrading energy-efficient, distributed, and ''smart'' power grids, and ensuring affordable access to electricity;

(E) upgrading all existing buildings in the United States and building new buildings to achieve maximum energy efficiency, water efficiency, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability, including through electrification;

(F) spurring massive growth in clean manufacturing in the United States and removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing and industry as much as is technologically feasible, including by expanding renewable energy manufacturing and investing in existing manufacturing and industry;

(G) working collaboratively with farmers and ranchers in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector as much as is technologically feasible, including—

(i) by supporting family farming;

(ii) by investing in sustainable farming and land use practices that increase soil health; and

(iii) by building a more sustainable food system that ensures universal access to healthy food;

(H) overhauling transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and

greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector as much as technologically feasible, including through investment in—

(i) zero-emission vehicle infrastructure and manufacturing;

(ii) clean, affordable, and accessible public transit; and

(iii) high-speed rail;

(I) mitigating and managing the long-term adverse health, economic, and other effects of pollution and climate change, including by providing funding for community-defined projects and strategies;

(J) removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and reducing pollution by restoring natural ecosystems through proven low-tech solutions that increase soil carbon storage, such as land preservation and afforestation;

(K) restoring and protecting threatened, endangered, and fragile ecosystems through locally appropriate and science-based projects that enhance biodiversity and support climate resiliency;

(L) cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites, ensuring economic development and sustainability on those sites;

(M) identifying other emission and pollution sources and creating solutions to remove them; and

(N) promoting the international exchange of technology, expertise, products, funding, and services, with the aim of making the United States the international leader on climate action, and to help other countries achieve a Green New Deal;

(3) a Green New Deal must be developed through transparent and inclusive consultation, collaboration, and partnership with frontline and vulnerable communities, labor unions, worker cooperatives, civil society groups, academia, and businesses; and

(4) to achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the following goals and projects—

(A) providing and leveraging, in a way that ensures that the public receives appropriate ownership stakes and returns on investment, adequate capital (including through community grants, public banks, and other public financing), technical expertise, supporting policies, and other forms of assistance to communities, organizations, Federal, State, and local government agencies, and businesses working on the Green New Deal mobilization;

(B) ensuring that the Federal Government takes into account the complete environmental and social costs and impacts of emissions through—

(i) existing laws;

(ii) new policies and programs; and

(iii) ensuring that frontline and vulnerable communities shall not be adversely affected;

(C) providing resources, training, and high-quality education, including higher education, to all people of the United States, with a focus on frontline and vulnerable communities, so that all people of the United States may be full and equal participants in the Green New Deal mobilization;

(D) making public investments in the research and development of new clean and renewable energy technologies and industries;

(E) directing investments to spur economic development, deepen and diversify industry and business in local and regional economies, and build wealth and community ownership, while prioritizing high-quality job creation and economic, social, and environmental benefits in frontline and vulnerable communities, and deindustrialized communities, that may otherwise struggle with the transition away from greenhouse gas intensive industries;

(F) ensuring the use of democratic and participatory processes that are inclusive of and led by frontline and vulnerable communities and workers to plan, implement, and administer the Green New Deal mobilization at the local level;

(G) ensuring that the Green New Deal mobilization creates high-quality union jobs that pay prevailing wages, hires local workers, offers training and advancement opportunities, and guarantees wage and benefit parity for workers affected by the transition;

(H) guaranteeing a job with a family-sustaining wage, adequate family and medical leave, paid vacations, and retirement security to all people of the United States;

(I) strengthening and protecting the right of all workers to organize, unionize, and collectively bargain free of coercion, intimidation, and harassment;

(J) strengthening and enforcing labor, workplace health and safety, antidiscrimination, and wage and hour standards across all employers, industries, and sectors;

(K) enacting and enforcing trade rules, procurement standards, and border adjustments with strong labor and environmental protections—

(i) to stop the transfer of jobs and pollution overseas; and

(ii) to grow domestic manufacturing in the United States;

(L) ensuring that public lands, waters, and oceans are protected and that eminent domain is not abused;

(M) obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples for all decisions that affect indigenous peoples and their traditional territories, honoring all treaties and agreements with indigenous peoples, and protecting and enforcing the sovereignty and land rights of indigenous peoples;

(N) ensuring a commercial environment where every businessperson is free from unfair competition and domination by domestic or international monopolies; and

(O) providing all people of the United States with—

(i) high-quality healthcare;

(ii) affordable, safe, and adequate housing;

(iii) economic security; and

(iv) clean water, clean air, healthy and affordable food, and access to nature.

That is every word in the Green New Deal, and I want every person in this body and across the country to ask themselves why this is so controversial.

Why is healthcare for every American so controversial?

Why is protecting our planet for the next generation so controversial?

Why is dignified labor and protection at work so controversial?

Why is taking on the fossil fuel industry so, so controversial?

Because, for years, we have prioritized the pursuit of profit at any and all human and environmental cost. I humbly ask my colleagues and my country to question our priorities for once, because our priorities have led to an unprecedented amount of income inequality to millions of people living in poverty and many more who feel unstable in their economic life.

So, please, as a moral, economic, and political prerogative, I humbly ask our country to care for our planet.

□ 1545

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from the great State of New York, Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ, and the 98 Members who are cosponsors of the Green New Deal.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, allow me to thank the gentleman from New York for his friendship and for the recognition that the clarion call has to be called.

Let me thank my colleague and friend from New York as well, from the great borough of the Bronx, ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ, for her clarion call.

I want to take this from a perspective of civil rights and the idea that, most often, civil rights are defined by the movement of the 1960s, framed around the marches of poor people led by Dr. King and many others who saw the inequities dealing with the treatment of African Americans and others in the social justice system.

One might not think that that movement ties directly to where we are today. As a cosponsor of the Green New Deal, I see this as a question of social justice. When the foot soldiers marched, many did not understand why they were attempting to change the way people had lived for decades and, yes, centuries. They didn't fully understand that the unequal treatment under the law was oppressive and denied families, children, regions of the country the ability to reach their highest dream.

I represent, still, the many communities that are experiencing inequities. When I held a meeting some weeks ago to deal with what we call cancer clusters, I had a thousand people at a townhall meeting. A chemical, creosote, had gotten into the soil of neighborhoods, which, in Texas, with your patches of land, front yard or back yard, you plant your fruit trees and other garden vegetables.

I asked: ''If you have cancer or your relatives have cancer, would you stand up?'' Two-thirds of that audience stood. Today, I am still getting calls from people in surrounding neighborhoods, talking about that chemical.

When you begin to look at purifying and cleaning, making sure the air quality is clean, making sure the soil quality is clean, it is looking at ways not to diminish people who are working in industries, who are in hardworking, blue-collar jobs, but to expand their vision of what can happen if you commit to the reasonable policies of the Green New Deal that speak to bringing everyone to the table and addressing this as a civil rights moment, not judging it on the inequities of race but on the inequities of the quality of your neighborhood and the quality of your life.

As I listened to the reading of the legislation, there is room at the table for everyone. There is room at the table for scientists. I was a member of the Science Committee for a good number of years. I believe in good science.

There is room at the table for technicians, people who are embracing technology.

There is room at the table for primary and secondary students who can

learn what climate change has done and what the impact is, and how science is connected to a green economy.

There is room at the table for elected officials.

There is room at the table for large industries that have in their companies huge departments dealing with the environment.

The sadness is that that information is not given to all of those who look at these companies and see a particular purpose, but they don't know that they are working on environmental issues. My argument would be about education and information, and understanding that there is so much about quality of life that is tied to the quality of the air and water.

Now, just one moment of deviation, as a member of the Homeland Security Committee, as one of the first Members who went to her district to speak about the coronavirus, asking why the administration had done nothing and had not given information to the American public, who said that it was urgent that they give this information. Unfortunately, in a presentation which we have seen when we deal with climate change or the Green New Deal, it was reported to us, Members of Congress, that there was nothing to worry about; it wouldn't get here to the United States.

Well, I dealt with H1N1 as a Member of Congress, and the Ebola virus, which hit Dallas, Texas. I am in Houston, and before we understood what it was, various providers had treated the individual but had already left the State. Information can save lives.

Just recently, before I left Houston, I had a press conference to at least share with the community the various documents and handouts about how one should react to any signs of a flu-like symptom, not to diagnose yourself, but to get to a health provider. In the Green New Deal, it talks about access to healthcare.

Many of my constituents died from creosote because they had no access to healthcare. When I say creosote, the ramifications—cancer, respiratory illnesses.

I rise today to join my colleagues in a clarion call. I am supposed to be at the Homeland Security Committee right now, but I really wanted to join in this commitment that we need to inform, educate, and activate so that we can begin to be on the journey in America, the greatest Nation in the world.

In fact, the United States of America is the Nation now that is being looked on to bring relief on the coronavirus. And we are still missing a team or a plan.

But the greatest Nation in the world can now be at the forefront of leading the idea that green is real and right, and it is good for the American people, good for our families, good for our children, good for the leadership that we must give to developing nations and other nations around the world.

I rise to join my colleagues and thank them again for their leadership.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE from the State of Texas, Congresswoman NANETTE BARRAGÁN from the State of California, and Congresswoman ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ from the great State of New York for bringing important facts to the table that will dispel the scare tactics that are being deployed and peddled across America about this Green New Deal. It will save lives.

I represent the district that has one of the highest asthma rates in the State, Harlem. There is a significant number of bus depots in Harlem polluting the air. In East Harlem, the children have one of the highest levels of respiratory diseases and asthma. Washington Heights is cut right through its heart by a polluting railway called the Cross Bronx Expressway. We are surrounded by highways, and we are surrounded by pollution, leading to a very low quality of air, which leads to disease and leads to death.

This has been an enlightened conversation about the Green New Deal. I hope America understands the particulars behind it and that we are better equipped and better informed to make the right decisions in support of this lifesaving piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity to allow the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to talk about the importance of protecting our planet in the way in which the Green New Deal will do, while we are also making our Nation better.

I thank everyone who was able to participate, and I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, first, I want to address a bill that we voted on this afternoon, one of the three bills under the suspension of the rules, H.R. 35, to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act.

I was in the Judiciary Committee when we took up the hate crimes act. I know there were people who said because of James Byrd, the African American who was drug behind a truck by three individuals, that that was a poster case that demanded hate crime legislation.

Actually, I was quite comfortable if all three of the defendants in that case had gotten the death penalty. In Texas, we do have the death penalty for such a crime as that. Two of the three got the death penalty. One got life in prison. And I felt like the death penalty, from everything I had read, was appropriate.

I am someone who has looked two defendants in the eye and sentenced them to death. It is a very somber, serious thing to do, but the crimes justified it in those cases.

I was talking to my friend, Congressman BOBBY RUSH, a man who has been fighting injustice and unfairness, seems like, his whole life. He is absolutely one of the kindest, most decent people to talk to and deal with here in Congress. He is just a real gentleman. This was Congressman RUSH's bill. And I mentioned to him after the vote—I did vote ''no'' on this.

Now, there are some great findings for the first six pages. But at page 7, we finally get to actually what the act does. It says: Whoever conspires with another to violate section 245, 247, or 249 of this title or section 901 of the Civil Rights Act shall be punished in the same manner as a completed violation of such section, except that if the maximum term of imprisonment for such completed violation is less than 10 years, the person may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years.

That is ridiculous. First of all, I have trouble with the Federal nexus of lynching. I would, like in the James Byrd case, prefer that those defendants be tried under the Texas capital murder statute rather than under the Federal hate crimes law. Because under the Texas capital murder laws, the defendants could get the death penalty. And they should have been tried under that and should have gotten it.

I have such respect for Congressman RUSH. Lynching is more serious than a 10-year maximum sentence. And I would much rather, if somebody is lynched in Texas, they be subject, under Texas law, to the death penalty rather than a 10-year maximum. It sends entirely the wrong message about how serious this is. I couldn't vote for a 10-year maximum when we are talking about lynching.

I know there are some States that don't have good criminal laws, that maybe they would prefer the Federal Government try such cases. But Congressman RUSH said this was the best he could get an agreement on. But, God bless him, he knows better than most people how serious this is.

So on the one hand, I applaud his efforts at trying to bring people to justice who would commit such a heinous act, and I regret needing to vote ''no.'' But I just felt like this is too serious to be handled at such a low level.

□ 1600

So I thank Congressman RUSH for his efforts. He is indeed a very fine man. It is a pleasure to interact with him here in Congress, but I couldn't vote for that. That is just too serious.

I have had a friend I met here years ago named Philip Haney. He was one of the finest, most patriotic, competent people I have ever known in my life, a man of absolute honesty, complete integrity, who cared deeply about the future of this country. He also was a

Christian brother, and that certainly affected so much of what he did.

Philip studied Arabic culture and language while he was working as a scientist in the Middle East before he became a founding member of the Department of Homeland Security in 2002. He was there at the beginning when Homeland Security became a Department for the first time. He was a Customs and Border Protection agriculture officer.

He was a scientist by education and training. It was amazing how organized and how brilliant he was. I constantly marveled at his ability to organize facts in his own head and memorize them, remember things so clearly.

But after he advanced as a CBP officer, where he served several tours of duty at the National Targeting Center near Washington, D.C., he was quickly promoted to its Advanced Targeting Team, which was an unprecedented accomplishment for an agent on temporary duty assignment.

The FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force Award was something he was presented in recognition of his exceptional contributions to interagency national security successes. He won numerous awards and commendations from his superiors for meticulously compiling information and reports that led to the identification of hundreds of terrorists.

He specialized in Islamic theology and the strategy and tactics of the global Islamic movement. He wrote a book after he left and retired from government service, a takeoff on the Obama administration's slogan, ''See Something, Say Something.''

But, as he experienced firsthand, he saw things that were a threat to this country, he said something, and he was severely punished for it, because apparently the Obama administration had some radical Islamic ties that they did not want anybody, including Philip Haney, to expose.

So, he had a book that he wrote, ''See Something, Say Nothing,'' and it documented the Obama administration's effort to obfuscate the role that radical Islam played in numerous terrorist attacks that took place in America from 2008 to 2016.

One review of Philip's book described it as an expose of a politically correct Federal Government that capitulates to a subversive enemy within and punishes those who reject its narrative.

In 2016, he, as a whistleblower, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee, chaired by then-Senator TED CRUZ, to allege that the Obama administration had acted irresponsibly concerning Islamic extremism. Philip Haney claimed that the administration had acted in favor of political correctness rather than take actions that may well have prevented the June 2016 Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando and the San Bernardino shooting in December of 2015.

He was investigating groups that helped radicalize normal Muslim believers, radicalizing them to the point that they would commit acts of terror, and he found some ties. It was amazing, when he got ahold of a string, how he could trace that string back to its roots.

He once said that he did, at the Department of Homeland Security, what he did with bugs: He followed the trail and found the nest. It was amazing how he could do that, and that is the reason he was cited as he was.

In fact, this letter from June 8 of 2012 to Officer Philip B. Haney:

> On behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, I commend your outstanding contributions while assigned to the National Targeting Center-Passenger. Your display of dedication and effort in the fight against terrorism has been exemplary.
>
> Your talents and professionalism have contributed to the continued achievements of the NTC-P. You played a key role by providing support to the CBP mission and the NTC lead role in defending and protecting our Nation's borders. A key component of the National Targeting Center-Passenger's success is the invaluable people, like you, who perform the work in our important mission. I am confident to know that CBP can rely upon you to provide expertise to combat threats against our Nation.
>
> Additionally, your expertise and experience has been invaluable while assigned to the Advanced Targeting Team. Your research on the Tablighi Jamaat Initiative has assisted in the identification of over 300 persons with possible connections to terrorism. The assistance you have provided in the development of this initiative has been key to the future success of the project. The National Targeting Center looks forward to your continuing support and assistance in the program.
>
> Once again, thank you for your unfailing commitment to the success of the National Targeting System mission. Your professional actions and achievements reflect favorably on you and all of the Customs and Border Protection.
>
> Thank you for a job well done.

Well, that was June of 2012. It wasn't terribly long after that he had been entering information on radical Islamic ties with people in the United States, attempting to come into the United States, with ties to people in the United States. He was documenting all those things.

We had a Secretary of Homeland Security who bragged about how Homeland Security could connect the dots, and then he was ordered to start removing these dots, so to speak. He was ordered to start deleting thousands of pages of data that he had carefully researched and identified that would help protect America.

That was during the Obama administration.

He was scared for his country, that the Obama administration would make him delete, and there was an occasion when he was watching his computer and somebody started deleting hundreds of pages of documents as he watched, hundreds of pages of information that would have helped keep America safe for the future.

There was an opportunity the House of Representatives had—we were in the majority—where he could have been brought in as a specially requested agent for the House. Apparently, there were people who were afraid that he had so much information that the Obama administration might come after anybody who was attempting to help or protect him and the valuable information he had.

He wasn't brought in. He was told: Oh, go file an IG complaint with the Homeland Security inspector general.

I implored him that that would be a mistake because the inspector general at that time at Homeland Security had already been cited for falsifying an IG report to protect the Obama administration. We knew that it was not going to be a fair inspector general investigation.

In fact, he became a whistleblower, filed his IG complaint about the Obama administration deleting so much data from its database to help identify terrorists, and, clearly, for anybody who was involved in that effort to purge our computer data on foreign terrorists, his complaint could be seen as a threat to expose people within the Obama administration who were involved in purging or, as one of our intel people—Homeland Security, like DOJ, began to blind itself of the ability to see our enemies.

That is why, even though he was investigating Tablighi Jamaat and the manner in which normal Muslim believers were converted into radicals who would be capable of murder, there were a number of things that he noticed that they did to move people in that direction.

He identified that the people at San Bernardino who killed, I think it was, 14 Americans there, that, if he had been allowed to pursue his investigation, would have identified those people.

We blinded ourselves of the ability to see our enemy, and we also had not been training people.

Philip had identified a female in California involved in the shooting. She took on the name of a famous radical Islamic male terrorist. If he had been allowed to question her, he would have immediately known: There is something very wrong here. Why would you take on the name of a male terrorist, historic terrorist?

But it had been made very clear in the Obama administration that, if you are too active in pursuit of radical Islamists, it is not going to go well for you.

□ 1615

And, in fact, after he filed the IG report, I think it was an effort for some in the Obama administration to protect themselves. We have now seen it occur with the Trump campaign.

There was a Grand Jury that was convened to go after and try to destroy Philip Haney's life. His wife, Francesca, was a college professor, and the trauma of being raided, constantly harassed, and questioned, seeing one of the finest, most honest and honorable protectors of America in our history,

Philip Haney, she saw him just being savaged. And it ended up resulting in her going to the hospital. Whether it was a full-blown nervous breakdown or not, I am not sure, but it sent her to the hospital to have the United States Government go after a man she knew was a hero for and to the United States.

Well, Philip was so meticulous, so organized. They couldn't find anything with which to indict him. They were trying to drag up something, but he had documented well everything he had ever done. It was the way he was. It is who he was. They couldn't find anything to indict him. They had already moved him in basically a closet, kept him from doing the job he was the best at in protecting America. And finally they basically said, we can't find anything. So, look, if you will just agree to retire, then we will let everything go, but you have got to destroy stuff in your possession.

Well, he retired, and that is when he wrote the book See Something, Say Nothing. He had been savaged by his own government, his own country that he was trying to protect.

And I had commented to him about his book. He had given me a draft to read before it was published. I said, Philip, you don't really name a whole lot of names in this book about where the problems have been. He said, ''I know, this is just the first draft. I will do another that names names.'' And that is what he was working on.

After Francesca died about a year ago, he moved to California and was near his sister, Diana. I was so thrilled to get a text from Philip saying basically, I have met someone. She is wonderful. They were soul mates. And I texted him that I had a minister friend that had said, you know, it is interesting, when men who have been in long marriages have their wife pass away, it is not unusual; in fact, it may be average, to have them remarried in 6 months. Of course, he volunteered, women that had been in a longstanding marriage when their husband dies, a lot of them don't ever want to remarry. It is an interesting difference.

I wasn't surprised that Philip had found love again. Philip and Denise were going to be married on April 4. It appeared he would be coming back to work for the United States Government and finally be able to put to full use his incredible knack for rooting out terrorists.

I was amazed, because when you met Philip, you weren't sure. He was kind of a quiet guy, and you didn't realize at first just how brilliant he was. He could ask questions—and I know he did this with people trying to come into the country—and he got people to volunteer information. I bet they thought, oh, this guy, what a doofus. What does he know? He got them to volunteer information that I doubt I could have ever gotten out of them, no matter how tough a cross-examination I had done. But Phil in his amazing way, he could get information out of people. It was amazing what he was able to do and capable of doing.

So he had hoped to be coming back in the next few weeks to work for the Federal Government. But then he got some news last week that he needed to have open heart surgery. The chances of success were very good. Complete success shouldn't be too long of a recuperation time. And he passed that along to the person that he was going to be coming to work for in the Federal Government. Sent him a text, I have got to have open heart surgery next week, but basically hope to be available for work shortly after that. Short recuperation.

Philip either talked or texted with his sister virtually every day, and they texted up to the evening last Thursday. And Friday he was found in his car with a gunshot wound and a gun nearby.

I think the Amador County law officials are doing a decent job. They seem to be very committed. But his book was going to name names of people that put this country at risk. He was getting married April 4. Finally going to be able to come back to the U.S. Government and use his incredible talents and ability to spot danger for our country and stop it, and he ends up with a bullet in him.

So the investigation is ongoing. He is severely missed by those of us who loved him. We had talked back before he filed the IG complaint, I had been concerned about his safety with all the information he knew and the people that could have gotten in trouble. And we had a mutual pact, if it was said either one of us ended up having committed suicide, then the other is going to make sure that truth wins out.

He was so organized, though. He had made it clear to his sister that there was something he was going to do and something he was doing, he said you need to come over because I have got everything laid out. If something happens during the heart surgery next week, I have everything laid out. And that is how he was, everything was so organized. I would love to be as organized as Phil.

Philip had such a positive outlook on things. He had been through a horrendous time with his wife having been made ill by the raucous Obama administration coming after him to try to shut him up.

See, that is a real whistleblower. He testified before the Senate. That is what a real whistleblower does. A real whistleblower does not remain anonymous. They come forward, subject themselves to cross-examination, and supposedly have protection.

But that is not what happened in the Obama administration. In fact, the Obama administration prosecuted more people for leaking than every other administration in our country's history added together. They went after whistleblowers. Rather tragic. I can't adequately express it.

February 5, 2016, The Hill had an article about Phil. ''DHS Ordered Me to Scrub Records of Muslims with Terror Ties.''

Conservative HQ, George Rasley has done a really nice piece; ''In Memoriam: Philip B. Haney, 21st Century Paul Revere.''

Fox News had an article by Nick Givas, ''Philip Haney, DHS Whistleblower During Obama Era, Found Dead, Police Say.''

Joe Martin, ''Philip Haney: Whistleblower and Happy Warrior.''

What an amazing man. I miss him. I miss getting his cheery text messages. And I know his fiance and his sister and even his brother-in-law misses getting those messages, as well.

So there is big news supposedly that the Trump administration is now trying to make sure that people that are working for the Trump administration are actually working for it and not against it.

And the truth is, President Trump got some bad advice from people that were not concerned about his achieving the goals he promised he would work toward, but they were interested in stopping him.

We found out after the George W. Bush administration there were holdovers from the Clinton years that would tell President Bush, yes, sir, we will take care of it, and then drag their feet and made sure what he wanted didn't happen, and even would leak information to try to stop President Bush from achieving what he hoped to achieve. And we have certainly seen that occur in the Trump administration.

In fact, an article mentions Rich Higgins, he had prepared information, basically a memo, on how to move forward and how the Trump administration could protect itself from people that would try to stop President Trump and to make sure that people working for him were actually working for him.

But a buddy of Mr. Brennan and Mr. Clapper, named H.R. McMaster, found out about the memo and instead of rewarding Rich Higgins for his brilliant work to help the Trump administration, he had him perp walked out and refused to let him even go back to his office. Because Mr. McMaster, despite his front and his sucking up to President Trump, he was all about stopping President Trump.

And for his time there he may have helped on some little things, but overall he was making sure—it certainly appeared to me he was making sure—that President Trump didn't achieve the goals he hoped to, and, in fact, was heard to bad-mouth, say vulgar things about President Trump. So it was good when he was gone.

And President Trump has continued to work on efforts to get people that actually want to help him achieve his goals. And naturally deep-state establishment people in Washington, they don't want to see that happen, so they

throw up things like, oh, gee, the Trump administration is on a witch hunt. It is not on a witch hunt. It just wants people that will work to help the President achieve his goals.

If, for example, you have an inane person working with the National Security Council and in his mind he knows everything that anybody needs to know about Ukraine, and he puts together talking points for the President to use in talking to the President of Ukraine and the President doesn't follow his expert talking points because the President is foreign policy when he gets elected, not what some lieutenant colonel thinks—but you can tell Vindman got a burr in his saddle, so to speak, when the President didn't follow his talking points to a T.

□ 1630

He needed to go. It appears he likely leaked information to the so-called whistleblower, not a real whistleblower.

A real whistleblower is a man of courage and integrity, like Phil Haney. That is a real whistleblower.

A real whistleblower is somebody like Adam Lovinger, who sees that the Department of Defense is paying hundreds of thousands of dollars, multiple payments, to some professor in London named Stefan Halper, who happens to be setting up the Trump campaign so that they can get warrants against it, and the Department of Defense is paying this guy. But Adam's job is making sure the Defense Department was getting their money's worth when they paid, and he couldn't see they were getting any money's worth from this Stefan Halper guy in London.

If the left really wants to see somebody prosecuted who was in the U.S. Government who was paying for foreign interference in our election, maybe they should start with the guys that came after Adam Lovinger, a real whistleblower, not like this guy that filed a secret complaint that wasn't firsthand, had no personal knowledge. They just knew they wanted to stop President Trump and didn't mind putting the United States Government at risk by doing so, because, after all, they hated the President.

So it is worth looking back a little bit.

Here is an article from October 19, 2016, titled ''Obama's plan to make the administrative state permanent,'' by Nathan Mehrens. This is before the election, a month before the 2016 election. He points out that: ''President Obama's cronies are being placed into permanent staff positions in the Federal Government, and the administration is not even bothering to follow its own personnel rules which govern the process.''

Apparently, there were people in the Obama administration that realized: You know, there is a chance Trump could win this election. Even though we are sure the American people will elect Hillary Clinton, there is a chance.

There are supposedly around 4,000 people or so that an administration appoints into politically appointed positions, but those people are subject to being fired on the whim of a new President. So, according to this article, the Obama administration started taking people who were political appointees and moving them into career appointments.

We have even seen a case in Arizona where a Federal employee commits a Federal crime, is found guilty of a Federal crime, and a court comes back later and said: Eh, that wasn't an adequate basis to fire a Federal employee.

Well, once you get into a position like she was in, it is hard to root them out even when they have committed a Federal crime in their job. That was in the VA. We have changed the law with regard to VA to make it easier to fire felons that commit felonies when they are in their job at the VA.

The Office of Personnel Management's Director in November 2009 made a big show of a new policy requiring prior approval for these conversions, taking a political appointee and what is called burrowing them into the Federal Government so they will be part of the deep state, hard to ever get rid of, when they are nothing but political hacks.

This statement says:

> I believe we must hold ourselves and the government to a higher standard, one that honors and supports the President's strong commitment to a government that is transparent and open. OPM's responsibility to uphold the merit system is not limited to Presidential election years nor to competitive service appointments. That is why I am instituting a change in OPM policy with respect to hiring political appointees for civil service jobs.

They go on to say that in order to convert somebody from political appointee to career civil service status, they have to get the permission of OPM. But as the article says, apparently, some agencies didn't see the need to bother with that permission, and they processed conversions without OPM permission.

So we see what is happening.

Here is another article, this one is from November 27, after President Trump was elected:

> Congressional Republicans are warning the departing Obama administration against moving any more political appointees into career jobs.

But that is what they had done.

It says: ''Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Ron Johnson, Wisconsin Republican, has asked Acting OPM Director Beth Cobert for weekly reports on all conversions or attempted conversions.''

But I would be willing to bet they didn't get what they were asking for, certainly not all of it.

This article is from December 8, 2016. This is from the Daily Signal, Fred Lucas: ''After President Barack Obama exits office, at least 88 of his political appointees will likely remain working in the Federal Government under a Donald Trump administration, according to numbers from the Office of Personnel Management.''

It goes on to talk about ''Federal agencies selected 112 political appointees for career civil service jobs,'' and that is just in December. They had about another 6 weeks to be moving people from political appointee positions into civil service so that when President Trump came in, he would have people in key positions who would hate him, be loyal to people like Sally Yates and President Obama, others, Brennan, Clapper. They could undermine the Trump administration, as they have been doing for 3 years now.

In Axios, Jonathan Swan comes out with an article this week that appears to be taking aim at some people who are friends of the President who are trying to help him figure out who it is that is undermining and has no interest in helping President Trump achieve his goals and, in fact, has an interest in destroying them.

Three years in, I would think a President should be entitled to people working for him who are actually working for him and not against him, but I am sure there will be more people who I classify as heroes trying to help President Trump make America even greater by getting the people out that are trying to stop what he promised to do.

People will come after one of my heroes, Ginni Thomas, the wife of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, and Barbara Ledeen, and those who are coming after people that are trying to help President Trump, have people who actually like him working for him, not people who can just suck up to him, but people who will actually like him, support his agenda, and want to help, and I think we will be seeing a lot more of that.

It is a shame that they have not been doing articles pointing out some of these duplicitous people who say they are loyal to the Trump administration, and they do all they can to undermine it and violate their oaths.

I still believe if Durham doesn't end up indicting some people who could go to jail, we won't get the country back.

There is no deterrence in what has gone on so far. People abused the FISA court system, repeatedly lied to a Federal judge or judges in the FISA court to get warrants to spy on the Trump administration.

If there are no consequences, if people who have made it an instrument of politics to use the intelligence community, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, State Department to try to defeat a Presidential candidate, and then when he gets elected, try to remove him from office, if there aren't multiple people who go to jail for what they have done, the crimes committed, then there is no deterrence. They will be up to it even bigger, but next time, they will have figured out where they made mistakes in getting caught and being unsuccessful, and we will lose the

freedom we once had to select our own leaders.

But I don't hear of these authors. I don't read any of these authors actually condemning the DNC, the Clinton campaign, the Department of Defense, the DOJ in using and getting help from foreigners to try to combat the Trump campaign and to affect our election.

Anybody who would say on this floor that there were no Ukrainians involved in trying to affect our election, they are just ignorant. You know, there is no harm, we are all ignorant of some things, but they are ignorant of the facts.

We can start with the op-ed that the Ambassador from Ukraine wrote before the election, trashing President Trump. That is trying to affect our election by a Ukrainian, and we know it had to go a lot deeper than that.

I would love to see some of these folks who want to come after President Trump and come after those of us who would like free and fair elections, I would like to see them be more fair on both sides of the aisle, as far as where crimes have really been committed.

If we are going to preserve this little experiment in self-government, there needs to be multiple people go to jail for the crimes they have committed. If that doesn't happen, we are in big trouble.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1845

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD) at 6 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2339, REVERSING THE YOUTH TOBACCO EPIDEMIC ACT OF 2019

Ms. SHALALA, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116–409) on the resolution (H. Res. 866) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2339) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the sale and marketing of tobacco products, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LEWIS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on February 20, 2020, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill and joint resolution:

H.R. 504. To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 80. Approving the request of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for a waiver under section 1703E(f) of title 38, United States Code.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 27, 2020, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 473, to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 560, the Northern Mariana Islands Residents Relief Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2819, the Gold Star Mothers Families National Monument Extension Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3885. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Cyber Security —— Communications Between Control Centers Reliability Standard [Docket No.: RM18-20-000] received February 11, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3886. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-062, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3887. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-068, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3888. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-072, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3889. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-028, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3890. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-046, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3891. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-077, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3892. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-059, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3893. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-063, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3894. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-080, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3895. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-091, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3896. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of

State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-051, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3897. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-025, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3898. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-061, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3899. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-101, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3900. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2019 Annual Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049) and 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3901. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2018 Allocation of Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements and Approval of a Regulatory Exemption for Sectors [Docket No.: 180123065-8378-02] (RIN:0648-XF989) received February 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3902. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Recurring Marine Events, Sector Miami [Docket Number: USCG-2018-0749] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received February 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3903. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Gasparilla Marine Parade; Hillsborough Bay; Tampa, FL [Docket Number: USCG-2020-0020] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received February 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3904. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Super Bowl 2020, Bayfront Park, Miami, FL [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0830] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received February 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3905. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters, and Shipping; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments for U.S. Coast Guard Field Districts 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 17 [Docket No.: USCG-2018-0533] (RIN: 1625-ZA38) received February 18, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. Supplemental report on H.R. 1140. A bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–398, Pt. 2).

Ms. SHALALA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 866. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2339) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the sale and marketing of tobacco products, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–409). Referred to the House Calendar.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 12, February 26, 2020 by Mr. PETERSON on H.R. 1379.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 5971. A bill to amend the Immigration Services and Infrastructure Improvements Act of 2000 to provide for additional rules regarding processing of immigration applications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLAY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 5972. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1, in Wilmington, Delaware, as the ''Mary Ann Shadd Cary Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. COLE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. CROW, Mr. CASE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 5973. A bill to direct the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to establish a pilot program to help State prisons and local jails improve the documentation of incarcerated veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 5974. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to make it unlawful for any air carrier to operate certain helicopters without a flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 5975. A bill to reauthorize The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 5976. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out a STEM grant program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 5977. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on climate change mitigation efforts with respect to the civil aviation and aerospace industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 5978. A bill to establish a manufacturing cluster program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 5979. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require estimated income tax installments to be paid on a quarterly basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mrs. AXNE):

H.R. 5980. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the temporary halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself and Mr. AMODEI):

H.R. 5981. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the frequency of board of directors meetings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 5982. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study American dependence on Chinese pharmaceuticals and to empower the Food and Drug Administration to issue boxed warnings in the case of critical contamination; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. COOK, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 5983. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4150 Chicago Avenue in Riverside, California, as the ''Woodie Rucker-Hughes Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled ''Women in Congress, 1917-2006''; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself and Ms. MOORE):

H. Res. 867. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion and celebrating Black History Month; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 5971.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 5972.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 7.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

H.R. 5973.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

Article I, section 8, clause 18

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 5974.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 5975.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 5976.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 5977.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1—All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 5978.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution int the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 5979.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 5980.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 5981.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 5982.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution declares that Congress has the power ''To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states;'' this section also clarifies that Congress has the right to make ''all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.''

It is in keeping with these powers invested in Congress to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study our dependence on Chinese pharmaceuticals and authorize the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to issue black-box warnings informing consumers of risks they are taking when using pharmaceuticals from countries with systemic issues of supervision.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 5983.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Arcticle 1 Section 8.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 139: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 141: Ms. PORTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 801: Mrs. BUSTOS and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 852: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 906: Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 924: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 945: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 961: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1002: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1034: Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 1043: Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1054: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1109: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1139: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 1325: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1337: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1368: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 1411: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1422: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1450: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 1581: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1629: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 1643: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1695: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1706: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 1766: Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 1785: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1857: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1858: Mr. LATTA and Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 1868: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1869: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 1903: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 1975: Mr. WRIGHT.

H.R. 1997: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 2074: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2148: Mr. RICHMOND and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 2200: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2218: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 2271: Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 2328: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 2350: Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2509: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2653: Mr. CRIST, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2662: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 2693: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 2694: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. KIM, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 2733: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2747: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 2775: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 2795: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 2850: Mr. COX of California, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. KIM, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2914: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 2952: Mrs. BUSTOS and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2953: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. STIVERS, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2974: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2999: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3104: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 3182: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 3197: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 3219: Mr. TAKANO, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 3222: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 3252: Ms. SHALALA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. STANTON, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 3414: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 3446: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 3472: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 3534: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3598: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3637: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3776: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 3876: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3957: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 3964: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 3969: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4020: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 4104: Mr. LONG, Mr. HECK, and Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 4129: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4138: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 4141: Mr. RUIZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4221: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4388: Mr. MAST and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 4393: Ms. BASS and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4705: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 4729: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 4764: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 4817: Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 4881: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 4890: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4908: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 4932: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 5002: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 5028: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 5041: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 5056: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 5075: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 5080: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 5125: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 5141: Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 5153: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 5169: Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 5175: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 5200: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 5259: Mr. GIANFORTE.
H.R. 5265: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 5297: Mr. SPANO.
H.R. 5309: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 5376: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 5397: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 5404: Mr. CASE, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5434: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 5507: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 5534: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 5549: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 5552: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 5569: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 5598: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 5602: Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LAMB, Mr. STANTON, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 5605: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 5628: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 5637: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 5659: Mr. HECK.
H.R. 5660: Mr. HURD of Texas and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 5697: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 5716: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 5763: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
H.R. 5770: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 5776: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5805: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 5827: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 5829: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. LAMB, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. COOK, Ms. WILD, and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 5845: Ms. PORTER and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 5848: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 5857: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5859: Mr. YOUNG and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 5862: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 5891: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 5896: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 5897: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 5912: Mr. SPANO and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 5915: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 5920: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 5933: Mr. POCAN and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5935: Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 5937: Mr. LAMB and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5953: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5955: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. MOULTON.
H. Con. Res. 71: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. CHABOT.
H. Res. 114: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Mr. LAMB.
H. Res. 374: Mr. BRADY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. UPTON, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H. Res. 410: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 452: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H. Res. 467: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H. Res. 642: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 694: Mr. COHEN and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H. Res. 745: Mr. MOULTON.
H. Res. 821: Mr. SUOZZI.
H. Res. 849: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. FOSTER.
H. Res. 857: Mr. BOST.
H. Res. 858: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. COSTA.
H. Res. 861: Mr. COLE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H. Res. 862: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. CROW.
H. Res. 864: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. ALLEN.