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 unbosomed.

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 wrote 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.

With this 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 culture serve as the backbone of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Future Farmers of America Week. Without them, the hardworking men and women in the field of agriculture sales.

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 imprent comments about our Nation’s farmers that were recently made by some of our leaders. These comments have upset many people in their dark blue jackets with the gold trim, you are seeing leaders and patriots.

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Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Future Farmers of America Week. Without them, the hardworking men and women in the field of agriculture remain bright.

Since its founding in 1917, the Future Farmers of America has prepared the future farmers and future agri-cultural leaders for their unwavering commitment to our families, communities, and 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 year and represent almost 10 percent of North Carolina’s agriculture sales.

Recently, Allegheny 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 agri-cultural leaders for their unwavering commitment to our families, communities, and our country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank Penn State students who have spent 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 emotion-ally 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 flour-ished into a campus-wide effort with more than 16,000 student volunteers across the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania.

This year, Penn State students raised $11.7 million, and, to date, students have shattered records and raised near-ly $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 that THON exists so that no fear 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 LYING THE 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. Emmett Till was murdered in October 1955, 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 character-ized 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 children, and that this formal acknowledgement will help fa-cilitate 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 over-whelming 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.

WE ARE GRATEFUL TO 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.

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 people.

And 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.

AFFIRMATION BY ROYALTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. CLOUD of Texas asks permission to address the House for 1 minute.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Nathan Tudor for his 100th birthday.

Mr. Tudor has been a leader in agricultural education, family, and community. His strong character and impressive leadership abilities that come along with it.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND J. EDWARD NASH

Mr. HIGGINS of New York asks permission to address the House for 1 minute.

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

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 asks permission to address the House for 1 minute.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. 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 on.

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.

Mr. BUDD. 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.

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 hundreds 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. 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 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. 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 nation’s 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 next generation of leaders.

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, earning 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 a group called Anderson Explodes, she was inducted as one of the first two council. She dedicated much of her activities.

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. Title. This Act may be cited as the “Emmett Till Antilynching Act”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS. Congress finds the following:

(1) The crime of lynching succeeded slavery as the foremost means 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 1890 and 1949, 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, President Roosevelt, 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 of a future 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 first memorial to honor 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 complimentary 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 State to unanimously State to unanimously agree to Senate Resolution 11, 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 occurred in Charlottesville, Virginia, on August 12, 2017,” and “urged the President and his administration to speak out against hate groups that use racial, ethnic, religious, or 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 violence engaged with counterprotestors on and around the grounds of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville” and that these groups “reportedly are organizing similar events 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 exercising of Federal constitutional 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; enumerated in section 3601 of title 42, and the right of religious, 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 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1981a) to punish 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.

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 contemporary 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 murder of 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 1960, 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 routed 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. RUSH. 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 thank the chair. I am 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 a long time, 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.

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 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 yield the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) 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 recognizing 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 Omaha in 1919. The lynching was described in the Omaha Bee in 1919 as “the firstlynching in the history of the city.”

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 Senate colleague and friend Ron Wyden, 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 25 years during the period and for about 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 and violent acts.

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

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 relation 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. 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 North Carolina, said 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 Madison Street residents, 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 a bill to the floor. The House will make that determination today. I am proud that we are as a country that said: ‘‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.’’

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

This legislation is long overdue. Lynching 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 accusation 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 dictated.

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
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, I yield the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, 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 disagreed, but I 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 yield to the gentleman for that, that that 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 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, re-claiming 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 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 Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member COLLINS for their leadership on the House, as well as, and Senators CORY BOOKER and KAMALA HARRIS for leading this legislation to the floor.

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;

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 hatred 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 churches, and then 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 at this moment dignify 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 turn the page—turning 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 the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSTON 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 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 lynching are 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 continuing its reign. It is 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. It continues to fuel acts of hate today. This legislation should pass with strong and eager bipartisan support.

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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 drugged down a wagon trail before being shot to death by 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 6 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.

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 subparagraphs (A) and (B) of clause (v)”, before subparagraph “(C)”, and (2) inserting a semicolon;

(A) in subclause (IV), by striking “;” and (B) in subclause (IV), by striking the period at the end and inserting “;”;

and by inserting the following:

“(VI) was admitted to the Commonwealth as a Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker during fiscal year 2015, and individuals who have resided in the Northern Mariana Islands as an investor under Commonwealth Immigration law, and is presently a resident classified as a CNMI-only immigrant under section 18(a)(15)(E)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)(I)).”.

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. The question is on the motion submitted by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGLE) to explain his legislation.

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 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 Ron 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 applications today, and I am 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 program allows us to ensure that a 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.

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 to 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. 566 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.

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 was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, H.R. 2427, as amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK REAU-
THORIZATION 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 control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have legislative days in which to review this bill 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 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. It was 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 ESTAB-
LISH 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 COM-
MEMORATIVE 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 COM-
MEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 69 of title 50, 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 sec-

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

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 over 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 combinations all our faculties create have their constant effect, on everyone who comes within the circuitual influence of all who have passed through us 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 fought for decades to secure women the right to vote.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.
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 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 give up 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 Niobrara 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, let me thank the 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: "For 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:

"This 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 yield my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Nebraska for his leadership in introducing it.

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

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 8003(e) of title 40, United States Code, the authority provided by section 2309 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–231; 126 Stat. 2164; 40 U.S.C. 8003 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 Committees, 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.

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, the Gold Star Mothers 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 authority 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, 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.

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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 was 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 carried with them every single 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 during the United States' 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.

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 and security 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. Let us do that by passing this bipartisan bill and allowing the completion of this monument.

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

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

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. NEGUZE and ranking Member MCCINTOCK 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 service members, 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. MCCINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUZE. 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. NEGUZE) 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. NEGUZE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

INCLUDING CALIFORNIA IN NUTRIA ERADICATION AND CONTROL ACT OF 2003

Mr. NEGUZE. 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 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 Mary-

land and Louisiana’’; 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 fo-

lows:

(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, for other purposes, as amended.

TOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. NEGUZE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members...
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 Bay since the 1940s. They have 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 without the nutria. 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 a State program. 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 Congress that they have a taxidermy 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, and 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. Nellie 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 that 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.

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 been trying. 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 get 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 this description [of the bill] 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 House passed the bill by a vote of 234 to 190.

Mr. NEGUSE, my friend from Colorado; and our colleague from Louisiana on this issue and I appreciate the leadership of our friend and fellow Coloradan, Representative 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. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Tipton), the author of this measure.

Mr. TIPPTON. 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 Monteza Valley Ancestral Puebloan site that was excavated.

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 to the site is 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 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 already started working to release these WSAs, and the lands are adjacent to other Federal lands administered by the National Park Service.

Although this proposed donation is 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.

Altering the national monument is now seeking to release five wilderness study areas within Montezuma and Dolores Counties, areas that pose problems for the counties when it comes to protecting neighboring communities from wildfire threats, balancing recreation needs, and managing woody species. 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion to officially support the 160-acre donation. In doing this, the county has already started working to release these WSAs, and the lands are adjacent to other Federal lands administered by the National Park Service.

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. The motion 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:

| YEAS—410 |
| Collins (GA) |
| Corden |
| Connolly |
| Coney |
| Correa |
| Costa |
| Courtney |
| Cox (CA) |
| Crawford |
| Crist |
| Crenshaw |
| Davis (KS) |
| Davidson (OH) |
| Davis (CA) |
| Davis, Danny K. |
| Davis, Rodney |
| Dean |
| DePazio |
| DeRedette |
| DeLauro |
| DelBene |
| Delgado |
| Demings |
| DesJarlais |
| DesPres |
| DeSaulnier |
| DeSoto |
| Dingell |
| Dinwiddie |
| DiNapoli |
| Donnelly |
| Doty |
| Doyle, Michael |
| F. |
| Doorman |
| Dann |
| Emmerson |
| Erck |
| Escher |
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Matters. 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 18, 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:

[YEA—412]

[No Role—72]

[YEAS—402]

[Roles No. 73]

[YEAS—402]

CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL 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. NEUSE) 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:

[YEA—402]
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, H.R. 2490, was ordered to the Calendar.

There were 2 minutes remaining.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. 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 present, I would have voted “yea” on H.R. 1140. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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. 1140.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 1140

Mr. WATTERMAN. Pursuant to the rule and under the provisions of section 203 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and in accordance with section 525 of the Wright Amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, I hereby withdraw the request for permission to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 1140.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALKER and Ms. TLAIB). The request for permission to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 1140, is respectfully considered by the Chair to have been granted.

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 MARYLINDA 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 a Second Class Petty Officer Marilyn Childhoods, a woman who served during the Vietnam War.

Marilyn Childhoods enlisted in the Navy in 1972. Since women were not allowed in combat areas at the time, she was attached to a dispensary at Naval Air Station Glynn in 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, her hometown.

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

It is my honor to recognize Second Class Petty Officer Marilyn Childhoods.
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 Antilynch 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. 2319, 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.

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 falling dock, causing 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 confirmed, 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. 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 1961 where he practiced surgery for over 33 years as a general and plastic 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 Father 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 back-pedaling, 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 proffered 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 Feldy 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 mainland 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 pollutants.

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 fast driving 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 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 in the last session last year. I have been a leader on 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 United States in the historic Paris 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 accord.

We allocate 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 push them 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
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 help ensure 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, 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 breathe. 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.

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 pol

icy 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 be the most critical 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 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 gentleman from California (Ms. BARRAGAN), my colleague, the second vice chairperson of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Ms. BARRAGAN. 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 inequalities 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 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 at the same time, the port, 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 Port of Los Angeles, it 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 lead no community behind.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman 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.
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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 can 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 the 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, to 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, and 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 logically feasible, including—
(i) by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources; and
(ii) by deploying new capacity;
(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 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; and
(H) overhauling transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and climate change; and
(E) to promote justice and equity by stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of indigenous peoples, communities of color, 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’’) should be accomplished through a 10-year national mobilization (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 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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;
(D) removing or mitigating industrial and mining activities, and restoring the health of natural ecosystems through proven low-cost, low-tech solutions that increase soil carbon storage, such as land preservation and afforestation;
(K) protecting and promoting threatened, endangered, and fragile ecosystems through locally appropriate and science-based projects that enhance biodiversity and support climate resiliency;
(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 the Green New Deal;
(O) providing all people of the United States the right to all people of the United States;
(P) ensuring that the public receives appropriate protection and compensation for harms caused by pollution sources and creating solutions to remove them; and
(R) 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 environment's 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, local unions, worker cooperatives, civil society groups, academia, and businesses; and
(D) ensuring that every businessperson is free from unfair competition and domination by domestic or international monopolies; and
(E) ensuring that high-quality healthcare;
(F) providing all people of the United States with high-quality healthcare;
(G) providing all people of the United States with clean, affordable, and adequate housing;
(H) providing all people of the United States with economic security; and
(I) providing all people of the United States with clean, 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.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues 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, directly to where we are today. As a co-sponsor 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 town-hall 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 chemicals.

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 every one of 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 a table 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 technologists, for people who are embracing technology.

There is room at the table for primary and secondary students who can
I rise today to join my colleagues in supporting the introduction of legislation that will bring relief on the coronavirus. We must act now to ensure that the Nation is at the forefront of leading the world in this fight.

The Nation is only as strong as the people that we lead. We have the opportunity to be at the forefront of the pandemic, but we must act now.

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 RUSH, a man who has been fighting injustice, fighting 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 more 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.

And 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.

So I thank Congressman RUSH for his efforts. And I am for him. 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 and should have gotten it.

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I mention to him after the vote—I did vote “no” on this.
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 in charge of the National Targeting Center-Passenger when the Homeland Security became a Department for the first time. He was a Customs and Border Protection 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 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 expose 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 terrorism. 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 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 Office of Professional Responsibility. 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-Passerenger’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 Tabligh 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-Passerenger’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.

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, attached to 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 those 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 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 she was involved in college teaching, 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 something. He had documented 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.

We tried, 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, 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, in fact, they 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 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 I thought I could never get 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 like 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 me 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. He was very organized. 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 adored 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.

So he was 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 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 Whistleblower During Obama Era, Found Dead, Police Say.”

Fox News had an article by Nick Givas, “Philip Haney, DHS Whistleblower During Obama Era, Found Dead, Police Say.”

What an amazing man. I miss him. I miss getting his cheery text messages. And I know his fiancé 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.

And 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 done. That is why they need to build 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 and even now in fact, he 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 don’t want to see that happen, and even now in fact, 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 imame person working with the National Security Council, if 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 them carefully, then what some lieutenant colonel thinks—but you can tell Vinmdan got a hurr in his saddle, so to speak, when the President didn’t follow his talking points to a T.

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 me, 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 he can can win warrants against him, 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, firing them, 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 then a court goes back 6 weeks 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, Scott Johnson, 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 this 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 supports 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, they don’t 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 jobs,” that is just in December. They had 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 be loyal to the President. 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 those people who I will 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 back to it every time and 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 foreign powers 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 going 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. 896) 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. 584. 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 1703(e)(6) 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 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 36, 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. 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. 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. 301, 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. 219, 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.

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. 1, the Every Word We Utter Monument 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. 1, the Every Word We Utter Monument 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

3997. 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.

3998. 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.

3999. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation’s 2019 Annual Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 315a(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 109-289, Oct. 6, 2006) and 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

4000. 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 Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements and Approval of a Regulatory Exemption for Sector [Docket No.: 180123053-8378-02] (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.

4002. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department’s temporary final rule — Special Local Regulations; Gasparilla Marine Parade; Hillsborough Bay, Tampa, FL [Docket Number: (RIN: 0461-AD53) 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.

4003. 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-AA76) 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.

4004. 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 Technical, Interdepartmental, and Conforming Amendments for U.S. Coast Guard Field Districts 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 17 [Docket No.: USCG-2018-0353] (RIN: 1625-ZA39) 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.

REPORT 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. Supplementary report on H.R. 1140. A bill to enhance the security operations and functions 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. CARDENAS (for himself and Mr. STIVERS):
H.R. 5971. A bill to amend the Immigration Services and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2000 to provide for additional rules regarding procurement applications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CLAY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. WELCOM, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCHRAKOWSKY, 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 Sheddy Cary Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma (for herself, Mr. CHISHOLM, Mr. COLE, Ms. SHIRRNEL, Ms. CASE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. ROGERS 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 isolation and treatment 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 designate title 49, United States Code, to make it unlawful for any air carrier to operate certain helicopters with-out 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. NRARR):
H.R. 5975. A bill to reauthorize The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Upper Houstanuscan 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, Mr. 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, and 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 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. MADRON, and Mr. AXNED) 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. PORTER (for herself and Mr. AMOEDE):
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. CRUSCHEK, Mr. CALVET, Mr. AQUIELAR, 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.
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. Res. 5971.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. Blum Rochester:
H. Res. 5972.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. Foster:
H. Res. 5976.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. Brown of Maryland:
H. Res. 5974.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. Courtney:
H. Res. 5975.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. Foster:
H. Res. 5976.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. Kendra S. Horn of Oklahoma:
H. Res. 5973.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H. Res. 5974.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18.

By Mr. Courtney:
H. Res. 5975.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. Foster:
H. Res. 5976.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. Ruppersberger:
H. Res. 5978.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, 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 in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. Murphy of North Carolina:
H. Res. 5979.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. Norman:
H. Res. 5980.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. Foster:
H. Res. 5976.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. Posey:
H. Res. 5982.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. Takano:
H. Res. 5983.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. Bilirakis.
H.R. 41: Mr. Sires.
H.R. 141: Ms. Porter, Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. Doggett.
H.R. 1852: Mr. Cartwright.
H.R. 906: Mrs. Trahan, Ms. Sherrill, Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bush, Mr. Trone, and Mr. Luetkemeyer.
H.R. 924: Mrs. Demings.
H.R. 945: Mr. Rose of New York.
H.R. 961: Mr. Wilson of Florida and Mr. Rutherford.
H.R. 1034: Mr. Gutter 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. 1338: Mrs. Trahan.
H.R. 1340: Ms. Trone.
H.R. 1422: Mr. Moulton.
H.R. 1450: Mr. 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. 1793: Mr. Bush.
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. Staub.
H.R. 1975: Mr. Wright.
H.R. 1997: Mr. Tipton and Mr. O’Halleran.
H.R. 2075: Mr. Baca.
H.R. 2148: Mr. Richmond and Mr. Krishnamoorthi.
H.R. 2230: Mr. Phillips.
H.R. 2238: Mr. Reid, Mr. Veasey of Texas.
H.R. 2271: Mr. Young.
H.R. 2238: Mr. Demings.
H.R. 2256: Mr. Viscoesy, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Luetkemeyer, and Mr. Johnson of Ohio.
H.R. 2259: Mr. Perlmutter.
H.R. 2263: Mr. Crist, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Lowenthal, and Mr. Speier.
H.R. 2262: Mr. Lowenthal.
H.R. 2269: Mr. Rice of Georgia.
H.R. 2294: Mr. Phillips, Mr. Kim, Ms. B粲agaran, and Mr. McEachin.
H.R. 2273: Ms. Scanlon.
H.R. 2274: Ms. Kelly of Illinois.
H.R. 2275: Mr. Stanton.
H.R. 2276: Mr. Connolly and Mrs. Murphy of Florida.
H.R. 2260: Mr. Cox of California, Mr. Harder of California, Mr. Kim, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Carrahal, Mr. Lawson of Florida, Mr. Swalwell of California, Mr. Yarmuth, and Mr. Engel.
H.R. 2291: Mr. Carrahal.
H.R. 2293: Mr. Harder of California, Mr. Stivers, and Ms. Jackson Lee.
H.R. 2297: Ms. Evans.
H.R. 2299: Mrs. Axner.
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. Pudho, Mr. Evans, Mr. Horsford, and Ms. Jackson Lee.
H.R. 3222: Mr. Crow.
H.R. 3232: 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. 3334: Mrs. Axner.
H.R. 3398: Mr. Bacon.
H.R. 3367: Mrs. Axner.
H.R. 3376: Ms. Sánchez.
H.R. 3376: Mrs. Bratton.
H.R. 3387: Mr. Loebach.
H.R. 3394: Mr. Balderson, Mr. Timmons, and Mr. Williams.
H.R. 3396: Mr. Morelle.
H.R. 3402: Mr. Cole.
H.R. 3414: Mr. Long, Mr. Heck, and Mr. Budd.
H.R. 3429: Mrs. Axner.
H.R. 3438: Mr. Case.
H.R. 4141: Mr. Ruse, Ms. Clarke of New York, and Ms. Schakowsky.
H.R. 4221: Mrs. Axner.
H.R. 4338: Mr. Mast and Mrs. Lesko.
H.R. 4382: Ms. Matsui 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. 4880: Mr. DeFazio.
H.R. 4908: Mr. Tipton.
H.R. 4932: Mr. Armstrong.
H.R. 5002: Mr. Chatot, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Lamb.
H.R. 5028: Mr. DeFazio.
H.R. 5041: Mr. Gotttheimer and Mr. Van Drew.
H.R. 5075: Mr. Takano.
H.R. 5080: Mr. Green of Tennessee.
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H.R. 5125: Mr. Cisneros.
H.R. 5141: Ms. Frankel, Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Carbral, and Mr. Levin of California.
H.R. 5153: Mr. Lamalfa.
H.R. 5169: Mr. Phillipms, Ms. Omar, and Ms. Brownley of California.
H.R. 5175: Mr. Allen, Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia, and Mr. Gores.
H.R. 5200: Mrs. Napolitano.
H.R. 5205: Mr. Gianforte.
H.R. 5209: Mr. Rose of New York.
H.R. 5239: Mr. Spano.
H.R. 5299: Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Schneider.
H.R. 5297: Mr. Gianforte.
H.R. 5353: Mr. Gonzalez of California, Mr. Armer, and Mr. Levin of New York.
H.R. 5369: Mr. Golden, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rose of New York, Mr. Cook, Ms. Wild, and Ms. Stevens.
H.R. 5376: Mr. Tipton.
H.R. 5404: Mr. Case, Mr. Costa, and Ms. Norton.
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. 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. 5639: Mr. Heck.
H.R. 5669: Mr. Hurd of Texas and Mr. Weber of Texas.
H.R. 5676: Ms. Escobar.
H.R. 5716: Mr. Riggleman.
H.R. 5783: 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. 5877: Ms. Barragan, Ms. Pressley, and Mr. Ghigliva.
H.R. 5877: Mr. Young and Mr. Bishop of Georgia.
H.R. 5878: Mrs. Lesko, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Williams, Mr. DesJarlais, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bost.
H.R. 5891: Mr. Rogers.
H.R. 5896: Mr. Staub.
H.R. 5912: Mr. Spano and Mr. Wittman.
H.R. 5915: Mr. Foster and Mr. Garcia of Illinois.
H.R. 5920: Ms. McCollo.
H.R. 5935: Mr. Pocan and Ms. Norton.
H.R. 5937: Mr. Burchett and Mr. Allen.
H.R. 5939: Mr. Lamb and Mr. Meuser.
H.R. 5953: Mr. Garamendi.
H.R. 5955: Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois.
H.R. 5659: Mr. Heck.
H.R. 5668: Mr. Hurd of Texas and Mr. Weber of Texas.
H.R. 5716: Mr. Riggleman.
H.R. 5970: Mr. Cartwright.
H.R. 5976: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H.R. 5805: Mr. Ruppersberger.
H.R. 5827: Mr. Schweikert and Mr. Bishop of North Carolina.
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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. Sanchez, Mr. Posey, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Upton, and Ms. Garcia of Texas.
H.Res. 410: Mrs. Napolitano and Ms. Porter.
H.Res. 432: Mr. Chaffetz.
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. Staub, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Perlmutter, and Mr. Crow.
H.Res. 864: Ms. Wilson of Florida and Mr. Allen.
This decision could not have been an easy one but doing so saved the lives of five others. The Cowans then began the Smiling Rylen Foundation in honor of their son, a charity that helps raise funds for organ donation-centered charities and increases awareness of lives that are saved through organ donation.

Recently, the Cowans were flown out to California for the Rose Bowl Parade by the nonprofit LifeGift, one of their charity’s beneficiaries and the organization that procured Rylen’s life-saving organs. Travis and Kristen walked with LifeGift’s float in the parade, which was themed “A Light in the Dark” and bore Rylen’s picture.

Organ donation is a selfless act that, in death, gives others the gift of a longer life. On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, I thank Kristen and Travis for their work to promote the selfless act of organ donation. My deepest appreciation to Rylen for his inspiration and the gift of life he gave others that ensures his memory lives on.

HONORING TERRY DECARLO FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE CENTRAL FLORIDA LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

HON. DARREN SOTO
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Terry DeCarlo. Born on March 19, 1962 in Bethpage, N.Y. to Mario and Anne (Puglisi) Nunziato, Mr. DeCarlo served in the Air Force from 1980 to 1983. Even before moving to Florida in 1996, Mr. DeCarlo was an early advocate for persons with H.I.V. From 2006 to 2014, he was the development director for the Broward House, a nonprofit social services organization for people living with HIV and other chronic health issues.

In 2014, Mr. DeCarlo joined the staff as executive director of the Center, a non-profit community service organization empowering the LGBTQ+ community in Central Florida. As executive director on June 12, 2016, he became a constant source of comfort and strength for the survivors, families of victims, and the entire Central Florida community following the Pulse Nightclub tragedy. The Center was open and prepared with grief counselors within hours of the attack. Even after his health began to deteriorate due to stress, Terry continued to serve as executive director of the Center until July 2017. In addition to his husband, Bill Huelson, Terry is survived by his mother, Anne Fabrikan; his sisters, Mary Detto and Deborah Waters; and his brother, John Nunziato. His work in the aftermath of the Pulse Nightclub tragedy will never be forgotten. He was a pillar of the Central Florida community and dedicated champion of LGBTQ+ rights.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DERRICK LAMAR RICHARDSON

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Derrick Lamar Richardson, an intelligent, kind, hard-working man of faith and determination, who passed away on February 14, 2020. Derrick joined our staff as district press secretary for Alabama’s 7th Congressional District in January of 2016 and served his home district with distinction until August of 2017.

Born on October 31, 1972 to Lovenia Richardson in Birmingham, Alabama, Derrick professed his love for Christ at an early age. For many years, Derrick attended Maple Grove Church of God with his grandmother, Ada Ford, and it was there that he learned the depth and abiding faith. Throughout his life, Derrick’s faith served as a foundational pillar of strength, guidance and wisdom, giving Derrick the courage to face whatever challenges crossed his path.

Derrick received his education in the Birmingham City School System, attending Hillman Elementary School and matriculating from Parker High School in 1991. As a high school student, Derrick was an active participant in the Marching Thundering Herd Band, where he played the tuba.

During his junior year at Parker High School, Derrick’s devotion to his country compelled him to enlist in the Army National Guard and Reserves. Before his senior year of high school, Derrick attended boot camp at Fort McClellan in Anniston, Alabama, and upon graduation, went on to attend the Army Communications School at Fort Gordon in Augusta, Georgia. During his military service, Derrick served as a Legal Support Specialist in the 167th COSCOM (Headquarters Co.): JAG Corp. in Ft. Clayton, Panama, the 81st Regional Support Command: JAG Corp. in Homewood, Alabama and the 131st Signal Battalion (Headquarters Co.): Signal Corp. in Birmingham, Alabama. Derrick received two Meritorious Service Citations for Outstanding Performance and an honorable discharge.

After his military service in 1995, Derrick enrolled at Jacksonville State University, where he soon became involved in the Student Government Association and the National Pan-Hellenic Council. At Jacksonville State University, Derrick became a member of his beloved fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., a brotherhood and network that would serve him as an invaluable support system for many years to come. At Jacksonville State University, Derrick also had an opportunity to pursue his passion for politics. In 1999, he graduated with a bachelor’s degree in political science; and after graduation went on to attend Long Island University, where he graduated Cum Laude with a master’s degree in Urban Policy.
Professional. Derrick continued to pursue his passion for politics, working up and down the east coast, from Alabama to Maryland to New York to Washington, D.C. He worked across the political spectrum, for campaigns, as a lobbyist and in this Congressional office. Derrick’s impressive resume includes: co-founding the lobbying firm Epps, Richardson and Associates; serving as the first African American Director of Public Policy for the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; serving as the Senior Director for State and Regional affairs for the Center for American Progress in Washington, D.C.; serving as the Legislative Budget Director for the New York City Council; serving as the Director of Domestic Policy for the Lutheran Church in America; and serving as the Manager of Government Relations for Van Scyoc Associates in Washington, D.C.

Derrick joined our office in 2016 and served as District Press Secretary, devoting his considerable talents to addressing the challenges faced by Alabama’s 7th Congressional District of Alabama, including unemployment, career and college readiness, economic viability and civil rights.

Derrick then became the inaugural Executive Director of the Alabama Alliance of the Boys and Girls Club. There, he brought his same fierce commitment to justice and equal opportunity, lending his ample professional experience to expanding and uplifting the work of the Boys and Girls Club.

Over the years, Derrick’s many accomplishments have been recognized with numerous awards. He received the Veteran of Influence Award from the Birmingham Business Journal; the Maryland Gubernatorial Proclamation for Outstanding Public Service; and the Alabama Legislative Black Caucus Award for Trailblazer and Successful Lobbyist.

Derrick leaves behind his mother, Lovenia Hart, his wife, State Representative Merika Coleman; his children, Jonathan, Dara Elisa, Elexia and Xaviar; his brothers, Everett Howard and Gerald (Grace) Richardson; his children, Tionne Birdsong; three nieces; two nephews; one devoted sister/cousin, Barbara Birdsong; and a host of cousins, friends, frat brothers and church family. On a personal note, Derrick was a beloved member of our congressional staff. I was honored that Derrick joined us on our journey to move Alabama’s 7th District forward. He was an outstanding press secretary who used his talents and strong work ethic to passionately advocate for the people of his home district. I am forever grateful that Derrick played such a special role in our journey. We will certainly miss his kindness, his gentle spirit, his sharp wit and his compassionate heart; but we know that Derrick’s legacy will live on through the many lives he has impacted. May we honor Derrick’s life by recommitting ourselves to the many lives he has impacted. May we honor that Derrick’s legacy will live on through the many lives he has impacted.

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IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON PERRY’S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. RICHARD HUDSON
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. George Washington Perry and wish him a very happy 100th birthday.

The advent of World War II was a time that not only shaped the course of our country but the lives of many Americans, including Mr. Perry. He was one of the many patriots who felt compelled to serve our great country and enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1939 before joining the Air National Guard and later the U.S. Air Force.

For over a quarter century, Mr. Perry assisted in various campaigns throughout the continental United States, Germany, France, Italy, and even Antarctica. He showed endless bravery and courage in his pursuit of peace across the globe.

After completing active duty, he returned to his wife Dorothy and son Richard and began a successful career in engineering with Cannon Mills. Mr. Perry is an active community leader and has been involved in the Masonic Brotherhood, St. John’s Reformed Church, and Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Perry was born on February 22, 1920 and represents the best our nation has to offer. I am proud to join our community today in honoring all that he has accomplished over the last 100 years.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in thanking Mr. George Washington Perry for his service and wishing him a happy 100th birthday.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF FIONA HECKSCHER

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my condolences to the family and friends of Fiona Heckscher, a valued member of the Office of House Legislative Counsel, who we lost over the February recess. At just 33 years of age, Fiona was one of only four members of the prestigious tax drafting team; her skilled draftsmanship can be seen throughout the tax code. From her work on the TCJA, to her work on important initiatives in the 116th Congress such as the Economic Mobility Act, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act, and the Protecting American Lungs Act, the knowledge and creativity that Fiona brought to the tax drafting process has left a lasting impact on our nation’s laws.

A graduate of Brown University and the Yale School of Law, Fiona began with the Office of House Legislative Counsel in 2014. Since that time, Members and staff alike had come to rely on Fiona’s wisdom beyond her years, the depth of her knowledge of the tax code, and the patience and warmth she exuded day in and day out, no matter how stressful the job got.

Fiona was an institutionalist and deeply believed in the worth of the non-partisan work done by the Office of the Legislative Counsel: for the members, their staff and most of all for the American people. She often said that she felt lucky to be doing work that could further bipartisan collaboration. Fiona will be remembered for her dedication to the Congress, for the passion she showed for her work, and for the kindness with which she treated others.

Fiona and her fiancé Neal Desai had scheduled their marriage to take place when Congress would be in recess for the 2020 election. Her parents, Lavinia Hall and Charles Heckscher, her brothers Alexander and Dylan, and her fiancé Neal mourn the loss of her light in their lives.

I send my deepest sympathies out to them, and all to Fiona’s close friends and colleagues, and ask my colleagues to do the same. Please know that Fiona’s good work has left a meaningful and lasting mark on the Congress, and on the country.

REMEMBERING THE KOJALY TRAGEDY

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the 613 Azerbaijani men, women, and children killed in Khojaly on February 25 and 26, 1992. We must never forget this tragedy and must work to prevent such atrocities occurring again.

Since the early 1990s, Azerbaijan has been involved in a conflict with its neighbor to the West, Armenia. The Khojaly tragedy was the single worst day in this conflict, resulting in hundreds of lives lost, families devastated, and the town destroyed. A cease-fire to the conflict was negotiated in 1994, but the conflict remains unresolved.

The U.S. and Azerbaijan established diplomatic relations in 1992, the same year as the Khojaly tragedy. Since then, Azerbaijan has been a key partner in the War on Terror, and the two nations share a Trade Relations Agreement and a Bilateral Investment Treaty. Given our deepening ties with Azerbaijan, it is important for the United States to support a peaceful settlement to the Azerbaijani-Armenian conflict.

The anniversary of this tragedy is an appropriate time to honor the victims of these atrocities and reflect on the need for all parties to work together to bring a swift end to this conflict. I urge my colleagues to join me in standing with Azerbaijanis as they commemorate this tragedy.

HONORING OUR NATION’S HEROES ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG RAISING AT IWO JIMA

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th Anniversary of the American flag raising at Iwo Jima and to express my gratitude to the courageous service
members who fought and won this key battle, many laying down their lives in service to our nation. The Battle of Iwo Jima marked a decisive American victory and signaled the beginning of the end of the war in the Pacific.

On February 19, 1945, the United States Marine Corps began the invasion of the heavily fortified island of Iwo Jima. The ensuing battle for the strategic island would be one of the fiercest conflicts of the Second World War. Before the Battle of Iwo Jima ended, almost 7,000 American service members were killed, including three of the Marines that raised the American flag at Iwo Jima.

One day into the Battle for Iwo Jima, four Marine squads began their assault on Mount Suribachi, the 550-foot-high peak overlooking the island. After a three-day onslaught, our troops reached the top and defeated the last remaining Japanese defenders. At 10:20 a.m. on February 23, 1945, the 3rd Platoon, E Company, 2nd Battalion, 28th Regiment, 5th Marine Division were the first group of Americans during World War II to raise the American flag on Japanese soil. This was a defining moment of the Second World War.

Four hours after the first flag was raised, Corporal Harlon Block, Sergeant Michael Strank, Corporal Harold “Pie” Keller, Corporal Ira Hayes, Private First-Class Franklin Runyon Sousley, and Private First-Class Harold Schultz defiantly raised a second, larger American flag atop the mountain. Corporal Block guided the base of the pole into the volcanic ash while the others raised the flag upward. The iconic photograph of the Marines raising our flag at Iwo Jima is a testament to American strength and sacrifice.

I encourage my colleagues and all Americans to take a moment today to remember those who have sacrificed to protect our country and our way of life. We are all forever indebted to these brave service members, and on this day, we must reiterate our promise that we will never forget our nation’s heroes.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF COLONEL WALTER P. BETLEY
HON. STEVE STIVERS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of Ohio’s 15th Congressional District to recognize the life and legacy of Colonel Walter P. Betley, a true American hero.

Colonel Betley made a mark in our community in many ways, most notably, by committing twenty-eight years of service with the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Through tours of duty in World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Colonel Betley earned not one, but two of our nation’s highest honors: Bronze Stars, for his achievements.

Following his time in the Armed Forces, Colonel Betley continued his career of service, empowering the next generation by teaching vocational skills at the Eastland Career Center in Groveport, Ohio, where he worked for over two decades.

A man of many talents, Colonel Betley went on to found the Woodworkers of Central Ohio and the Central Ohio Woodturners, and self-published his autobiography, From Cold Water Flat to Colonel.

But most importantly, Colonel Betley is known to many for going above and beyond his call of duty. His granddaughter remembers Colonel Betley as "truly one of the good guys." Let there be no doubt about his unwavering devotion to our nation and the positive impact he had on all whose lives he touched. Like a pebble dropped in a pond, the ripples created by Colonel Betley’s life are far-reaching, but his legacy will live on in the memories of those who knew him and loved him.

Central Ohio is undeniably a better place because of Colonel Walter Betley and the tremendous life of service he lived, and I am honored to celebrate his legacy.

CONGRATULATING ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY DIRECTOR PAUL K. KEARNS ON BEING NAMED THE 2020 DIRECTOR OF THE YEAR BY THE FEDERAL LABORATORY CONSORTIUM
HON. BILL FOSTER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Argonne National Laboratory’s Paul K. Kearns on being named the 2020 Director of the Year by the Federal Laboratory Consortium. The Federal Laboratory Consortium Awards are prestigious honors awarded by a panel of experts from laboratories, industry, government, and academia.

Since becoming Argonne’s lab director in November of 2017, Paul Kearns has maintained the laboratory’s core values. Among the many accomplishments made during his tenure, the nickel-manganese-cobalt cathode has seen extraordinary success and is now used in many of today’s electric vehicles. Argonne has also increased its partnerships with the entrepreneurial community and is aggressively expanding its collaboration initiatives. Throughout his tenure, Paul’s passion for community outreach and building the next generation of STEM professionals has been clear.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Paul Kearns for his outstanding contributions to the science and technology industry and inspire the future generation of STEM professionals.

REMEMBERING THE KHOJALY MASSACRE
HON. PETE OLSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the tragic deaths of over 600 Azerbaijani civilians that took place in Khojaly on February 26, 1992. On that heinous day, Armenian and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) forces massacred 613 civilians. Innocent women, children and elderly men were brutally killed over the course of 22 hours.

Azerbaijan has been healing over the 28 years since this horrendous event, working hard to become a successful nation with a booming economy. They are a reliable friend and trade partner to the United States and our ally Israel in a geopolitical region rocked by turmoil and turbulence.

We must stand by our allies and friends in condemning attacks like this—past, present and future. Atrocities such as this have no place in our world. I urge my colleagues to join all of our Azerbaijani friends in remembering the lives lost during the Khojaly massacre.

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE SUMGAIT POGROM AND KHOJALY MASSACRE
HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise to mark two painful anniversaries this week in the decades-long conflict over the territory of Nagorno Karabakh. Although separated by four years and 200 miles, the Sumgait Pogrom in 1988 and Khojaly Massacre in 1992 both demonstrated that the heinous potential of interethnic hatreds to tear apart communities and trample human dignity. The commemoration of these horrific events is an opportunity to reflect on the innocent lives lost in this ongoing conflict as well as a chance to affirm the need for urgent steps to heal these wounds and find peace for all those afflicted once and for all.

The Sumgait Pogrom occurred in the early days of the conflict between ethnic Armenians and Azeris over the semi-autonomous Soviet oblast of Nagorno Karabakh. At the time, the Armenian-majority region was self-governing but ensconced in the Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1988, a mass Armenian political movement sought to capitalize on administrative reforms in the Soviet Union to unite the territory with the Armenian SSR. This self-determination campaign quickly unmasked mutual suspicions and interethnic resentments that degenerated into violence.

Azeri counter-protests emerged in Baku in early February 1988 as ethnic tensions in Nagorno Karabakh intensified. Later that month, the reported murder of ethnic Azeris in Nagorno Karabakh lit a tinderbox of tensions that had built up in the town of Sumgait, 20 miles northwest of Baku. Gangs broke off from an Azeri rally in town and began looting, beating, raping, and murdering ethnic Armenians. Ethnic Azeris killed approximately 26 Armenians and injured hundreds more in the violence. The trauma of the pogrom sparked fears of escalating violence and led to the first major wave of relocations that eventually resulted in the near complete displacement of ethnic Armenians out of Azerbaijan and Azeris from Armenia.

Reciprocal atrocities coinciding with the collapse of the Soviet Union caused the outbreak of all-out war in the early 1990s. The Khojaly Massacre on February 26, 1992 is the single greatest loss of life in the history of the conflict, which continues to this day under a shaky ceasefire agreed in 1994. In the early morning hours of February 26, three Azerbaijani fighters opened fire on a stream of mostly civilian Azeris fleeing the town of Khojaly in the Nagorno Karabakh region.
Although estimates vary, Armenian militia men killed several hundred Azeri civilians in the snow-covered woods of Nagorno Karabakh that morning. All told, the Nagorno Karabakh War claimed approximately 20,000 lives and displaced more than a million people in both directions.

Madam Speaker, as Chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, I am deeply familiar with the efforts that the United States, in partnership with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, has made over the past quarter-century to resolve this conflict. The United States is a co-chair alongside France and Russia in the trilateral Minsk Group process the OSCE established in the late 1990s to facilitate de-escalation and peace talks between the sides. This process has largely succeeded in keeping all-out war at bay for more than 20 years, but the Armenian and Azerbaijani sides bear responsibility for advancing the cause of peace, including by preparing their populations for a lasting resolution.

I am encouraged by the significant decrease in ceasefire violations over the past couple of years as well as the steady pace of high-level encounters between Armenian and Azerbaijani leaders during this period. Yet no meaningful progress has been made in these talks. Moreover, the Armenian Prime Minister and Azerbaijani President punctuate their private discussions with inflammatory public statements that often distort the historical record and damage the cause of peace.

Madam Speaker, I strongly encourage the political leadership in Yerevan and Baku to use these solemn commemorations of Sumgait and Khojaly this week to turn a new page in this terrible conflict. The most fitting way to honor the lives of those lost would be through words of reconciliation and steps toward peace. Together, the peoples of Armenia and Azerbaijan can ensure such atrocities are never repeated and that future generations will know a life of secure and prosperous coexistence.

HONORING THE LEMONT POLISH CLUB AND ST. JOHN PAUL II POLISH SCHOOL ON THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY AND THE POLANIE DANCE GROUP ON THEIR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Lemont Polish Club, St. John Paul II Polish School and the Polanie Dance Group from Lemont, Illinois. This year the Lemont Polish Club and Polish School will celebrate their 40th Anniversary, while the Polanie Dance Group will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

Founded in 1980, enrollment in the Polish school has grown, they have been able to offer more opportunities for their students to learn about and enjoy Polish culture. In 2000, the Polish School created the Polish Dance Group Polanie. The student dancers dress in traditional Polish costumes and perform traditional Polish dances at competitions and festivals across the United States and Europe.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Lemont Polish Club, St. John Paul II Polish School and the Polanie Dance Group on their anniversaries and congratulating them on their many accomplishments. May the Lemont Polish Club and Polish School continue their great work in the community, and I wish them the best as they continue to preserve their traditions for generations to come.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF DEPUTY KEN MIZE

HON. DOUG COLLINS
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Deputy Roger Kenneth "Ken" Mize for his over five decades of service to the people of northeast Georgia.

Deputy Mize of the Banks County Sheriff's Office retired on January 30, 2020, after serving in law enforcement for 52 years. Mr. Mize, who is best known for his integrity, his "servant heart" and the smile on his face, dedicated his career to protecting our communities and educating our students.

For over 26 years, Mr. Mize served as a role model and mentor for students in the Banks County School System. By working with the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and Choosing Healthy Activities and Methods Promoting Safety (C.H.A.M.P.S) programs, Mr. Mize furthered safety awareness in over 30,000 fifth-grade students across Banks and Jackson counties.

Throughout the community, Mr. Mize was known as a role model who always had a calming effect as he walked the school halls, attended board of education meetings, and participated in other school events. His service inspired members of his community to become involved and work to change the lives of students.

From his work as a first responder to his dedication to students, Deputy Mize has committed his career to transforming lives and protecting our communities. I join the people of northeast Georgia in thanking him for his over five decades of service, and I wish him and his beloved wife, Kathy, all the best in his next chapter of life.

IN HONOR OF MRS. IRENE MORGAN

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Irene Morgan who was among the first warriors on the frontline of the Civil Rights Movement. Although her valiant story is unknown to many, I applaud the Virginia Department of Historical Resources for issuing a new state historical marker for her in Gloucester County in my district.

Irene’s incredible story highlights the social hardships that African Americans faced in the U.S. in 1944, while returning home to Baltimore on a bus after visiting her mother in Gloucester, the bus driver ordered her to relinquish her seat to a white passenger. She refused. Consequently, Middlesex County sheriffs arrested her, and the State convicted her.

It was from this point that Irene took immediate action. With the help of the NAACP, her case was heard by the Supreme Court. Then, in 1946, defended by Thurgood Marshall and Spottswood W. Robinson, III; Irene won her Supreme Court case, Morgan v. Virginia. Her case made it unconstitutional to enforce segregation laws on interstate carriers.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Deputy Roger Kenneth "Ken" Mize for his over five decades of service to the people of northeast Georgia.

Deputy Mize of the Banks County Sheriff's Office retired on January 30, 2020, after serving in law enforcement for 52 years. Mr. Mize, who is best known for his integrity, his "servant heart" and the smile on his face, dedicated his career to protecting our communities and educating our students.

For over 26 years, Mr. Mize served as a role model and mentor for students in the Banks County School System. By working with the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and Choosing Healthy Activities and Methods Promoting Safety (C.H.A.M.P.S) programs, Mr. Mize furthered safety awareness in over 30,000 fifth-grade students across Banks and Jackson counties.

Throughout the community, Mr. Mize was known as a role model who always had a calming effect as he walked the school halls, attended board of education meetings, and participated in other school events. His service inspired members of his community to become involved and work to change the lives of students.

From his work as a first responder to his dedication to students, Deputy Mize has committed his career to transforming lives and protecting our communities. I join the people of northeast Georgia in thanking him for his over five decades of service, and I wish him and his beloved wife, Kathy, all the best in his next chapter of life.

RECOGNIZING THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOHJALY TRAGEDY

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, today I rise to bring our attention to the 28th Anniversary of what is known as the Khojaly Tragedy. Years ago, as the Soviet Union fell under the weight of socialism, and the despair and malaise created by socialism finally became too much to bear, many of the former Soviet satellites went through regrowth and rebirth. Azerbaijan was one such country.

Azerbaijan, located in the Caucus region, is an area of unlimited potential. The Azerbaijans have carved out a remarkable so-
The United States is proud to serve as a co-chair of the OSCE Minsk Group and we will continue to push for a peaceful resolution to this conflict, one that will honor the memory of the Khojaly people, so that their families and countrymen may never suffer the same fate, nor anyone else in the world.

We in the United States cherish our strong bilateral relationship with Azerbaijan. I am very optimistic about what our countries can achieve together for Azerbaijan and my fellow countrymen, but for the development of the Caucasus as a whole, allowing the world to understand its potential alongside its rich culture and history.

I am honored to recognize the Khojaly victims, and we will continue to keep them in our hearts and minds as we foster a strong working relationship between our two countries and promote a peaceful and fair resolution to this conflict. For Azerbaijan, and for Armenia, peace and neighborly relations will result in better prosperity for all of us.

HONORING KERRY THOMAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mr. Kerry Thomas, Chief of Police for the city of Chamblee. A self-described “forward thinker,” Chief Thomas has served as Chief of Police now for a little over thirteen years.

With his vision and the Chamblee City Council, he was recommended by Chamblee City Manager Jon Gilliland, who passed away Monday at 86. Jim was always sup-

Chief Thomas joined the Chamblee Police Department last November after over 30 years of service to the Savannah Police Department. During his career in Savannah, his work experience spanned from a Patrol Officer, Forensic Examiner, Captain, and Assistant Chief of Police. His appointment as Chief was recommended by Chamblee City Manager Dr. Jim Walker and confirmed by Mayor Eric Clarkson and the Chamblee City Council. He was selected out of an application pool of 48 candidates from across Georgia and beyond. According to Mr. Walker, Chief Thomas “expressed a great depth of knowledge and offered a methodical and results oriented approach to policing.”

Prior to his service in the police force, Chief Thomas proudly served in the United States Army as an Armor Crewman Specialist from 1984 until 1987. During his time in the Army, Chief Thomas deployed to Germany. Upon his honorable discharge, he transitioned into the Georgia Army National Guard, where he served another three years.

It is my honor to commend Chief Thomas for his service, his sacrifice, and his dedication to keeping the city of Chamblee safe. As we approach the end of Black History Month, may we be reminded of the enormous contributions that black men and women make to the United States every day. On behalf of myself, the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, Bremen, Georgia, and the United States House of Representatives, I am proud to join the city of Chamblee in honoring Chief Kerry Thomas.

KLIN FAMILIES CONTINUE TO ADVOCATE FOR WOMEN CANCER PATIENTS

HON. PETE OLSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize sisters Sasha and Francesca Klink and their mother Irma Klink, for their tremendous effort to help women going through cancer treatment feel their best.

Cancer is a disease that affects people of all walks of life, regardless of race or economic status. Sasha and her mother Irma are both breast cancer survivors. The Klinks’ generosity benefited the Hospital for Special Surgery’s Cure & Co., and spa Pop & Pigment in 2013 to bring positive distractions to other women going through cancer treatment.

By providing beauty products, wigs, head coverings and spa treatments to cancer patients, the Klinks have helped many women feel beautiful and confident during their journeys to wellness.

Sasha, Francesca and Irma all understand the toll that cancer affects patients and their families, as well as the fear, uncertainty and frustration it brings. Their valuable work eases the pain of patients, helps heal the hurt of families, as well as the fear, uncertainty and frustration it brings. Their valuable work eases the pain of patients, helps heal the hurt of families, and inspires others to assist those in need.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, I thank Francesca, Sasha and Irma for their dedication to helping the women of TX-22 on their journey to beat breast cancer.

REMEMBERING MEMPHIS LAWYER
JAMES S. GILLILAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Memphis lawyer, public citizen and community leader James S. Gilliland, who passed away Monday at 86. Jim was one of the great lawyers of Memphis with a sterling national reputation, having received every award for his phenomenal professionalism and active role in community affairs throughout his career. That included the 2018 “Pillars of Excellence” Award from the Univer-

TOM REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the one hundredth anniversary of the national American Legion Auxiliary and the special one hundredth anniversary celebration being held by the Corning American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 746.

The Auxiliary was founded shortly after the American Legion was chartered after World War I. It was decided that a new women’s organization should be founded that was closely
tied to the Legion. Since the Auxiliary was founded, their goal has been to serve veterans and their families—a goal at which they have succeeded at time and time again. Even one hundred years later, the women of the Auxiliary continue on in their quest to help as many veterans as possible—and for that, we are deeply thankful.

The one hundredth anniversary held by the Corning American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 746 will include remarks from several local and national officials. The Corning unit has been in operation since May 13, 1929 and will soon be celebrating ninety-one years of helping veterans.

Currently, the national American Legion Auxiliary has more than six hundred thousand members across the country who volunteer countless hours of their time and effort to perform various services. The Auxiliary has also stood with the American Legion to advocate for various issues such as veterans’ rights, enhancing United States Department of Veterans Affairs benefits and ending homelessness among veterans.

This organization has always and will continue to serve our nation’s veterans. I thank them for their service, unwavering commitment, and dedication to their mission.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body join me to recognize the one hundredth Anniversary of the American Legion Auxiliary.

TRIBUTE TO THE 2019 ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

HON. DARIN LAHOOD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2019 recipients of the prestigious Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

Presented annually, the Ellis Island Medals of Honor pay tribute to our Nation’s immigrant heritage, as well as individual achievement. The Medals are awarded to U.S. citizens from diverse ethnic backgrounds who exemplify outstanding qualities in both their personal and professional lives while continuing to preserve the richness of their particular heritage and culture. We honor these outstanding individuals because the important work they do today, creates a better world for all of us tomorrow. This momentous occasion was celebrated with a patriotic ceremony on Ellis Island and a re-commitment by the leaders of the organization to their mission of honoring diversity, fostering tolerance and promoting religious and racial unity across America.

Since the Medals’ founding, more than 2,500 American citizens have received the Ellis Island Medal of Honor, including seven American Presidents, numerous United States Senators and Congressmen, two Nobel Laureates, and many athletes, artists, clergy, and military leaders. This Medal is not about material success, nor is it about the politics of immigration; it is about the people who have committed themselves to this nation, embraced the opportunities America offers, and most importantly, who have used those opportunities to not only better their own lives but make a difference in our county and in the lives of its people.

Citizens of the United States hail from every nation known to man. The iconic metaphor of this nation as a veritable melting pot of cultures continues to ring true, and it is this diversity that adds the unique richness of American life. It is the key to why America is the most innovative, progressive and forward-thinking country in the world. The Ellis Island Medals of Honor not only celebrate select individuals but also the pluralism and democracy that enabled our forbearers to celebrate their cultural identities while still embracing the American way of life. This award serves to remind us all that with hard work and perseverance, anyone can still achieve the American dream.

In addition, by honoring these remarkable Americans, we honor all who share their origins and we acknowledge the contributions they have made to America. I commend NECO and its Board of Directors headed by my good friend, Nasser J. Kazeminy, for honoring these truly outstanding individuals for their tireless efforts to foster dialogue and build bridges between different ethnic groups, as well as to promote unity and a sense of common purpose in our nation.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the good works of NECO and in congratulating all of the 2019 recipients of the Ellis Island Medal of Honor. I also include in the RECORD the names of the recipients:

2019 ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS:

Paula Abdul, Michael Ainslie, Dr. Nina Ansary, Duraid Antoine, Anthony Asher, Richard Ashoor, Ajay Banga, Monir Barakat, David Beasley, Chief Carmen Beat, Dr. Joel Bloom, Peter Boyer, A’Leila Bundles, Marilyn Carlisle Nelson, Elizabeth Casasco, Major General Michael Churn, Sr.—USA, Ali Cinar, Michael Cohen, MD, Trammell Crow, Reza Dana, MD, Tan Dun, Brigadier General Troy E. Dunn—USAF, Richard Edelman, Claudia Fohman, Nader Engheta, PhD, David Fanning, Wendy Federman, Henry Fernandez, Sergio Fernandez de Cordova, Michael Franti, Douglas Freeman, Beth Friedman, Jo Beth Friedman, Howard Gillman, Sanjay Gupta, MD, James Harpel, Honorolee Hartley, Matthew Higgins, Herve Humler, Paul Hutchinson, Vice Admiral Mary Jackson—USN, Sinan Kanatsiz, Dr. Mehran Kardar, Muhtar Kent, Barry Kribic, Justin Kim, Steven Klinsky, Maureen Sheny Klinsky, Gene Lee, Hyeongno Lee, Alison Levine, Brigadier General Lorna Mahlock—USMC, Karol Mason, Honorable Juan Mattos, Jr., Nadia McDonald, Dr. Roxana Mehran, Enrico Mirabelli, Esq., Dr. Simin Mozayeni, Dr. Lawrence Najarian, Gregory Olsen, Chief Kathleen O’Reilly, Carl D. Patton, Honorable Adam Schiff, Eric Schmidt, Chief Dermot Shea, Howard Shecter, Esq., Donna Soloway, Richard Soloway, Brett Stephens, Ken Sunshine, Michael Tadros, Will Tansou, Captain Jason Tama—USCG, Dr. Prakash Tata, Tony Thomas, Josie Thomas, Frances Townsend, Clara Wu Tsai, Delta Vladi, PhD, Samuel Waxman, MD, Dr. Torsten Wiesel, Montel Williams.

OBSERVING THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOHLJALY MASSACRE

HON. STEVE CHABOT
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I rise to remember the victims of the Khojaly Massacre, and mark the 28th Anniversary of this attack. Azerbaijanis remember this tragedy as the darkest chapter in the Azerbaijan-Armenian conflict.

In the fall of 1991, Armenian and Soviet forces surrounded the town of Khojaly in the region of Nagorno-Karabakh. After bombarding the city, these forces attacked on the night of February 25 and on the 26, killing 600 innocent Azerbaijanis, including women, children, and elderly people. Hundreds more were left severely disabled from the attacks. In a 1992 report, Human Rights Watch stated that the attacks on fleeing civilians “deliberately disregarded . . . customary law.”

The victims of Khojaly remind us of the value of peace. Unfortunately, the dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh is still ongoing, despite the efforts of the United States and international community to foster a negotiated settlement. I call on all parties involved to productively engage with the Minsk Process to find a peaceful resolution to this decades old conflict.

The horrific events in Khojaly almost three decades ago lead us to mourn the innocent civilians who lost their lives that day. I encourage my colleagues to join with me and the Azerbaijanis as they remember this tragedy.

REMEMBERING THE BAKU AND SUMGAT POGROMS

HON. PETE OLSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2020

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the atrocities committed against Armenian civilians during the pogroms in Sumgait and Baku, Azerbaijan that took the lives of many innocent people.

From February 26 to March 1 of 1988, the Armenian population in Sumgait was the target of a horrendous massacre. Innocent Armenian civilians in this seaside town were beaten, raped and murdered in the streets and even in their own homes, simply because of their ethnicity.

A similar atrocity occurred in Baku, Azerbaijan just two years later. A seven-day massacre of Armenian civilians saw them attacked, beaten and killed as perpetrators roamed the streets, committing arson and robberies. Many Armenians were expelled from the city, targeted, as before, for their ethnicity.
Madam Speaker, in order to combat atrocities such as these, we must first look to the past and ensure the victims of hate are never forgotten. We must educate ourselves and our neighbors on these events and all events like them to prevent further massacres in the future.

We have a solemn duty to remember the devastation the Armenian people suffered—and demand a world where freedom can be found for all people, and where events like the Baku and Sumgait Pogroms are relegated to a dark and distant past.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, February 27, 2020.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

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House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 13 public bills, H.R. 5971–5983; and 2 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 92; and H. Res. 867, were introduced.

Pages H1224–25

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H1225–26

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Supplemental Report on H.R. 1140, 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 (H. Rept. 116–398, Part 2); and

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 (H. Rept. 116–409).

Pages H1224–25

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Casten (IL) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H1193

Recess: The House recessed at 10:18 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Page H1195

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Emmett Till Antilynching Act: H.R. 35, amended, to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, by a 3/4 yea-and-nay vote of 410 yeas to 4 nays, Roll No. 71;

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.";

Northern Mariana Islands Residents Relief Act: H.R. 560, amended, 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";

Pages H1224

Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Reauthorization Act: H.R. 2427, amended, to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network;

Page H1204

Amending 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: H.R. 2490, amended, 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, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 402 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 73; Pages H1206–07, H1212–13

Amending the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include California in the program: H.R. 3399, amended, to amend the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 to include California in the program; and Pages H1208–10

Yucca House National Monument Expansion Act: H.R. 1492, amended, to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument. Pages H1208–11

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Tuesday, February 25th.

G.I. and Veterans Education Empowerment Act: 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, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 412 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 72. Page H1212

Permission to File Report: Agreed by unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on H.R. 1140, 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. Page H1213

Suspension—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.


Recess: The House recessed at 4:42 p.m. and reconvened at 6:45 p.m. Page H1223

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1211–12, H1212, and H1212–13. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:46 p.m.

Committee Meetings

INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCTS: PROMOTING RURAL ECONOMIES AND HEALTHY FORESTS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry held a hearing entitled “Innovative Wood Products: Promoting Rural Economies and Healthy Forests”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Health and Human Services. Testimony was heard from Alex M. Azar, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security held a budget hearing on the Department of Homeland Security. Testimony was heard from Chad F. Wolf, Acting Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

APPROPRIATIONS—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a budget hearing on the Judiciary Department. Testimony was heard from James C. Duff, Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; and John W. Lungstrum, Chair, Judicial Conference Committee on the Budget.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Chu of California, Correa, Cunningham, Escobar, Fulcher, González-Colón of Puerto Rico, Graves of Louisiana, Hill, Jackson Lee, Perry, Plaskett, Suozzi, Torres Small of New Mexico, and Visclosky.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2021 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BUDGET REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense”. Testimony was heard from Mark T. Esper, Secretary, Department of Defense;
and General Mark A. Milley, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH: HOW THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FAILED TO OVERSEE THE BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Workforce Protections held a hearing entitled “Asleep at the Switch: How the Department of Labor Failed to Oversee the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund”. Testimony was heard from Cindy Brown Barnes, Director, Education, Workforce and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; and Julia Hearthway, Director, Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs, Department of Labor.

IN THE DARK: LACK OF TRANSPARENCY IN THE LIVE EVENT TICKETING INDUSTRY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “In the Dark: Lack of Transparency in the Live Event Ticketing Industry”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2021 HHS BUDGET AND OVERSIGHT OF THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 HHS Budget and Oversight of the Coronavirus Outbreak”. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Health and Human Services officials: Alex Azar, Secretary; Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., Director, National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health; Stephen M. Hahn, M.D., Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Food and Drug Administration; Robert Kadlec, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response; and Robert R. Redfield, M.D., Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CONFRONTING THE RISE IN ANTI-SEMITIC DOMESTIC TERRORISM, PART II

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held a hearing entitled “Confronting the Rise in Anti-Semitic Domestic Terrorism, Part II”. Testimony was heard from Elizabeth Neumann, Assistant Secretary, Threat Prevention and Security Policy, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security; Brian Harrell, Assistant Director, Infrastructure Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security; and Jill Sanborn, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 5435, the “American Public Lands and Waters Climate Solution Act of 2019”; and H.R. 5859, the “Trillion Trees Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

DESTROYING SACRED SITES AND ERASING TRIBAL CULTURE: THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION’S CONSTRUCTION OF THE BORDER WALL

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled “Destroying Sacred Sites and Erasing Tribal Culture: The Trump Administration’s Construction of the Border Wall”. Testimony was heard from Anna Maria Ortiz, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; Scott Cameron, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

VOTER SUPPRESSION IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES: LEARNING FROM THE PAST TO PROTECT OUR FUTURE

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Voter Suppression in Minority Communities: Learning from the Past to Protect Our Future”. Testimony was heard from Representative Lewis and public witnesses.

REVERSING THE YOUTH TOBACCO EPIDEMIC ACT OF 2019

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 2339, the “Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act of 2019” [Protecting American Lungs and Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act of 2020]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 6–3, a closed rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2339, the “Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act of 2019”. The rule provides 90 minutes of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–51, modified by the amendment printed in the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from
Chairman Pallone, and Representatives Walden, Suozzi, Ferguson, Burgess, and Griffith.

A DISCUSSION WITH SBA ADMINISTRATOR JOVITA CARRANZA: CURRENT ISSUES AND THE FY2021 BUDGET

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “A Discussion with SBA Administrator Jovita Carranza: Current Issues and the FY2021 Budget”. Testimony was heard from Jovita Carranza, Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held a markup on amending Committee rules; approving revised membership and leadership of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management; Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Views and Estimates of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; H. Con. Res. 90, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; H.R. 4470, to rename the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation; H.R. 5756, the “Resiliency Enhancement Act of 2020”; H.R. 2914, the “Housing Survivors of Major Disasters Act of 2019”; H.R. 5912, the “ Expedited Delivery of Airport Infrastructure Act of 2020”; H.R. 5953, the “Preventing Disaster Revictimization Act”; and General Service Administration’s Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions. The Revised Rules of the Committee, Committee Views and Estimates on the President’s Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2021, and General Services Administration Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions were adopted. The Updated Subcommittee Roster was agreed to. H.R. 2914 and H.R. 5953 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 4470, H.R. 5756, H.R. 5912, and H. Con. Res. 90 were ordered reported, without amendment.

U.S.-CHINA TRADE AND COMPETITION

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “U.S.-China Trade and Competition”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

DAV LEGISLATIVE PRESENTATION

Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Committee concluded a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Wounded Warrior Project, Blinded Veterans Association, National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, Jewish War Veterans, Vietnam Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and American Veterans, after receiving testimony from Lieutenant General Michael S. Linnington (Ret.), Wounded Warrior Project, Thomas A. Zampieri, Blinded Veterans Association, John Hilgert, National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, Harvey Weiner, Jewish War Veterans, John Rowan, Vietnam Veterans of America, Felix Garcia III, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and Jan Brown, American Veterans.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2020

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House


Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Education, 10 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Transportation, 10:30 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, oversight hearing on the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, 11 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled “U.S. European Command (EUCOM)”, 11 a.m., H–140 Capitol. This hearing is closed.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the U.S. Forest Service, 1 p.m., 2008 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, budget hearing on the Library of Congress, 1 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Oversight of VA’s Electronic Health Record Modernization Implementation”, 1 p.m., 2358–C Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, budget hearing on the Government Accountability Office, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, hearing entitled “Members Day”, 2 p.m., HT–2 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled “World-Wide Threat”, 3 p.m., H–405 Capitol. This hearing is closed.


Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled “Strategic Forces Posture Hearing”, 2:30 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing entitled “Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities Related to the 2021 President’s Budget Request”, 3:30 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled ‘Budget Priorities: Members’ Day”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2021 EPA Budget”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Strengthening Communications Networks to Help Americans in Crisis”, 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 149, the “Housing Fairness Act of 2020”; H.R. 4351, the “Yes In My Backyard Act”; H.R. 5187, the “Housing Is Infrastructure Act”; H.R. 5929, the “Shareholder Political Transparency Act”; H.R. 5930, the “Workforce Investment Transparency Act”; H.R. 5931, the “Improving FHA Support for Small Dollar Mortgages Act of 2020”; and H.R. 5932, the “Ensuring Chinese Debt Transparency Act”, 9:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled “Coronavirus Disease 2019: The U.S. and International Response”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability, hearing entitled “Building a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce to Meet the Homeland Security Mission”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon.


Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, business meeting on the Request for a Department of Homeland Security Departmental Report on the Beneficiaries of H.R. 4225, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.


Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 3651, to facilitate the use of certain lands in Nebraska for public outdoor recreational opportunities, and for other purposes; H.R. 3681, the “Green Spaces, Green Vehicles Act of 2019”; H.R. 4236, the “Reducing Waste in National Parks Act”; and H.R. 4512, the “Outdoors for All Act”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Sexual Harassment at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration”, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Administration’s Religious Liberty Assault on LGBT Rights”, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Environment; and Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, joint hearing entitled “An Examination of Federal Flood Maps in a Changing Climate”, 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure, hearing entitled “Moving America’s Infrastructure Forward”, 1 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing entitled “Proposals for a Water Resources Development Act of 2020: Members’ Day Hearing”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled “U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2021”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Proposed Fiscal Year 2021 Budget With Health and Human Services Secretary Azar”, 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9:30 a.m., Thursday, February 27

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Travis Greaves, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 1:45 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Thursday, February 27

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 2339—Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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