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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 27, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR 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 9:50 a.m.

COUNTERING CHINESE DOMINANCE IN TELECOM

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is facing a critical point as we discern whether we will lead or whether we will follow in 21st century innovation.

The Chinese Communist Party, following years of underhanded practices, including cheating and even outright theft, is poised to gain global domi-

nance in the technology and telecommunications sectors. Their ultimate goal is controlling critical market segments and even weaponizing the global supply chains for medical equipment, weapons, and other critical electronics.

Through pawns like Huawei and ZTE, this regime is seeking to dominate next-generation technology like artificial intelligence, semiconductor production, quantum computing, 5G, and beyond.

Funded directly by the Chinese Communist Party, these companies are free to operate however they please, distorting the global market and edging out free-market competitors in their mission to monopolize the industry.

If we do not intercede, Huawei and ZTE could stand to be the only companies left with the ability to innovate. This is a daunting threat as we look past 5G to 6G.

As I consider the innovation that I personally have witnessed in the span of my own medical career, I recognize that there is a world of opportunity to be discovered in the remaining days of the 21st century, from remote surgeries and autonomous vehicles to other inevitable additions to our ever-increasing virtual world.

If the United States does not act now to correct course, the Chinese Government will succeed in controlling the world's electronic network—our data, our research, and, ultimately, our security.

As a nation, we cannot allow this malicious regime to take hold of the world's network. America needs to lead the way and work with our allies to beat the Chinese Communist Party in deploying next-generation telecom networks.

On the China Task Force, we are developing pragmatic solutions to stand up to the Chinese Government. We are working on legislation to standardize and create interoperability to every

point in radio access networks. Open RAN, or O-RAN, are critical to driving competition in existing networks.

Additionally, we are working to lessen Huawei and ZTE's grip on the global market. For years, Americans have gone to great lengths to break up trusts and other monopolies by enforcing free-market principles. Now, the China Task Force is developing opportunities to do this on a global scale.

Throughout this process, we must be mindful of the supply chains that are used to manufacture every component of the devices that we rely on daily. I am working to end Chinese dominance in manufacturing and sourcing, from rare earth elements and mineral extraction all the way to their undercutting of the internet. By ending this stranglehold, we can ensure that China will not be able to control and dictate their terms for any nation to access future technologies.

All of us surely can agree that Americans must be set up once again to lead the world in research and innovation.

We want American jobs for American citizens. We want American innovation for the American people. And as President Trump said last week, we want the American Dream for American children.

Congress must counter the Chinese Communist Party's efforts to dominate the telecom sector, and we must ensure that Americans can step up to the challenge.

For centuries, Americans have been trailblazers. Once again, we are facing a new frontier. This is not the time to stop moving forward. This is our chance, and this is the time to make a difference.

CHILD CARE IS ESSENTIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK) for 5 minutes.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H3861

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of two pieces of legislation coming to the floor this week, the Child Care Is Essential Act, and the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

This pandemic has exposed fault lines that exist just beneath the surface of our society. Whether it is a broken healthcare system or the consequences of our Nation's history of racial injustice, this pandemic is exacerbating harms done by systems that fail our families. Our system of childcare is no exception.

Childcare is a powerful tool for educating our children and for fueling our economy. If we unite around its utility and take decisive action to save the childcare sector, we can help rebuild and revitalize our future.

Simply put, childcare is essential. But ignored, underappreciated, and neglected for so long, our system of early care and education is now at a breaking point.

Right now, 40 percent of our Nation's childcare centers and family childcare homes will be forced to close permanently without immediate financial support. Our children, moms, dads, doctors, nurses, teachers, small business owners, and over 23 million families will have nowhere to turn.

Think about that. Before this pandemic, it was difficult and sometimes nearly impossible for working families to find quality, affordable childcare. If the pandemic destroys 4 out of every 10 childcare spaces, how will parents return to work? How will businesses reopen? How many children will be pushed out of their classrooms?

Great outcomes for an entire generation of children are at stake and could be impacted for years if we don't invest now in early care and education. With proper investment, childcare can combat the economic and social inequities of our time, in addition to providing a foundation for our children. What is more, with an investment in childcare, we can stabilize and secure American families.

Before the pandemic, childcare costs often exceeded a family's rent or mortgage payment, driving parents out of the labor market entirely. Parents of color face even more hurdles and costs in finding affordable, high-quality care.

Economists are predicting that losing access to childcare is not just about losing 2 or 3 years of income. It is an entirely different trajectory for the rest of a parent's life. This also disproportionately impacts women in the workplace.

The rising costs of childcare are associated with a 13 percent decline in employment of mothers with children under 5. Investing in childcare is about ensuring moms can pay the bills and pursue their dreams. It is also an investment in opportunity and in equality for our Nation's mothers.

These bills will also honor our Nation's caregivers, who provide an essential service to our children, economy,

and community. In an industry where 96 percent of childcare professionals are women, and 40 percent of them are women of color, over 325,000 have lost their jobs since February. This workforce is already underpaid, many of them barely making minimum wage.

Our failure to value the work of caregivers is one of the many examples of how our society and how Congress fails to value women's work and, especially, the work of women of color.

Finally, it is not just our families who rely on childcare. Childcare is essential to our entire economy.

A survey from Northeastern University tells us that during the pandemic, working parents lose, on average, a full day of work productivity every week due to a lack of childcare. We know that has repercussions for our businesses.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation found that in one State alone, a lack of childcare is estimated to cost employers almost as much as \$3 billion annually in lost productivity, absences, and turnover rate.

The solution is not complicated. The problem we face is solvable. The two bills before us are a critical first step. Our Nation needs to seize this opportunity to provide equity in education, parity for women, and stability in our economy.

That is why I urge my colleagues to pass the Child Care Is Essential Act and the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act. It is time to invest in our children, our women, and our economy.

SUPPORTING ESSENTIAL WORKERS IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a strong, reliable food supply chain is important 365 days a year. But COVID-19 has underscored just how much we rely on this essential industry in times of crisis.

The men and women who work to provide our Nation with the food, fiber, and energy that we depend on each and every day are among the unsung heroes in this crisis.

In April, I introduced the GROCER Act to establish a Federal tax holiday for our grocery store and convenience store employees from February 15, 2020, to June 15, 2020. The bill benefits individuals making less than \$75,000 a year and gives the Treasury Secretary the discretion to extend this benefit for an additional 3 months.

To build on the support for the GROCER Act, Congressman DWIGHT EVANS and I introduced the AG CHAIN Act.

The AG CHAIN Act extends the GROCER Act to the entire food supply chain defined by recent Department of Homeland Security guidance. That includes our farmers, ranchers, meatpackers, distributors, and more. It also builds on the GROCER Act to in-

clude a payroll tax exemption in addition to the Federal tax holiday.

Supporting our essential workers in the food supply chain is something that Republicans, Democrats, and everyone in-between can get behind.

A recent poll showed support from the public as well. According to the Morning Consult, 90 percent of voters consider agricultural and food production workers essential, and 93 percent consider grocery store workers and convenience store workers essential. When it comes to providing tax relief to the essential workers who keep our grocery stores and our farms operational, two-thirds of voters supported some kind of tax relief for these individuals.

□ 0930

Those numbers speak for themselves, Mr. Speaker.

We all depend on a strong food supply chain to feed our families. Even in times of crisis, the shelves and coolers in our grocery stores have remained stocked. Now, that would not be the case if we were not blessed with such a hardworking and resilient agriculture industry.

Food security is national security, and employees in the food supply chain are working overtime to ensure crops are harvested, shelves and coolers are stocked, and Americans have food on the table.

The AG CHAIN Act is a simple way to say thank you to the hardworking men and women across the full spectrum of the food supply chain. It is a commonsense way to support these workers, and it is a way to put more of their hard-earned money back into their own pockets.

Today and every day, I am grateful for the hard work of our food supply chain workers, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the AG CHAIN Act.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE PASSING OF MY FRIEND JOHN LEWIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes in part:

Life is real!
Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art to dust returneth,
Was not spoken of the soul.

John still lives in most of us because his soul, his spirit, and his heart still live.

Mr. Speaker, like all Americans, I reacted with deep sadness to the passing of my friend, Congressman John Lewis. John and I served together for 12 years in Congress, and I was so proud to have known him as a colleague, a mentor, and a friend.

A lot has been said about the man that John Lewis was, but what strikes me the most is the man that he never became.

For a person who faced virulent hatred, he was never a man who hated.

For a person who stood as a focal point for an entire movement, he never focused the lens on himself.

For a person born to segregation, he never excluded others from the movement for equal rights.

For a person whose voice pierced the air like a foghorn, he never spoke empty words.

For a person to whom grace was too rarely extended in his life, he never allowed himself to withhold it from those around him.

For a person who was at the center of the Nation's gravest affairs, he never passed up an opportunity to laugh or to dance.

From his refusals, he became the man whom we admire so profoundly. John's death comes at a turbulent time for our country, and his loss is sharply felt by the many who still fight for equality in our country.

Young Black Americans struggling for equal treatment, women fighting for equal pay, LGBTQ advocates pushing for equal protection, marginalized people striving to protect their right to vote, and young leaders yearning for equity in a nation that has denied it for too long saw in John a model for perseverance, humility, courage, and leadership.

We could not be forgiven for despairing the loss of such a man as John Lewis in these times. But I think John would tell us to do otherwise. I think he might say that the movement for equality and equity in our Nation did not start with him and it shouldn't die with him.

He might look around at the newest generation of remarkable young Black and Brown leaders in technology, social justice, business, education, public service, and every other walk of American life and feel confident that, while the work remains, the fight is in good and capable hands.

He, undoubtedly, would look at the progress we have made and the struggles ahead and tell us not to dwell too long on the passing of one leader, however impactful, because there is just too much work to do.

But that is hard. It is hard for me, and I imagine it is hard for you. Congressman John Robert Lewis was more than an icon; he was a real person, perfect in his imperfections, and I will miss him dearly.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE LEFTIST MOB

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Pennsylvania responsibly and carefully sanitized the podium up here before I began my 5-minute remarks, but I will tell you that there is not enough disinfectant in all of the District of Columbia to sanitize this Chamber on account of my

Democrat colleagues who fail to condemn what has been going on in what once were great American cities throughout this Nation. It is shameful, Mr. Speaker.

Leaders are elected to this great body with its history and with the full confidence of the American people that we will call evil by its name. But they sit idly by and are complicit in their silence and do not condemn the chaos, the destruction, the violence, the crimes, and the terrorism that is ravaging our Nation.

As we speak and as we sit in this quiet and peaceful Chamber, there are citizens—our fellow Americans—who feel that their lives and their private property are threatened. They can't even bear arms with their constitutional right to protect themselves and their property without being prosecuted by some rogue city attorney.

We have got to stand up to this mob. We have to say: No more will you burn our cities; no more will you terrorize our communities and intimidate and use fear to squelch any attempt by our local leaders to stop this now.

But they are intimidated, Mr. Speaker. The local leaders have completely bowed the knee to these leftist extremist groups that have hijacked peaceful protest.

There are folks with righteous indignation who have taken to the streets to speak their truth to power, and I respect that. God bless them. That is the American way.

We just celebrated one of the greatest who demonstrated peacefully and, through love for his country and his fellow man, made more difference than 1 million mobs could have. His name is John Lewis, and I am honored to have served with him.

But what is happening right now is these local leaders are either unwilling or incapable of stopping it. This weekend was 2 months of persistence in this violence and in the crimes perpetrated against Federal officers and local law enforcement who have been hamstrung to even defend themselves, let alone the property that they have been asked by their "courageous leaders" to defend. They are getting fireworks shot off in their face.

Where are the city leaders?

Where is Mr. Biden? He is safe in his basement. That is courageous leadership? That is what America needs right now?

Criticize President Trump all you want. He is at least doing something to stand up to the mob and protect taxpayers' Federal property.

Our Federal law enforcement officers are doing their job faithfully and dutifully while our citizens' rights are being completely trampled. There is no pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness in these cities. They are burning.

Protesters in California set fire to a courthouse, damaged police stations, and assaulted officers, ABC says: "in peaceful demonstrations that have intensified."

Are you kidding me? In Texas, we call it bull with the end of that word with a T.

Mr. Speaker, you know it. You know that these things are happening, and they wouldn't happen in parts of Texas because the citizens would not allow it.

What do we do with fireworks, broken windows, spray paint, and lasers being shot at them?

Seattle experienced an antipolice riot where 59 police officers were injured by arson, vandalism, and assault. I have got the list of Federal crimes right here. These people ought to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. They should be locked up away from the citizens who are just trying to live out their lives in this great Nation.

These are the Federal crimes: advocating to overthrow the government, aggravated assault and battery, arson, assault with a deadly weapon, attempting to kill an officer, conspiracy to impede or injure an officer, and demands against the U.S.

This is domestic terrorism as defined by the statutes that we stand on and that we have debated. They say that domestic terrorism is violent crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to respect that you gavelled me out because I respect the rules of this Chamber, so I thank you for the indulgence.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 24 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of all creation, thank You for giving us another day.

Continue to bless the Members of this people's House as they move through the appropriations process here on the Hill.

This day will be one of preparation for the final return of the beloved John Lewis to the Capitol. We thank You once again for the example of humility, courage, and holiness he set for all Americans, and ask Your blessing that our Nation might move forward dedicated to the same struggle toward the beloved community, and a more perfect Union.

Bless the men and women who attend to those who are sick—and those men and women responsible for the safety and security of our communities throughout the country. May all Americans live and act wisely, being sensitive to the dangers of group dynamics

that can override personal good sense in times of high emotion and turmoil.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. HURD of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO ACT

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2420) to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2420

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 "National Museum of the American Latino Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States is a symbol of democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity around the world, and the legacy of Latinos is deeply rooted in the very fabric of the history, democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity of the United States.

(2) There exists no national museum within the Smithsonian Institution that is devoted to the documentation and explication of Latino life, art, history, and culture.

(3) The establishment of the National Museum of the American Latino will be consistent with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution, created by Congress in 1846, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge".

(4) The National Museum of the American Latino—

(A) will be the keystone for people in the United States and other Smithsonian Institution visitors to learn about Latino contributions to life, art, history, and culture in the United States at its signature location on the National Mall; and

(B) will serve as a gateway for visitors to view other Latino exhibitions, collections, and programming at other Smithsonian Institution facilities and museums throughout the United States and the territories of the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD OF REGENTS.—The term "Board of Regents" means the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(2) BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The term "Board of Trustees" means the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Latino as established by section 5.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Museum of the American Latino.

(4) MUSEUM.—The term "Museum" means the National Museum of the American Latino established by section 4.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSEUM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a museum to be known as the "National Museum of the American Latino".

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Museum are—

(1) to illuminate the story of the United States for the benefit of all by featuring Latino contributions; and

(2) to provide for—

(A) the collection, study, research, publication, and establishment of exhibitions and programs relating to Latino life, art, history, and culture that encompass—

(i) Latino contributions to the early history of what now encompasses the United States of America and its territories;

(ii) Latino contributions in the armed services from the earliest days of the American Revolution to current military activities in defense of our freedoms;

(iii) Latino contributions to the freedom, well-being, and economic prosperity of all people in the United States through historical movements;

(iv) entrepreneurial and charitable activities of Latinos;

(v) contributions by Latinos to—

(I) the social, natural, and physical sciences; and

(II) art, history, and culture, including food, music, dance, film, theater, sports, and other forms of popular culture in the United States; and

(B) collaboration between the Museum, other museums and research centers of the Smithsonian Institution, and other museums and educational institutions throughout the United States and abroad, to promote the study and appreciation of Latino life, art, history, culture, and its impact on society in the United States, including collaboration concerning joint research projects, programs, exhibitions, collection management, and training of museum staff.

SEC. 5. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the Museum with the duties, powers, and authority specified in this section.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees—

(A) shall—

(i) make recommendations to the Board of Regents concerning the location, planning, design, and construction of the Museum;

(ii) recommend annual operating budgets for the Museum to the Board of Regents;

(iii) adopt bylaws for the Board of Trustees;

(iv) report annually to the Board of Regents on the acquisition, disposition, and

display of Latino collections, objects and artifacts, and on other appropriate matters; and

(v) advise and assist the Board of Regents on all matters relating to the administration, operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Museum, including long-term maintenance; and

(B) may delegate the duties described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) to the Director.

(2) PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees shall have the sole authority to—

(A) purchase, accept, borrow, or otherwise acquire artifacts and other objects for addition to the collections of the Museum;

(B) loan, exchange, sell, or otherwise dispose of any part of the collections of the Museum, with the proceeds of such transactions to be used for additions to the collections of the Museum; and

(C) specify criteria with respect to the use of the collections and resources of the Museum, including policies on programming, education, exhibitions, and research with respect to—

(i) the life, art, history, culture, and other aspects of Latinos in the United States and the territories of the United States;

(ii) the role of Latinos in the history of the United States from the arrival of the first explorers to the Americas to the present;

(iii) the contributions of Latinos to society and culture in the United States, and exploring what it means to be an American; and

(iv) sharing how values in the United States such as resiliency, optimism, and spirituality are reflected in Latino history and culture.

(3) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees shall have authority to—

(A) provide for preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the collections of the Museum; and

(B) solicit, accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, and devises of personal and real property for the purpose of aiding and facilitating the work of the Museum.

(4) ENSURING DIVERSITY OF POLITICAL VIEWPOINTS IN EXHIBITS AND PROGRAMS.—In carrying out its duties, the Board of Trustees shall ensure that the exhibits and programs of the Museum reflect the diversity of the political viewpoints held by Latinos of the United States on the events and issues relating to the history of Latinos in the United States.

(c) COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees shall be composed of not more than 19 voting members as provided under paragraph (2).

(2) VOTING MEMBERS.—The Board of Trustees shall include the following voting members:

(A) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

(B) The Under Secretary of Museums and Research of the Smithsonian Institution.

(C) The chair of the Smithsonian National Latino Board.

(D) One member of the Board of Regents, appointed by the Board of Regents.

(E) Two Members of Congress, 1 from each political party, designated by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Hispanic Conference.

(F) Thirteen individuals who shall be appointed by the Board of Regents after taking into consideration—

(i) efforts to have a politically and geographically diverse representation on the Board of Trustees reflecting States and territories with significant Latino populations;

(ii) individuals recommended by members of the Board of Trustees; and

(iii) individuals recommended by organizations and entities that are committed to the advancement of knowledge of Latino life, art, history, and culture.

(3) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Board of Regents shall make initial appointments to the Board of Trustees under paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) TERMS OF SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, each appointed member of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(2) INITIAL APPOINTEES.—As designated by the Board of Regents at the time of appointment, of the voting members first appointed under subparagraph (F) of subsection (c)(2)—

(A) Five members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year;

(B) Four members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

(C) Four members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(3) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member of the Board of Trustees may be reappointed, except that no individual may serve on the Board of Trustees for a total of more than 2 full terms. For purposes of this paragraph, the number of terms an individual serves on the Board of Trustees shall not include any portion of a term for which an individual is appointed to fill a vacancy under paragraph (4)(B).

(4) VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy on the Board of Trustees—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the Board of Trustees; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(B) TERM.—Any member of the Board of Trustees appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member of the Board of Trustees shall serve without pay.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Board of Trustees shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Board of Trustees.

(f) CHAIRPERSON.—By a majority vote of its voting members, the Board of Trustees shall elect a chairperson from its members.

(g) MEETINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees shall meet at the call of the chairperson or on the written request of a majority of the voting members of the Board of Trustees, but not fewer than twice each year.

(2) MEETING FORMAT.—Regularly scheduled meetings and special meetings may be conducted in-person, telephonically, electronically, or by any means appropriate as determined by the chairperson.

(h) QUORUM.—A majority of the voting members of the Board of Trustees holding office shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business, but a lesser number may receive information on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 6. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF MUSEUM.

(a) DIRECTOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Museum shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary in consultation with Board of Trust-

ees. The Secretary may appoint an interim Director to oversee the initial activity of establishing the Museum until a permanent Director is selected.

(2) DUTIES.—The Director shall manage the Museum subject to the policies of the Board of Regents and the Board of Trustees.

(b) STAFF.—The Secretary may appoint 2 additional employees to serve under the Director, except that such additional employees may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

(c) PAY.—The employees appointed by the Secretary under subsection (b) may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 7. EDUCATIONAL AND LIAISON PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.—The Director of the Museum may carry out educational and liaison programs in support of the goals of the Museum.

(2) SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall—

(A) carry out educational programs relating to Latino life, art, history, and culture, including—

(i) programs using digital, electronic, and interactive technologies; and

(ii) programs carried out in collaboration with elementary schools, secondary schools, and postsecondary schools; and

(B) consult with the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services concerning the grant programs carried out under subsection (b).

(b) GRANT PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, in consultation with the Board of Trustees and the Director of the Museum, shall establish and carry out—

(A) a grant program with the purpose of improving operations, care of collections, culturally appropriate public outreach, and development of professional management at American Latino museums;

(B) a grant program with the purpose of providing internship and fellowship opportunities at American Latino museums;

(C) a scholarship program, in partnership with Hispanic-serving institutions, minority-serving institutions, historically black colleges and universities, and other institutions of higher education, with the purpose of assisting individuals who are pursuing careers or carrying out studies in the arts, humanities, and sciences in the study of American Latino life, art, history, and culture;

(D) in cooperation with other museums, historical societies, and educational institutions, a grant program with the purpose of promoting the understanding of the Latin American diaspora in the United States; and

(E) a grant program under which an American Latino museum (including a nonprofit education organization the primary mission of which is to promote the study of the Latin American diaspora in the United States) may use funds provided under the grant to increase an endowment fund established by the museum (or organization) as of October 1, 2020, for the purposes of enhancing educational programming, and maintaining and operating traveling educational exhibits.

(2) CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF MUSEUM.—In this subsection, the term "American Latino museum" does not include the Museum.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Institute of Museum and Library Services to carry out this subsection—

(A) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(B) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 8. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO BUILDING AND SUPPORT FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) LOCATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board of Regents shall designate a site for the Museum.

(B) SITES FOR CONSIDERATION.—In designating a site under subparagraph (A), the Board of Regents shall select from among the following sites in the District of Columbia:

(i) The Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian Institution, located on the National Mall at 900 Jefferson Drive, Southwest, Washington, District of Columbia.

(ii) A vacant area bounded by Independence Avenue, Jefferson Drive, Raoul Wallenberg Place, and 14th Street Southwest, currently under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

(iii) The area bounded by 3rd Street and 1st Street, Northwest and Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, as measured from curb to curb, currently under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

(iv) The facility and grounds on the National Mall between 12th and 14th Streets, Southwest, and Jefferson Drive and Independence Avenue, Southwest, currently under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

(v) Any other appropriate location as identified by the Board of Trustees or Board of Regents.

(C) TRANSFER TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—Except with respect to a site described in clause (i) of subparagraph (B), if the site designated for the Museum is in an area that is under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal entity, as soon as practicable after the date on which the designation is made, the head of the Federal entity shall transfer to the Smithsonian Institution administrative jurisdiction over the area selected for the site of the Museum.

(D) CONSULTATION.—The Board of Regents shall carry out its duties under this paragraph in consultation with the following:

(i) The Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission.

(ii) The Chair of the Commission of Fine Arts.

(iii) The Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission referred to in section 9.

(iv) The Chair of the Building and Site Subcommittee of the Commission referred to in section 9.

(v) The Chair and ranking minority member of each of the following Committees:

(I) The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(II) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(III) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(IV) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(V) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(vi) The Architect of the Capitol.

(2) SIZE OF BUILDING.—The building constructed or modified to serve as the Museum shall occupy no less than the recommended square footage set forth in the report submitted by the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of the American Latino established under section 333 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (110 Public Law 229; 122 Stat. 784).

(3) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING.—The Board of Regents, in consultation with the Board of Trustees and other appropriate Federal and local agencies is authorized to prepare plans, design, and construct a building or modify an existing building for the Museum, which shall be located at the site selected by the Board of Regents under this subsection.

(4) NONAPPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO MONUMENTS, COMMEMORATIVE, AND OTHER WORKS ON THE NATIONAL MALL.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the Museum.

(b) COST SHARING.—The Board of Regents shall pay—

(1) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from Federal funds; and

(2) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from non-Federal sources.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 9. CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION.

In carrying out their duties under this Act, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Regents shall take into consideration the reports and plans submitted by the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of the American Latino established under section 333 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (110 Public Law 229; 122 Stat. 784).

SEC. 10. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE.

Authority under this Act to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective in any fiscal year only to the extent provided in advance in an appropriations Act.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution to carry out this Act, other than sections 7(b) and 8—

(1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(2) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR FUNDRAISING.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under this section may be used to conduct fundraising in support of the Museum from private sources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 2420.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill and the creation of the National Museum of the American Latino has traveled a long road, stretching back to 1994 and, legislatively, back to 2003, 17 years ago.

In 1994, the Smithsonian Institution Task Force on Latino Issues issued a report, titled, “Willful Neglect: The Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Latinos.” This report concluded that “because of both indigenous roots and Spanish heritage, Latinos predate the British in the Americas. They have contributed significantly to every phase and aspect of American history and culture. Yet the Smithsonian Institution almost entirely excludes and ignores Latinos in nearly every aspect of its operations.”

In 2003, our former colleague Representative Xavier Becerra introduced a bill to establish a Commission to Study the Potential Creation of the National Museum of the American Latino. Language establishing this Commission was finally enacted in 2008.

In 2011, the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of the National Museum of the American Latino issued its report. The Commission reported that “the time has come for the creation of the new museum on ‘The National Mall’ that ‘reflects the contributions of Latinos in every aspect of American history and culture.’”

Since then, our colleague, Representative JOSÉ SERRANO, has carried this legislation, and fought tirelessly to ensure American Latinos, our history, our culture, and our contributions to this Nation are recognized on The National Mall.

Representative SERRANO has spent a career championing the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans; first, in the New York State Assembly, where he served for 16 years, and then in the House, where he served for 30 years. He has educated us on everything from Puerto Rico to New York, to the story of American Latinos, to, yes, a little bit of Sinatra, too.

I remember a committee hearing last year, shortly after Representative SERRANO announced his retirement, where he told the committee: “If you want to give me a going away present that I will cherish forever, give me a museum.”

It is true that there are plans to open the Molina Family Latino Gallery at the American History Museum, which is a step in the right direction. But to once again quote Representative SERRANO: “No matter how hard we try, hundreds of years of history, art, and culture cannot be contained in one 4,500-square-foot exhibit. We deserve a dedicated museum of our own in the heart of Washington, D.C. We need a Latino Museum.”

Mr. SERRANO is right: We need a Latino Museum.

H.R. 2420 follows the plan for the creation of the National Museum of African American History and Culture. It would establish the position of director, as well as board of trustees, and follows the successful cost-sharing framework of the National Museum of African American History and Culture by providing for a 50/50 split between

Federal and non-Federal funds in constructing the museum and support facilities.

Let me remind my colleagues of the history of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened in 2016. This history stretches back to 1988, 28 long years. And it took 16 years since the legislation establishing the museum for the museum to open its doors.

Passage of this bill today is not the first step in realizing the creation of the National Museum of the American Latino, nor is it the final step, but it is an important milestone on a decades-long journey and the culmination of years of effort and advocacy by Representative SERRANO, my Hispanic Caucus colleagues, and countless outside advocates.

The Latino community represents one-sixth of the American population. Latinos are an integral part of our history and culture and have been at the center of American progress for generations. And yet, study after study has shown that the story of this community within the broader scope of American history has not been told.

Passage of H.R. 2420 brings us closer to being able to tell this story, a story intertwined with the very history of our country. This is a story that deserves to be honored and recognized.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this H.R. 2420, and for my colleagues in the Senate to pass it quickly and send it to the President for his signature so that we can begin the journey of realizing this important addition to the story of all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2020.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN,
Chair, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR CHAIR LOFGREN: In recognition of the goal of expediting consideration of H.R. 2420, the “National Museum of the American Latino Act,” the Committee on Natural Resources agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The Committee on Natural Resources takes this action with the mutual understanding that, in doing so, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Thank you for agreeing to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair,
House Natural Resources Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2020.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. This bill was referred primarily to the Committee on House Administration, with additional referrals to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I recognize that this bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources. I appreciate your Committee's willingness to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2420 and acknowledge that this discharge is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Natural Resources over this subject matter and will not prejudice your Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees if this were to be necessary.

I would be pleased to include your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 2420.

Sincerely,

ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairperson.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, June 23, 2020.

Hon. ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairperson, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRPERSON LOFGREN: I write concerning H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. There are certain provisions in this legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In order to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 2420, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure agrees to forgo action on the bill. However, this is conditional on our mutual understanding that forgoing consideration of the bill would not prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation that fall within the Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest into the committee report on H.R. 2420 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, June 24, 2020.

Hon. PETER A. DEFazio,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFazio: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. This bill was referred primarily to the Committee on House Administration, with additional referrals to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I recognize that this bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I appreciate your Committee's willingness to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2420 and acknowledge that this discharge is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure over this subject matter and will not prejudice your Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees if this were to be necessary.

I would be pleased to include your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 2420.

Sincerely,

ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairperson.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, agree with my friend from California: Mr. SERRANO was right. This is something we need to do.

And I will probably catch some flack for it later from him, but I have to say Mr. AGUILAR is correct: We ought to do something to honor the Latino community that has made our country the greatest country in the history of the world.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the underlying legislation that would create the first Smithsonian museum honoring Latinos. Again, our country would not be what it is today without their contributions.

More than 18 percent of our population is Latino. Sixteen percent of the men and women serving in our military heroically are Latino. You don't have to look too far to see their contribution to the brave men and women in our police forces throughout this Nation. Also, every essential workforce that we see in America today is populated with hardworking American Latinos. I would also be remiss if I didn't mention, of course, a third of Major League Baseball players are Latino.

And, unfortunately, we are not going to get to see who would win the Congressional Baseball Game this year. I think it was our year; I truly do. And I do certainly miss being able to jaw with my good friends, Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. CÁRDENAS, while they came up to the plate while I was playing catcher in that game. And I will tell you, the Latino contribution to Congressional baseball has led to many more victories than I would have liked, because I would like to win again this year.

Earlier this year, the House Administration Committee had a hearing on the possibility of creating this museum to specifically honor Latinos. This was an important step that hasn't been done on other issues that we face in this Congress, because hearings give us an opportunity to ask important questions about the complexities of creating a world-class museum. And I am, again, glad Chairperson LOFGREN led the effort in getting this done.

At the hearing, we discussed the Smithsonian's current struggles in handling the maintenance of their nu-

merous facilities. In fact, Chairperson LOFGREN and I sent a letter last fall to appropriators asking for robust funding to address the Smithsonian's current maintenance and repair needs, which have now reached nearly \$1 billion.

The lack of upkeep has led to damaged collections and building closures. It is concerning to me to hear how much the Smithsonian is struggling to take care of their current facilities, not to mention the possibility of creating new ones.

This brings me to another concern: the cost of a new museum. And the most recent Smithsonian museum constructed, the National Museum of African American History and Culture, truly a work of art and history, cost \$555 million. That was nearly \$200 million more than the Commission estimated.

Given the current billion-dollar backlog, costs are always important to consider, particularly as we envision what museums will look like in a post-pandemic America. I bring these costs up, not to say this is an impossible task ahead of us; it is to make sure that we learn from the mistakes of the previous cultural giants like the last museum that was built. As we look at the contributions of Latinos, we need to be realistic about the current restraints of the Smithsonian.

Additionally, I am glad this legislation includes a provision requiring all political viewpoints to be represented, because I believe it is important we respect our diversity and all cultures throughout the Smithsonian. No Smithsonian, no museum in America, should put a political litmus test on what Americans get to learn from. This is what makes our country great.

Madam Speaker, I hope the Smithsonian Institute takes my concerns seriously as this great initiative moves forward, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), a strong supporter of the legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I also yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS).

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, it is unusual, but look at this bipartisan effort together here. This is an amazing moment.

As mentioned, our colleague, José SERRANO, has been a champion on this cause for many years, and I miss him dearly, and I look forward to seeing him very, very soon.

There are more than 58 million reasons why we need a National Museum of the American Latino:

Since the founding of our great Nation, Latinos have been largely invisible and excluded from the history books.

Our community has been used as scapegoats for the problems America faces.

We are looked at as "others," and have been made to feel like outsiders in our own country.

□ 1015

The root of this problem stems from a lack of knowledge of and appreciation for Latino contributions to America's success.

Now, more than ever, when Latinos are being vilified and spoken of as "less than," the American people deserve to learn the truth of our history and our heritage. The American Latino Museum is essential to sharing the stories and the journey of Latinos in America. From America's original sin of Native American genocide, the American Civil War, and through the civil rights movement, to the horrors of the deadly El Paso shooting, where 23 people were killed at the hands of a murderer who drove hundreds of miles with the sole intent of killing as many Mexicans as possible; we must teach our entire history, the beautiful, the glorious, and the horrors and the injustices. Our story is the story of the United States of America.

If we truly want to build a country that works for everyone, we must start by including everyone. We owe it to ourselves and our children to learn about Latino history in America. That is exactly what museums are for: To teach and inspire. And for years, I, along with Congressmembers SERRANO, HURD, SÁNCHEZ, ROYBAL-ALLARD, AGUILAR and many others have worked tirelessly to gain bipartisan support in finally establishing a Latino Museum. We understand its symbolic and historical significance for our country.

Latinos make up 17 percent—more than 58 million people—of the United States population, and they are the largest and fastest growing ethnic group in America. Hispanic Americans contribute more than \$2.3 trillion to the United States economy every year. That GDP would make itself a country of the eighth largest economy in the world. People like my brother-in-law who was born in Mexico, served in the United States Army, and was shot and wounded while fighting for our country in Vietnam. His story deserves to be heard. Today, there are more than 200,000 Hispanic Active-Duty servicemembers serving in the United States Armed Forces. Sixty Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that can be bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

Our story is America's story, and Latino history is American history. Latino leaders were key players during the U.S. civil rights movement. Historical movements like the Chicano civil rights and labor movements, which included some of the largest student walkouts in American history, are not taught in our classrooms. Americans like Dolores Huerta, who was beaten within an inch of her life, and Navy veteran Cesar Chavez, have been instrumental in securing American workers' rights. In the face of relentless brutality and adversity, Huerta and

Chavez remained committed to non-violence while fighting for farmworkers' rights, workers who were maimed or died while working in the fields and cast aside like forgotten fruit by farmowners. Dolores and Cesar prevailed by establishing the first farmworkers union in the United States, forever changing the course of this Nation for the better.

There are countless stories of American Latinos; stories of perseverance, dedication, and beating the odds to achieve their dreams; like the story of my friend and astronaut Jose Hernandez. Jose grew up in a poor farmworker family. As a child, he would work in the fields before sunrise and look up at the stars, dreaming of going to space. Jose followed that dream through his college career as a scientist and engineer. His journey took him from the fields of California as a farmworker to the NASA space program. Jose applied to the NASA space program 13 times, to be rejected 12 times. After his thirteenth attempt, he was finally accepted into the program and fulfilled his childhood dream, becoming the first astronaut to communicate back to Earth in Spanish from space. Jose's story is a story of perseverance, dedication, and unshakeable will. Jose's inspiring story deserves to be heard and shared so that every child, regardless of race or personal circumstances, can achieve his or her dreams. Like little Joaquin, or Jimena, or little Sky, or little Sage; they deserve those inspirations to see somebody who looks like them achieve their dreams.

A National Latino Museum is a fitting and appropriate way for all Americans to celebrate and learn the truth about how Latinos have contributed to our great country; to honor Latinos who are on the frontlines and who, literally, gave their lives in service of our Nation. A Smithsonian museum dedicated to Latino history and culture would educate the American public on the stories of American Latinos that are excluded from our museums, schools, and history books.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, it is time we establish a national museum devoted to American Latino history and culture. We are a great Nation, but this Nation is incomplete without giving the honor and respect that every single community deserves.

I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to share this beautiful moment with all of America so that we can make this museum real.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER), the Latino leader in the Republican Conference and the ranking member of the Sub-

committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

The National Mall is the most-visited national park, with over 25 million visitors each year. It is nicknamed "America's front yard." It is a testament to the accomplishments, history, and diversity of the people that make up these United States of America.

However, there are almost 60 million Americans whose stories, contributions, and traditions do not have a platform or a spotlight here. Millions of us, both Mexican Americans like me, and people of other heritages, value those contributions to our Union and want to see that platform become part of our country's message.

Let me say, I so believe this spotlight needs to happen, in part, because my generation of Hispanics, we didn't have the Spanish language passed on to us, in part, because it wasn't popular to tout that. Now, more than ever, most of us have had to learn it through things like wonderful products, or in college, or in high school, which is awesome; but I want to see that pride of passing that language down and preserving the culture, as it is an American culture; and what better opportunity would we have than to highlight it here in America's front yard.

The story of the American Latino is woven into the fabric of this Nation. Latinos have fought in every U.S. war since the American Revolution and settled in parts of the United States before the arrival of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

Latinos are a crucial part of the American identity. There are those of us who have explored space, like astronaut Ellen Ochoa. We've brought innovation to the world, like inventor Elena Medo. We have done things that few other athletes in the world could do, like baseball legend Edgar Martinez of my home State in Washington, the Seattle Mariners. And I am proud to note personally that we have helped shape our Nation's laws by serving in Congress.

I have had the amazing opportunity to be the first and only Hispanic Member of Congress, House or Senate, to have served from Washington State. I would like to highlight that it was my predominantly White, smaller corner of what I will call the best part of the Pacific Northwest that bestowed upon me this amazing honor.

Hispanic Americans represent the heart of the American Dream: Strong family values, amazing work ethic, strong faith in community and in civics. My first or second term here I remember walking down the National Mall and seeing a protest, and it was a very peaceful protest, unlike some that I have seen. It was families, and they were walking side-by-side, and they

were wrapping themselves in the American flag. To me, they represent the best of us.

I look forward to visiting the National Museum of the American Latino and sharing these stories with my children, these American stories.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), a key advocate and champion of this legislation, and chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to give me an opportunity to speak on behalf of H.R. 2420, legislation introduced by our esteemed friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), a pioneer and a powerful advocate for Latino people in his time in this Congress. And the whole Nation, all Americans have benefited from his work, and we are all grateful for what he has done for many people in this country.

I have a brief story. You will hear a lot about the statistical importance and the history that needs to be told, but I have a brief story. You know, I am a first-generation American citizen. My parents migrated and immigrated into this country with the distinct goal of giving their kids a chance. And to that end, they did. But, see, my story is not unique, nor is it, for that matter, extraordinary. It is the story that binds all the diversity of Latinos together, a shared experience and a shared demand for respect, fairness, and to be treated as equals.

The Latino Museum, this vote, comes at a time of forced divisions in this country, attempts to demonize and marginalize Latinos by the highest voice in this land. Our American history and identity are also Latino history and identity and, through this history, the United States exists.

Latino history, like American history, is ongoing, it is evolving, but to tell the full stories, the scars, the current wounds, the changes, the unsung leaders in all arenas, with that story also comes hope. And today and tomorrow, as we honor our great friend and leader and beacon, John Lewis, here at the Capitol, for being the person that he was, and a great American—you know, my proudest moment and privilege was to be arrested with him in a civil disobedience protest on behalf of immigrants, DACA recipients, and their families.

So today, we are voting for 2420, and we are saying “yes” to the Latino Museum, but I think, more importantly, this “yes” vote by Congress is also a vote that extends respect, provides acknowledgment, provides equity, and begins to tell the story of all Americans in this country.

Madam Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD), my good friend, a gentleman who has been leading on Latino issues in our Republican Conference, and someone who bravely served our country in the CIA, but also, will be greatly missed in this institution.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Latinos became the largest ethnic group in the United States in 2008 and, well before 2060, will make up 25 percent of the American population. In spite of their essential relevance to our country’s intellectual and cultural life, the task force that the gentleman from California spoke about that was commissioned in 1994 by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution found that, “U.S. Latinos and Latinas are the only major contributor to American civilization still uncelebrated by any specific, systemic, permanent effort in this country’s major cultural institution.” We are rectifying this situation today.

The National Mall is America’s front yard, and it draws millions of visitors every year to some of the best museums and monuments that honor our most revered citizens. Half of all Americans will visit the National Mall in their lifetime, but there is nothing to the American Latino. To fully understand American history, we need a museum for the American Latino and Latina.

Historian Dr. Peter Stearns has said: “History helps us understand people and societies, helps us understand change and how the society we live in came to be. History contributes to moral understanding, provides identity, and studying it is essential for good citizenship.” At a time of intense public debate about whitewashing history, we should jump at the chance to collect, present, and protect in one place artifacts, stories, and collections that reflect our entire history.

The National Museum of African American History and Culture had one million visitors in its first 4 months. If this is any indication of the potential success for a museum of the American Latino, this investment will be well worth it.

Many incredible people have fought to bring to life the idea of a national museum for the American Latino.

Robert McCormick Adams, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, commissioned the 1994 task force.

Raul Yzaguirre chaired the task force, with his vice chair Mari Carmen, and they have been fighting for this museum for 25 years.

In 2004, my friend and former colleague, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, along with another former colleague, Xavier Becerra, first introduced legislation to establish the museum.

Henry Munoz, a fellow San Antonian, served faithfully as chairman for the National Museum of the American Latino Commission with his vice chair, Susan Gonzales from California. They authored a report on how to achieve this vision.

And another organization critical to the success of this initiative, Friends of the American Latino, whose chair, Danny Vargas, vice chair, Ivette Fernandez, and CEO, Estuardo Rodriguez, have toiled to make this a reality.

Today, Congress gets to fulfill the work of these folks and many more. If we want to understand this experiment we call America, then we must understand ourselves, and we can’t do that unless we understand all of our Nation’s history.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this landmark piece of legislation. I am proud to associate my name with Ranking Member DAVIS, who has been a champion of this, to see this go to fruition, and the distinguished gentlemen from California (Mr. AGUILAR), my good friend, and the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), and, of course, the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

□ 1030

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader of our Caucus and an incredible advocate and supporter for years of this piece of legislation.

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

I join my colleague, Mr. AGUILAR, and I thank him and Mr. DAVIS for bringing this to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I echo but I will not repeat all the words of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD), who has been a real leader in this House. I thank him for his remarks and his acknowledgment of the importance of the Latina and Latino population to our country and the contributions they have made.

Madam Speaker, I want to rise and thank Representative SERRANO and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus for leading this effort.

As the Speaker knows, Mr. SERRANO is one of my closest friends. The dean of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has been one of the most effective and hardworking Members of this House, and he will be missed next year when he retires after 30 years representing New Yorkers. He has been and will continue to be a dear, dear friend.

This is also a very meaningful day for all the members of the Hispanic Caucus, including our colleague and friend, Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, whose father, Ed Roybal, was a dear friend of mine and on whose committee I served, and who was the founder of the caucus, with others. It started with five members in 1976. Today, it has 38 members.

I am proud to join Representative SERRANO and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus on this bill and bring it to the floor today.

For more than 500 years, half a millennium, Latinos have been a part of our American story. Through medicine, education, innovation, public service, the military, athletics, and the arts,

Latinos and Latinas have strengthened our economy, enriched our heritage, and have made America a safer and more prosperous Nation.

The story of America is incomplete without the story of the American Latino.

That is why a national museum of the American Latino is so critical and appropriate. I know that it will be a wonderful addition to the Smithsonian Institution and our National Mall.

At a time, Madam Speaker, when many people, including in our government at the highest levels, denigrate, discriminate, and target Latinos, we need this museum to recognize the service and the extraordinary assets that the Latino community has brought to America.

I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting this bill, as I believe they will.

I look forward to the day when we can walk through the doors of the Smithsonian's newest museum and experience the full richness and diversity of Latino cultures and how they have helped to make America great.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I would inquire how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR) has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. AGUILAR and Ranking Member DAVIS for their work in bringing this bill to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act, this bipartisan legislation that would establish a new museum at the Smithsonian to share the Latino American experience, not just with the Nation, but with the world, an experience that we know all too well in my district on the central coast of California, an experience that has not been told enough, but one this country is somewhat familiar with, sacrificing so much to come to this country to give their children better lives, living the American Dream, but by doing so, contributing so much, not just to their families, but to our culture, to our economy, and, of course, our communities.

By fighting for security abroad in all American wars, to fighting for dignity at home in the grape wars, to influencing our arts, our agriculture, our sciences, and sports, the contributions Latinos have made to American culture and history are innumerable and must always be told.

I say this not just because it is deserved; I say this because Latino history is our history. That is why the Latino experience should be captured,

portrayed, and highlighted in our Nation's museum at the Smithsonian.

I look forward to voting on this bipartisan bill and watching this pass on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, first, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), and all those founding mothers and fathers who, many years ago, thought about this museum and how important it would be to add to the fabric of our country in our own backyard, an American Latino museum.

I stand here today, proudly, because I still remember in 2014 hosting a reception for the museum to try to raise money, to try to raise awareness, to make sure that people understood why it was so needed.

So, I stand proudly today to support this bill, because, as Latinos, 60 million strong and growing, we have a place to be, and that is in the museum.

Latinos contribute billions to our economy and are starting more small businesses than any group, and during this pandemic, we have worked essential jobs that have kept our country moving forward.

It is time for Latinos to see our contributions, our culture, and our history reflected in all institutions, including the Smithsonian museums.

More importantly, it is time for our children to come to a museum and see the stories of their own heritage, their own culture, and their own language.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, to support this very important bill.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Latino history is American history. Nuestra historia es historia Americana.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee and a key advocate for civil rights.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for allowing me the privilege of joining my brothers and sisters in the Hispanic Caucus for really a moment of history in this historic legislation authored by our dear friend, Congressman SERRANO from New York, the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

Madam Speaker, I have watched Congressman SERRANO for all the years that he has served, and I do want to take this moment to say what an honor to have been able to serve with him.

He walked among giants as a civil rights activist in this Congress. You could always count on his voice for upholding civil rights and justice, and his leadership on the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee is well evident. I thank him again for his leadership.

In the opening findings of this legislation, it says: "The United States is a symbol of democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity around the world, and the legacy of Latinos is deeply rooted in the very fabric of the history, democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity of the United States."

It is long overdue for our memory to be able to reflect that that is true across this Nation.

I have had the privilege in Texas to count as some very dear friends the entire Hispanic-Latin community, and it is in their name so many heroes and heroes in our community walked alongside so many of us for justice of any kind.

I have had the privilege of going with members of the Hispanic Caucus to fight against the devastation and dastardly acts of children in cages and human beings in cages and disrespecting those who would want to be equal in this Nation.

In addition, I have seen the soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan who wore the uniform whose family members were yet not citizens of the United States.

I fight along with my brothers and sisters against the dastardly act of this administration to not count undocumented persons.

We know that this Nation was formed in the Constitution by the words to "form a more perfect Union."

How do you have a perfect Union without the historic recognition of the Latino community and how they built the pillars of this Nation?

Let me say how exciting it will be for children and others to be able to come there.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for this legislation having scholarship opportunities for African Americans, Hispanics, and others to do their work in the arts.

I want to conclude my remarks by highlighting the respect and friendship of Caesar Chavez and Dr. Martin Luther King. I do that in the recognition of my good friend Dolores Huerta, as well, who was mentioned previously. What a fighter for justice. What a traditional mother, if you will, in her fight and embracing the fight. She never gave up and never gave in.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the additional time.

These words are from Dr. Martin Luther King: "I am deeply moved by your

courage in fasting as your personal sacrifice for justice through nonviolence. Your past and present commitment is eloquent testimony to the constructive power of nonviolent action and the destructive impotence of violent reprisal. You stand today as a living example of the Gandhian tradition with its great force for social progress."

They never met, but I honor both of them, and I honor this museum.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for giving me the opportunity to speak, and I ask for support of the legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS).

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

The Latino community has and continues to play a pivotal role in the growth and success of the United States. For hundreds of years, Latinos have been at the forefront of the fight for justice, equality, and opportunity, breaking barriers and advancing rights for all Americans.

In Orange County, in the 1940s, five Mexican-American families challenged school segregation. In the landmark case of Mendez v. Westminster, they paved the way for desegregating schools in California. It influenced the historic Brown v. Board of Education ruling 7 years later.

People should know this story. From education to science and politics to art, Latinos and Latinas have been pioneers, leaders, innovators, and game changers. Latino history is American history.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative SERRANO for championing this cause. It deserves a place on The National Mall.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of the National Museum of the American Latino Act.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), another strong advocate of the legislation.

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

I also rise in support of H.R. 2420 for several reasons.

If you look at the impact of the Hispanic culture here in the United States, all you have to do is go back. The first language that was ever spoken in the United States, a European language, was Spanish.

The first settlement in the United States was St. Augustine, Florida.

And if you look at the impact that the Spanish culture has had on the U.S., all you have to do is look at the State symbols like the State coats of

arms, seals, and flags, and you will see that the coats of arms and the flags of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Puerto Rico, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, St. Louis, San Diego, Baton Rouge, Riverside, Pensacola, Cupertino, and St. Augustine all have the symbol.

Finally, let me just say this as I close. Even the U.S. dollar has had an impact. When the Spanish explorers developed settlements in the United States, they brought along the trading coins, or Spanish dollars, that were used regularly by the people in that region.

□ 1045

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, in 1775, the Spanish dollar was announced as the first currency with legal use in the United States, and this was approved by the Continental Congress, suggested by Thomas Jefferson.

The design of the American dollar in 1792 was based off its Spanish counterpart. All you have to do is look at the dollar sign, and you will see the Spanish influence.

Again, the Spanish culture has had an influence, and I certainly ask all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to support this legislation—long overdue.

I want to say to Congressman SERRANO how I have witnessed his persistence and his commitment, and I want to thank the gentleman so much for finally getting this bill to the floor and making it a bipartisan bill.

I was born and raised, of course, in El Paso, Texas, and the wonderful history of our Latino community finally now, as a result of this bill, will be brought forth for the American public and really for the public and for the world to see and recognize and lift up.

Madam Speaker, I just want to say to Congressman SERRANO, and to all of those who are supporting this, that the beauty of diversity in this country is what makes America America. This is another step toward achieving that perfect Union. All of our young people, everyone throughout the world, need to understand the history and the heritage of the Latino community.

To think that it is going to be now part of the Smithsonian on The Mall is just really exciting, and I hope we pass this today in a bipartisan way.

I want to thank all of you and thank Congressman SERRANO for giving us the privilege to support such a historic effort.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

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

I want to begin by thanking Congressman SERRANO for his persistent leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in a very strong bipartisan vote.

It is important we celebrate and understand the history of the Latino community in this country and the contributions they have made since the very beginning of this country and continue to make today.

I come from a State, the State of Rhode Island, where a very diverse and vibrant Latino community has made an extraordinary difference in the State of Rhode Island. We have leaders from the Latino community in business, in the arts, in politics, and in education. We have been blessed in so many ways by the extraordinary contributions of Latinos in Rhode Island and all throughout our country.

This is a wonderful way to celebrate that history and honor this great community. I urge everyone to support the bill.

Muchisimas gracias a todos.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to be here to support this project; it is an honor to be able to stand here with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle; and it is an honor to give as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD), my good friend, so that he can close out this debate on our side.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, at a time with incredibly divisive politics, we are showing that we can actually come together for the betterment of our society as a whole.

The fact that there have been folks from well over a quarter of a century fighting and toiling to make this a reality is an example for all of us. And the fact that everybody here today in this Chamber has an opportunity to play a small part in that is quite exciting.

I think, 10 years from now, when there is a 6-year-old kid walking in the new Smithsonian museum for the American Latino, and they see something about PETE AGUILAR, it is going to be an exciting opportunity for me in the future, and I am glad to play a small part.

Again, I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this landmark piece of legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I certainly hope that that exhibit honoring PETE AGUILAR is not because of winning the Congressional Baseball Game, but I would be glad to see any exhibit honoring many of our colleagues who have served, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for his support of this legislation, and the gentleman from Texas, who never misses an opportunity to give shout-outs to San Antonio and the individuals associated with this who are from San Antonio.

I should also thank Chairwoman ZOE LOFGREN from the House Administration Committee, who worked with Mr. DAVIS and who guided this legislation through the committee so we can have an opportunity to vote on it.

This is truly a bipartisan piece of legislation, and I tip my hat to Mr. HURD and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER for whipping votes and getting some colleagues to be supportive as well and, as Mr. HURD mentioned, the Friends of the American Latino Museum, an outside group that has been supportive of this legislation in a key way and stands ready to work with us to accomplish this mission.

As my colleagues have said, the time is now. It is important to pass this piece of legislation. It is important to start this process and to recognize the rich contributions that Latinos have made to American history.

Madam Speaker, once again, I would just like to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2420, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2420, as amended.

H.R. 2420 would establish the National Museum of the American Latino in the Smithsonian Institution and begin the process of bringing bricks and mortar reality to the dream of having a museum dedicated to telling another part of the American story.

The genesis of this museum dates to 1994 and a Smithsonian task force report titled "Willful Neglect: The Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Latinos." This report found a serious underrepresentation of Latinos and their contributions to our history at the Smithsonian.

In 2008 a commission was established to study the need for a museum. In 2011, the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of the National Museum of the American Latino issued its report. The Commission reported that "the time has come for the creation of a new museum on the National Mall" that "reflects the contributions of Latinos to every aspect of American History and Culture."

In February, I was pleased to chair a hearing examining this and other opportunities for growth at the Smithsonian. At that hearing, our colleague and sponsor of this legislation, Representative JOSE SERRANO testified that "Latinos have left an indelible mark on our nation's history and helped shape it in ways that most Americans, and even many in our own community, are unaware. We have served in every war since the American Revolution, fighting bravely and paying a heavy price on behalf of our Nation. We write award-winning Broadway plays and films. We are sports heroes and legends. We have been on the frontlines of the fights for civil rights. We have shaped the music we all dance to, the food we eat, and countless other staples of American life.

But Latino art and history is noticeably absent from recognition in many cultural institutions across the Nation, including the Smithsonian. To deny the telling of these stories not only does a disservice to our contributions and sacrifices, but also renders American history incomplete. There is no doubt that without the significant contributions of Latinos, the country we know today would be much different."

Passage of the measure before us is just the next step in this journey. But it is a critical

one. I will remind my colleagues that these projects, even once authorized, take many years to complete. The legislation authorizing the National Museum of African American History and Culture was enacted in 2003, and that wonderful museum opened its doors in 2016.

At the hearing in February I noted that I represent San Jose and Santa Clara county. San Jose is home to northern California's largest Mexican American community. For years, I have seen firsthand how this community, and all of the communities in my district embody the American experience, and the stories that each tell make the story of America richer and more complete.

Later today we will say honor the life of our colleague, the late Representative John Lewis. At the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington, John said "We are one people; we are only family. We are all living in the same house—not just the American house but the world house. And when we finally accept these truths, then we will be able to fulfill Dr. King's dream to build a beloved community, a nation, and a world at peace with itself."

Telling the stories of Latino Americans is necessary part of building a beloved community.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2420 and take the next step in this important journey.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act, a bipartisan piece of legislation that will help elevate and promote the stories of the Latino community in the United States.

The Latino community represents over one-sixth of the American population. Their contributions to the history of the United States throughout the centuries has been both significant and fundamental. Whether it be through their advancements to American innovation, to serving faithfully and heroically in every American war, the Latino and Latina population has always been steadfast in their commitment to the United States and its values.

Since my appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents in 2019, I have continued to voice my strong support for this legislation, and I am proud the Latino community is one step closer to finally having their legacy forever enshrined on the National Mall.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Congressman SERRANO and Congressman HURD on their tireless work advancing this legislation, and I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 2420.

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2420, the National Museum of the American Latino Act. This legislation would establish a National Museum of the American Latino within the Smithsonian Institution on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. dedicated to celebrating the significant historical, cultural, and artistic contributions of Latinos in the United States.

With a population of more than 60 million, Latinos are the largest minority ethnic group in the United States and the territories. They have accounted for nearly half of the Nation's population growth since 2010. However, Latinos continue facing systemic underrepresentation in the halls of Congress, Hollywood, academia, corporate America, and nearly every aspect of American life. This disparity also exists within our nation's cultural institutions, including the Smithsonian.

We must not forget that Latinos were here before the founding of our country. They have fought in every American war since the Revolution. They have also been at the forefront of every historical moment that has helped shape our way of life, from the fight for labor rights to the fight for gay rights. These stories are nearly absent from our textbooks and classrooms, but they are essential to learning who we are as a Nation. Simply put, Latino history is American history.

It has been 26 years since the Smithsonian acknowledged its own lack of Latino representation with their 1994 report, *Willful Neglect*.

It has been 17 years since former Representatives Xavier Becerra of California and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida introduced the first bill to create a commission to study the potential creation of a Latino Museum and 12 years since it became law.

It has been more than eight years since the 23-member National Museum of the American Latino Commission presented a detailed plan to President Barack Obama and the U.S. Congress laying out the blueprint to get us there.

We cannot wait any longer. It is time for Congress to act.

Latinos deserve a dedicated space in the heart of Washington, D.C. where our experiences can be shared with the world. Today, we finally begin the process of setting that plan into motion.

I am proud to have led this effort in the House of Representatives during the 116th Congress and my final term in office, along with my colleague WILL HURD of Texas. This was a true team effort.

I also want to thank my colleagues from California, TONY CÁRDENAS and PETE AGUILAR, for their tremendous efforts. From building record support with 295 bipartisan cosponsors to leading today's debate on the House floor.

I want to thank Congressional Hispanic Caucus Chairman JOAQUIN CASTRO and all my colleagues with the CHC for their steadfast support of this project from the very beginning.

I want to thank Natural Resources Committee Chairman RAÚL GRIJALVA, Ranking Member DON YOUNG, and Subcommittee Chair DEB HAALAND for their leadership in holding the first legislative hearing on the bill last October.

I want to thank House Administration Chairperson ZOE LOFGREN and Ranking Member RODNEY DAVIS for favorably reporting the bill out of committee.

Finally, I would especially like to thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI and Majority Leader STENY HOYER for their commitment in bringing this bill before the full House of Representatives for a vote today.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2420 and help get us one step closer to turning this dream into a reality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2420, 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.

COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS ACT

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2163) to establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2163

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 "Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act".

SEC. 2. COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "the Commission") is established within the United States Commission on Civil Rights Office of the Staff Director.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall consist of 19 members appointed as follows:

(1) The Senate majority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(2) The Senate minority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(3) The House of Representatives majority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(4) The House of Representatives minority leader shall appoint one member who is not employed by the Federal Government and is an expert on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(5) The Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus shall be a member of the Commission, as well as 5 additional Members of the Congressional Black Caucus who shall be individuals that either sit on the following committees of relevant jurisdiction or are experts on issues affecting Black men and boys in the United States, including—

- (A) education;
- (B) justice and Civil Rights;
- (C) healthcare;
- (D) labor and employment; and
- (E) housing.

(6) The Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights shall appoint one member from within the staff of the United States Commission on Civil Rights who is an expert in issues relating to Black men and boys.

(7) The Chair of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall appoint one member from within the staff of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission who is an expert in equal employment issues impacting Black men.

(8) The Secretary of Education shall appoint one member from within the Department of Education who is an expert in urban education.

(9) The Attorney General shall appoint one member from within the Department of Justice who is an expert in racial disparities within the criminal justice system.

(10) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall appoint one member from

within the Department of Health and Human Services who is an expert in health issues facing Black men.

(11) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall appoint one member from within the Department of Housing and Urban Development who is an expert in housing and development in urban communities.

(12) The Secretary of Labor shall appoint one member from within the Department of Labor who is an expert in labor issues impacting Black men.

(13) The President of the United States shall appoint 2 members who are not employed by the Federal Government and are experts on issues affecting Black men and boys in America.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP BY POLITICAL PARTY.**—If after the Commission is appointed there is a partisan imbalance of Commission members, the congressional leaders of the political party with fewer members on the Commission shall jointly name additional members to create partisan parity on the Commission.

SEC. 3. OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL.

(a) **TIMING OF INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Each initial appointment to the Commission shall be made no later than 90 days after the Commission is established. If any appointing authorities fail to appoint a member to the Commission, their appointment shall be made by the Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights.

(b) **TERMS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the term of a member of the Commission shall be 4 years. For the purpose of providing staggered terms, the first term of those members initially appointed under paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 2 shall be appointed to 2-year terms with all other terms lasting 4 years. Members are eligible for consecutive reappointment.

(c) **REMOVAL.**—A member of the Commission may be removed from the Commission at any time by the appointing authority should the member fail to meet Commission responsibilities. Once the seat becomes vacant, the appointing authority is responsible for filling the vacancy in the Commission before the next meeting.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—The appointing authority of a member of the Commission shall either reappoint that member at the end of that member's term or appoint another person meeting the qualifications for that appointment. In the event of a vacancy arising during a term, the appointing authority shall, before the next meeting of the Commission, appoint a replacement to finish that term.

SEC. 4. LEADERSHIP ELECTION.

At the first meeting of the Commission each year, the members shall elect a Chair and a Secretary. A vacancy in the Chair or Secretary shall be filled by vote of the remaining members. The Chair and Secretary are eligible for consecutive reappointment.

SEC. 5. COMMISSION DUTIES AND POWERS.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall conduct a systematic study of the conditions affecting Black men and boys, including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in all grade levels including post-secondary education and college, and health issues.

(2) **TRENDS.**—The Commission shall document trends regarding the topics described in paragraph (1) and report on the community impacts of relevant government programs within the scope of such topics.

(b) **PROPOSAL OF MEASURES.**—The Commission shall propose measures to alleviate and remedy the underlying causes of the condi-

tions described in subsection (a), which may include recommendations of changes to the law, recommendations for how to implement related policies, and recommendations for how to create, develop, or improve upon government programs.

(c) **SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS.**—The Commission shall accept suggestions or comments pertinent to the applicable issues from members of Congress, governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and private citizens.

(d) **STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.**—The Office of the Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights shall provide staff and administrative support to the Commission. All entities of the United States Government shall provide information that is otherwise a public record at the request of the Commission.

SEC. 6. COMMISSION MEETING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **FIRST MEETING.**—The first meeting of the Commission shall take place no later than 30 days after the initial members are all appointed. Meetings shall be focused on significant issues impacting Black men and boys, for the purpose of initiating research ideas and delegating research tasks to Commission members to initiate the first annual report described in section 7.

(b) **QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet quarterly. In addition to all quarterly meetings, the Commission shall meet at other times at the call of the Chair or as determined by a majority of Commission members.

(c) **QUORUM; RULE FOR VOTING ON FINAL ACTIONS.**—A majority of the members of the Commission constitute a quorum, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present is required for final action.

(d) **EXPECTATIONS FOR ATTENDANCE BY MEMBERS.**—Members are expected to attend all Commission meetings. In the case of an absence, members are expected to report to the Chair prior to the meeting and allowance may be made for an absent member to participate remotely. Members will still be responsible for fulfilling prior commitments, regardless of attendance status. If a member is absent twice in a given year, he or she will be reviewed by the Chair and appointing authority and further action will be considered, including removal and replacement on the Commission.

(e) **MINUTES.**—Minutes shall be taken at each meeting by the Secretary, or in that individual's absence, the Chair shall select another Commission member to take minutes during that absence. The Commission shall make its minutes publicly available and accessible not later than one week after each meeting.

SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT GUIDELINES.

The Commission shall make an annual report, beginning the year of the first Commission meeting. The report shall address the current conditions affecting Black men and boys and make recommendations to address these issues. The report shall be submitted to the President, the Congress, members of the President's Cabinet, and the chairs of the appropriate committees of jurisdiction. The Commission shall make the report publicly available online on a centralized Federal website.

SEC. 8. COMMISSION COMPENSATION.

Members of the Commission shall serve on the Commission without compensation.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore** (Mr. BROWN of Maryland). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH) and the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. 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 bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today, we remember the life and legacy of Congressman John Lewis. We mourn his passing, but we celebrate his incalculable contributions to our country. The world is truly a better place because John dedicated his life to make it so.

I rise in front of this Chamber as we vote to create the commission on the social status of Black men and boys. This commission is only possible because of the barriers broken by Black men like John Lewis. It is only possible because of the tireless efforts of Black women like Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, who has led the introduction of this bill.

The world has changed for Black men and boys in this country since John Lewis was beaten and bloodied on a bridge in Selma, Alabama. We have come a long way, but it is no secret that Black men and boys continue to face unjust hurdles in America. The commission will search for ways to address these inequities, from education to unemployment, housing to healthcare, justice to civil rights.

As John once said: We have a moral obligation, a mission, and a mandate to do what we can to make our country and our world a better place and to help usher in a loving community where no one is left out or left behind.

I believe this commission will help us do just that. I believe that it will help us create a better future for our children and for our grandchildren because while we have come so far, we still have a long way to go.

I know that you can do everything right as a parent and still see your child, a young Black man, taken away from you for reasons that are far out of your control.

When I got pregnant with my son, Jordan, he was a miracle for me. I wasn't sure I was ever going to be able to have children. I dreamed of who Jordan would become. I dreamed of watching him walk across the stage at his high school graduation, full of love and full of hope for the future.

But almost 8 years ago, Jordan was sitting in the back seat of a car with his friends at a gas station. A man pulled up, parked next to them, and complained about the loud music that they were playing. He pulled out a gun, and he fired 10 shots into the car, hitting Jordan three times, killing my only son. And then, he simply drove away.

I believed I had done everything right, but at the end of the day, Jordan

was a young Black man. And I felt that injustice.

So while I look back at the life and legacy of John Lewis, and I remark how far we truly have come, I must also look toward a future without my son, and I see how far we still have to go.

As we vote today to create the commission on the social status of Black men and boys, I hope we can go forward in strength and in hope because there is always hope. It is what brings us together.

We can work toward a future that we all believe in, and I am proud to take the next step on that journey today. I urge my colleagues to stand with me in supporting this bipartisan bill.

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

□ 1100

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2163, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act.

I want to thank Senator RUBIO for his leadership on this bill in the Senate and Representative WILSON for her leadership in the House. I want to say a special thanks to my friend, Congresswoman MCBATH, for utilizing such a personal and tragic story toward a positive outcome. It is great to be here with the gentlewoman this morning.

This bill establishes a commission within the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights dedicated to studying conditions and disparities that both Black men and boys face. The commission will study issues such as arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, homicide, school performance, disparate income levels, and health issues.

Congressional leadership, the President, and the executive agencies will appoint at least 19 members to serve on this bipartisan commission. Those members are charged with developing policy recommendations, documenting trends, and issuing an annual report aimed at reducing the adversity confronting Black men and boys across this Nation. These reports and recommendations will assist Congress and the rest of the Federal Government in creating policies to address these issues. The bill mandates political parity among the members of the commission in an effort to reduce the potential for political partisanship and bias.

Our founding document, the Declaration of Independence, declares that all men are created equal, and the eastern facade of the Supreme Court pronounces equal justice under the law. However, we all know inequality still exists. As a defense attorney, I saw how sentencing disparities on drug crimes, minimum mandatory sentencing, school zone sentencing enhancements, and pretrial release policies often had disparate racial impacts.

By creating a bipartisan commission to study inequality in government pro-

grams, we take the necessary steps to identify and address disparities for Black American men and boys. This bill will help ensure that we make meaningful progress in creating a more free and equal country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. ARMSTRONG, for such passionate and committed words toward truly making sure that we have a just and fair society for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who is my good friend.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership, and I particularly rise today to thank all of my colleagues who joined in this historic moment with Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON. Let it be known how hard and consistently she worked and with much perseverance and determination. We give her tribute today. We thank Senator RUBIO for joining and helping with the Senate, because it is a bipartisan bill. We, likewise, acknowledge the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. We acknowledge these words that she said to me this morning: It will help save lives.

That is why we stand on the floor today, because we recognize that systemic racism exists and the encounters of our young boys with people who determine that they are not human or equal wind up in the great loss of life or their encounter with each other. So I am delighted that members of the Judiciary Committee, members of the Education and Labor Committee, and other committees focus on how we can do well.

This Scripture reminds me of where we are today: “. . . this is the kind of fasting I want: Free those who are wrongly imprisoned; lighten the burden of those who work for you. Let the oppressed go free, and remove the chains that bind people. Share your food with the hungry, and give shelter to the homeless.”

This is a time where we are doing what we need to do for Black boys and men. This is a time when we stand up and be counted to end systemic racism as it impacts them and this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask support for this outstanding and historic legislation.

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

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation which will create a long-overdue Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

We have come a long way in America, but we still have a long way to go. Slavery was not a necessary evil. It was a crime against humanity anchored in kidnap, rape, torture, lynching, and the systemic oppression and

enslavement of people of African descent century after century after century. We are still living with its legacy today.

Frederick Douglass once said: “It is easier to build strong children than it is to repair broken men.” So it is my hope that this commission can begin the real process of repairing broken boys, broken men, broken families, and broken communities as a result of the systemic racism that has been in the soil of America for 401 years.

I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida, FREDERICA WILSON, for her tremendous leadership.

Vote “yes.”

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee and a cosponsor of the House companion to this bill, I rise in strong support of S. 2163 “The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act of 2019”, which establishes a bipartisan commission that will examine the social disparities that disproportionately affect black men and boys in America.

I want to thank my friend and colleague, FREDERICA WILSON, for introducing this crucial piece of legislation.

As we have seen time and time again, the reality of being Black in America today is characterized by facing insurmountable and unjust challenges in every aspect of day-to-day life as well as living in constant fear for your life.

From Trayvon Martin to Tamir Rice to Ahmaud Arbery to George Floyd, our Black brothers are targeted and murdered for the color of their skin.

We are all too familiar with the overwhelming hardships and significant societal disparities that face Black men every day in education, criminal justice, health, employment, and so many other areas.

The low rate of high school retention among black male students is directly related to the high rates of joblessness and incarceration in the African-American population.

It's no secret that mass incarceration has unfairly and disproportionately affected the lives of Black men in the United States.

African Americans are incarcerated at more than 5 times the rate of their white counterparts.

And 1 out of every 3 Black boys born today can expect to be sentenced to prison, compared 1 out of 6 Latino boys; one out of 17 white boys.

These barriers to quality employment further exacerbate the cycles of poverty that in turn lead to severe inequities in the areas of health and quality health care.

We must find ways to disrupt and end this cycle and instead empower and uplift the Black community.

With this in mind, this bill enables our nation to better understand and eventually eliminate the educational and social chasms that have made it extraordinarily difficult for black males to become upwardly mobile.

This bipartisan commission will recommend actionable policies and practices to improve upon or augment current government programs to alleviate and remedy the underlying causes of the adverse social conditions that are a reality for too many black men and boys.

I ask all members to join me in voting for S. 2163, “The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act of 2019.”

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by acknowledging the extraordinary leadership of FREDERICA WILSON, who has spent her entire life dedicated to the well-being of young Black men and boys and has decades and decades of incredible support of young people in her community. This commission is a reflection of that commitment.

Merely because of the color of their skin, Black men and boys are criminalized, separated from their families and communities, and targeted for police violence at alarmingly high rates. Black men are 250 percent more likely to be killed by police than White men. That fact is a stain on the soul of this country.

But America's sins extend far beyond the deadly disparities in policing. Racism touches nearly every aspect of our lives, oftentimes in the most insidious and subtle of ways, yet still in plain view in the areas of healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.

We must address the sins of America's past that have revealed themselves in the inequalities of America's present. The Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys moves us one step closer to building a more perfect Union where all Americans, regardless of race, have an equal opportunity, not just to get by, but to get ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his courtesy, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this excellent bill.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is our great fighter for justice.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for sharing her story about her beautiful son, Jordan, and using her tragedy to ensure not only the survival, but the thriving, for African-American boys and men.

Also, to Congresswoman WILSON, I have to thank FREDERICA for her extraordinary leadership and determination to ensure that the disparities affecting our Black men and boys are finally being heard and addressed within our Federal Government.

While serving in the California Legislature, I initiated and chaired the California Commission on the Status of African-American Males. Those findings sparked a difficult but necessary discussion in our State, which is still relevant today, and were implemented as legislation and funding priorities.

This commission at the national level is long overdue. All too often, Black men and boys face structural challenges that threaten their chance at a good education, harm their health, and limit their employment potential. Additionally, the low rate of high school retention among Black male

students is directly related to the high rates of joblessness and incarceration in the African-American population.

In this moment, the horrors of systemic racism are front and center, and the manifestations are before us each and every day.

This commission brings hope. It will transform the lives of young Black men from infancy to adulthood and will begin to remove so many of the barriers that have led to shattered lives and hopelessness. It is about hope.

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

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), who is an extraordinary warrior for justice in America.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise on behalf of every Black man and Black boy who has been dehumanized, surveilled, and targeted by the policies drafted and debated within the walls of this very institution and institutions of power throughout our Nation.

I rise today to offer my unwavering support and to thank Congresswoman WILSON for laboring in love to see the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act become a reality. It is long-overdue legislation that will push our Nation one step closer to grappling with the systemic racism and structural barriers that have robbed us of the lives of our Black husbands, our Black brothers, and our Black sons.

Passage of this bill today is a testament to the longstanding calls and efforts in communities, including in my own Boston. When I was on the Boston City Council in 2014, we attempted to establish a commission like this, and that effort was vetoed. So it feels so good to see this happening on the Federal level.

The passage of this bill today is a testament to the longstanding calls and efforts throughout our Nation to examine and combat the systemic inequities and disparities impacting Black boys and men from education and employment to health and to housing and to incarceration.

With this bill's passage today, we declare on the floor of the House of Representatives, the people's House, that we are our brother's keeper, that Black lives matter, that Black men matter, and that our Black boys matter.

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

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), who is my good friend and comrade.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's courtesy and her courage, and I welcome this commission's coming forward. It is part of a dynamic that is playing out across American cities. In my community, the cries for racial justice and the recognition of the challenges that have been faced by Black men and boys in this commission is a step in that direction.

But I would say this Congress can take another step. We have the MORE Act which would legalize cannabis. The selective enforcement of the prohibition of marijuana against Black men and boys has been a tragedy. It has ruined hundreds of thousands of lives.

This Congress can take action. The bill has already passed out of our Judiciary Committee with a bipartisan majority. We ought to include that in our next package and start to right the wrongs and pry away the cold hand of Richard Nixon's misguided war on drugs that has had such a vicious impact on Black men and women.

We ought to start with that now.

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

We also have the STATES Act, which enjoys a huge bipartisan cosponsorship among members of the Judiciary Committee.

I think it is unfortunate that sometimes we choose partisanship and gamesmanship over passing what I think is one of the most criminal justice reform-minded and drug reform-minded Congresses that has ever set foot in Washington, D.C., and there is a bill that actually would have the potential to possibly become law.

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

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), who is a good friend and a committed Member from the Sunshine State of Florida.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important legislation authored by my friend and colleague, Congresswoman WILSON.

Since serving on Miami-Dade's School Board and seeing too many young Black men drop out of school with lifelong repercussions, Congresswoman WILSON has worked tirelessly to intervene. She single-handedly began the 5000 Role Models of Excellence Project, a highly successful mentorship and leadership program that continues to transform countless young Black men's lives.

In the wake of George Floyd's murder, millions of voices have demanded justice and a dismantling of the oppressive systems that harmed Black men for generations.

In America, Black children are three times more likely to be born in poverty than White children. School districts where the majority of those enrolled are students of color receive billions less than mostly White districts, while disciplinary policies in classes disproportionately impact Black students.

After school, Black male unemployment is consistently almost double that of their White counterparts. Black men represent 12 percent of the population but approximately 33 percent of the prison population.

This legislation makes righting these wrongs a priority by creating this national commission to recommend

major changes to policy to dramatically improve the lives of Black men and boys.

Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON has made this her life's work. She has literally carried thousands of young men on her shoulders to success.

As we honor the legacy of John Lewis, there is no more appropriate tribute than to pass this bill and continue the long march toward racial equality.

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Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), a stalwart for justice and hope.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I first thank Congresswoman WILSON, and, of course, Congresswoman MCBATH.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to speak on the creation of a Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys at the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Racial inequality in this country remains stark and stubborn. Black men are 40 percent more likely to be unemployed today than White men; twice as likely not to own the home they live in; 2½ times as likely to be killed by police officers; and 5 times as likely to be locked behind bars.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot ignore these problems. We can't waive away what is right before our eyes. Racial inequality in this country must be confronted. The time has come to address this most painful of issues. Indeed, the time has long past, but justice delayed is better than no justice at all.

"To those who have said, 'Be patient and wait,' we have long said that we cannot be patient. We do not want our freedom gradually; but we want to be free now. We are tired. We are tired of being beaten by policemen. We are tired of seeing our people locked up in jail over and over again. And then you holler, 'Be patient.' How long can we be patient? We want our freedom, and we want it now."

These are the words of John Robert Lewis at the March on Washington in 1963, and we need to heed them today.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU), who is a good friend and colleague fighting on behalf of communities of color.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Senate 2163, a bill to address the root causes of inequality for Black men and boys in America.

Mr. Speaker, today, as the civil rights icon, John Lewis, is laying in state just a few feet in the Capitol rotunda, I am so moved to know that the banner of equality, which he waved his whole life is being picked up by the next generation.

As chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I have seen Americans of all backgrounds and ethnicities united in filling the streets to demand reforms to a criminal jus-

tice system that does not value Black lives and to an economy that does not give Black boys an equal chance of success.

The people have had enough with the systemic inequalities that have persisted since our founding. But we cannot fix them unless we understand them. That is what this commission will do by looking at the obstacles and policy and culture that keep Black youth from having the same opportunities that Whites do. We must listen to the demands of a country that is saying "no" to racial inequality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), the gentleman from my original home State.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Georgia for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important bill.

As a matter of fact, Representative FREDERICA WILSON has made this her life's work. As a matter of fact, I am wearing her 5000 Role Model tie, where for many years she established one of the most effective programs in public education with the Dade Miami school board, where 5,000 young males are taught and trained.

Mr. Speaker, we have had many efforts. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and I created the Caucus on Black Men and Boys. We have been all over the country with conferences. And I remind us that what we say is one thing, but what we do is something else.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we take into consideration all of the things that we know that has caused the disparities among African American males and do something that is going to really make a difference. Put them into action.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Georgia has 6½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from North Dakota has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WILSON), I read into the RECORD a statement.

Mr. Speaker, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys is a bill that is long overdue. The Commission will review police brutality, gun violence, fatherhood, recruiting and training Black male teachers, and even speakers, which play an important role in the lives of Black boys. Welfare reform and the 1994 crime bill—which includes the controversial "Three Strikes" provision and harsh sentencing guidelines—will also be revisited. These Federal policies left a devastating impact on Black men and boys in America.

The underlying goal of the commission is to interrupt the school-to-prison pipeline and to better understand and, eventually, eliminate the educational and social chasms that have made it extraordinarily difficult for Black males to become upwardly mobile.

Perhaps, the most dangerous issue facing Black boys in our country is racism itself. Too often, they are perceived as criminals by

the time they reach the age of 5. They are labeled delinquent, not rowdy. They are hardened criminals, not misguided youth. Their very existence is often seen as a threat. It is a tragic reality that Black males in America are treated as their own class of citizens.

We see this treatment reflected in social outcomes in such areas as education, criminal justice, healthcare, and employment. The numbers are staggering. More than 1 out of every 6 Black men, who, today, should be between the ages of 20 and 54 years old have disappeared from our daily lives. Low rates of high school retention among Black male students directly relates to the high rates of joblessness and incarceration.

More than two-thirds of Black male dropouts end up serving time in State or Federal prison, and while Black males overall make up roughly 13 percent of the United States population, they represent nearly 40 percent of all men serving time in State and Federal prisons.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys will change the world for so many people and create the paths to success that they have been denied for generations, and, ultimately, close societal, economic, and cultural divides.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I am not an expert on all of these issues, but I do know quite a bit about criminal justice. It is important to recognize that a lot of things we are talking about in these bills are delivered at the local level, whether it is criminal justice, whether it is education, whether it is any of those types of things.

This isn't about percentages and data points. This is about communities, and this is about people. But at no time in history have we been better able to collect information in a more usable way. When I served in the State senate in North Dakota, I was the chair of what we call our Justice Reinvestment Committee. And what we found out very shortly was that our data was all over the place. In order to make smart, effectuating change and provide localities and States and communities with the proper information so they can target where they can really do the most good—oftentimes on strained budgets and just different areas—it is important that studies like this come out because there are things we can do in Congress.

To be quite frank, we are behind the game. Conservative and liberal States all across the country have started on this, and they started before us—States like North Dakota, States like Colorado, States like Mississippi. It is our job to get in the game. It is our job to provide them with the information we can. And, yes, we will make reforms here, but we will also give them the tools and the data so they can really take a deep dive into their own communities and figure out where they can best serve their constituents and where they can start getting rid of these in-

stitutional racial disparities that exist, whether it be in the criminal justice system, whether it be in education, whether it be in healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for supporting our need to really make systemic change in the country.

I also thank Congresswoman WILSON. If it had not been for her legislation, I wouldn't be standing before you today.

Congressman RICHMOND and also Congressman JEFFRIES, Senator RUBIO, Senator HARRIS, and Senator BOOKER; it has been an honor to work with each of them in bringing this bipartisan legislation to a vote.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support for this very, very critical bill, and I look forward to the important work that this commission will accomplish on behalf of all Black men and boys and on behalf of my son, Jordan. I am so grateful to this body for finding this so critically important, so that no one will ever have to feel the pain of losing their Black child, their Black male son to the disparities and inequities that face communities of color each and every single day. I thank every one of my colleagues. I thank the thousands and thousands of parents that I have spoken to over the years, and all of the survivors of the families who have lost their loved ones. I thank them for standing up and finding this timely in a world that doesn't always see young Black males as human.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. McBATH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2163.

The question was taken.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 1, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—368

Adams	Balderson	Bonamico	Grijalva	Moore
Aderholt	Banks	Bost	Grothman	Morelle
Aguilar	Barragán	Boyle, Brendan	Guest	Moulton
Allen	Bass	F.	Guthrie	Mucarsel-Powell
Allred	Beatty	Brindisi	Haaland	Murphy (FL)
Amash	Bera	Brooks (IN)	Harder (CA)	Nadler
Amodei	Beyer	Brown (MD)	Harris	Napolitano
Armstrong	Biggs	Brownley (CA)	Hartzler	Neal
Arrington	Bilirakis	Buchanan	Hastings	Norcross
Axne	Bishop (GA)	Buck	Hayes	Norman
Bacon	Blumenauer	Budd	Heck	Nunes
Baird	Blunt Rochester	Burchett	Hern, Kevin	O'Halleran
			Herrera Beutler	Ocasio-Cortez
			Hice (GA)	Omar
			Higgins (NY)	Pallone
			Hill (AR)	Palmer
			Himes	Panetta
			Holding	Pappas
			Horn, Kendra S.	Pascrell
			Horsford	Perce
			Houlihan	Perlmutter
			Hoyer	Perry
			Huffman	Peters
			Hurd (TX)	Peterson
			Jackson Lee	Phillips
			Jacobs	Pingree
			Jayapal	Pocan
			Jeffries	Porter
			Johnson (GA)	Posey
			Johnson (LA)	Pressley
			Johnson (TX)	Price (NC)
			Jordan	Quigley
			Joyce (OH)	Raskin
			Joyce (PA)	Reed
			Kaptur	Reschenthaler
			Katko	Rice (NY)
			Keating	Rice (SC)
			Keller	Richmond
			Kelly (IL)	Riggleman
			Kelly (MS)	Roby
			Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
			Kennedy	Rogers (AL)
			Khanna	Rose (NY)
			Kildee	Rose, John W.
			Kilmer	Rouda
			Kim	Roy
			Kind	Roybal-Allard
			Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
			Krishnamoorthi	Ruppersberger
			Kuster (NH)	Rush
			Kustoff (TN)	Rutherford
			LaMalfa	Ryan
			Lamb	Sánchez
			Lamborn	Sarbanes
			Langevin	Scalise
			Larsen (WA)	Scanlon
			Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
			Latta	Schiff
			Lawrence	Schneider
			Lawson (FL)	Schrader
			Lee (CA)	Schrier
			Lee (NV)	Schweikert
			Lesko	Scott (VA)
			Levin (CA)	Scott, Austin
			Levin (MI)	Scott, David
			Lieu, Ted	Sensenbrenner
			Lipinski	Serrano
			Loeback	Sewell (AL)
			Lofgren	Shalala
			Long	Sherman
			Lowenthal	Sherrill
			Lowey	Simpson
			Lucas	Sires
			Luján	Slotkin
			Luria	Smith (NE)
			Lynch	Smith (NJ)
			Malinowski	Smith (WA)
			Maloney,	Smucker
			Carolyn B.	Soto
			Maloney, Sean	Spanberger
			Marshall	Spano
			Mast	Speier
			Matsui	Stanton
			McAdams	Stefanik
			McBath	Steil
			Garcia (TX)	Stevens
			McCarthy	Stivers
			McCaul	Suozyi
			Gibbs	Swalwell (CA)
			McCollum	Takano
			McEachin	Taylor
			Golden	Thompson (CA)
			McGovern	Thompson (MS)
			McHenry	Thompson (PA)
			McKinley	Thornberry
			McNerney	Tipton
			Meeks	Titus
			Meng	Tlaib
			Meuser	
			Mfume	
			Miller	
			Green (TN)	
			Green, Al (TX)	
			Moolenaar	

Tonko	Visclosky	Wexton
Torres (CA)	Walberg	Wild
Torres Small (NM)	Walden	Williams
Trahan	Walorski	Wilson (FL)
Trone	Waltz	Wittman
Turner	Wasserman	Womack
Underwood	Schultz	Woodall
Upton	Waters	Wright
Van Drew	Watkins	Yarmuth
Vargas	Watson Coleman	Yoho
Veasey	Weber (TX)	Young
Vela	Welch	Zeldin
Velázquez	Wenstrup	
	Westerman	

NAYS—1

Brooks (AL)

NOT VOTING—61

Abraham	Griffith	Neguse
Babin	Hagedorn	Newhouse
Barr	Higgins (LA)	Olson
Bergman	Hollingsworth	Palazzo
Bishop (NC)	Hudson	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Huizenga	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Johnson (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Bucshon	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Bustos	King (IA)	Shimkus
Byrne	King (NY)	Smith (MO)
Carson (IN)	Kinzinger	Stauber
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Steube
Curtis	Loudermilk	Stewart
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Timmons
Flores	Massie	Wagner
Fortenberry	McClintock	Walker
Fulcher	Mitchell	Webster (FL)
Gosar	Mooney (WV)	Wilson (SC)
Graves (GA)	Mullin	
Graves (MO)	Murphy (NC)	

□ 1230

Messrs. CUELLAR and YOHO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Vote No. 167, I am not recorded because I was not present in the House. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 167.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Vote No. 167, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall Vote No. 167.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 167, I am not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 167.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to attend today’s vote series due to events in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 167.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for a recorded vote on S. 2163, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 167.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Boyle, Brendan F. (Lamb)	Doyle, Michael F. (Cartwright)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Escobar)	Frankel (Clark) (MA)	Kelly (IL) (Raskin)
Cleaver (Davids) (KS)	Garamendi (Sherman)	Khanna (Sherman)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Hastings (Wasserman)	Kind (Beyer)
Deutch (Rice) (NY)	Schultz	Kirkpatrick (Gallego)
	Higgins (NY) (Sanchez)	

Kuster (NH) (Brownley) (CA)	McEachin (Wexton) (Moore) (Beyer)	Pingree (Cieilinie) (Pocan) (Raskin)
Langevin (Lynch)	Moulton (Rose) (NY)	Porter (Wexton) (Serrano) (Jeffries)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Nadler (Jeffries)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Napolitano (Correa)	Welch (McGovern)
Lipinski (Cooper)	Pascrell (Sires)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Lofgren (Jeffries)	Payne (Wasserman) (Schultz)	
Lowenthal (Beyer)		
Lowey (Meng)		

morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 12 o’clock and 35 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, July 29, 2020, at 9 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

4791. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General David G. Bassett, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4792. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Roger L. Cloutier, Jr., United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4793. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Captain Cynthia A. Kuehner, United States Navy, to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4794. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Brigadier General Scott F. Benedict, USMC, to wear the insignia of the grade of major general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4795. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Brigadier General Douglas A. Sims II and Colonel Richard L. Zellmann to wear the insignia of the grade of major general or brigadieregeneral, respectively, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4796. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Colonel Keith C. Phillips to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4797. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Mark A. Holler, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4798. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the five officers whose names appear on the enclosed list to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral or rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4799. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the

DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 107

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 4, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: In the short title, strike “Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2019” and insert the following: “John R. Lewis Voting Rights Act of 2020”.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of a medical appointment.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 886. An act to direct the Attorney General to establish and carry out a Veteran Treatment Court Program.

H.R. 3504. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improvements to the specially adapted housing program and educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4920. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for an exception to certain small business contracting requirements applicable to the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement of certain goods and services covered under the Ability One program, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. on Wednesday, July 29, 2020, for

three officers whose names appear on the enclosed list to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4800. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of the six officers whose names appear on the enclosed list to wear the insignia of the grade of major general or brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4801. A letter from the Congressional Assistant II, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Major interim final rule — Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities [Docket No.: R-1721] (RIN: 7100-AF92) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4802. A letter from the Congressional Assistant II, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Major final rule — Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities [Docket No.: R-1682] (RIN: 7100-AF62) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4803. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Major final rule — Assessments, Mitigating the Deposit Insurance Assessment Effect of Participation in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), the PPP Liquidity Facility, and the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (RIN: 3064-AF53) received July 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4804. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Revising the Beryllium Standard for General Industry [Docket No.: OSHA-2018-0003] (RIN: 1218-AD20) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4805. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Approval of Single Source Order [EPA-R01-OAR-2020-0029; FRL-10007-63-Region 1] Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4806. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, transmitting the Bank's 2019 Management Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

4807. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's Major final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Prohibition on Contracting with Entities Using Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment [FAC 2020-08; FAR Case 2019-009; Docket No.: FAR-2019-0009, Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 9000-AN92) received July 22, 2020, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

4808. A letter from the transmitting Agency's final rule — Texas: Final Authorization of State-Initiated Changes and Incorporation by Reference of State Hazardous Waste Management Program [EPA-R06-RCRA-2016-0549; FRL-10004-22-Region 6] received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4809. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Revisions to NOx SIP Call and CAIR Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-20180634; FR-10007-66-Region5] Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4810. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — Autographa californica Multiple Nucleopolyhedrovirus strain R3; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4811. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — Chemical Data Reporting; Extension of the 2020 Submission Period [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0321; FRL-10006-39] (RIN 2070-AK33) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4812. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Cellulose Products Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0415] (RIN 2060-AU23) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4813. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Hydrochloric Acid Production Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0417] (RIN 2060-AT74) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4814. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Engine Test Cells/ Stands Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0753] (RIN 2060-AT01) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4815. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ethylene Production [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0357] (RIN2060-AT02) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4816. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0074] (RIN 2060-AT86) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4817. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coatings Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0416] (RIN 20660-AU22) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4818. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0833; FRL-10006-94-OAR] (RIN 2060-AU19) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4819. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks, Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, Plastic Parts and Products, Large Appliances, and Metal Furniture; Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0314, EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0312, EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0313, EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0670 EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0668, EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0669] (RIN 2060-AT49 and RIN 2060-AT72) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4820. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule — Light-duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Program Technical Amendments [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0755; FRL-10007-54-OAR] (RIN 2060-AT75) received July 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4821. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final regulations — Qualified Business Income Deduction [TD 9899] (RIN: 1545-BP12) received July 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4822. A letter from the Associate Director for Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, Council on Environmental Quality, transmitting the Council's Major final rule — Update to the Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act [CEQ-2019-0003] (RIN: 0331-AA03) received July 21, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

(Omitted from the Record of July 24, 2020)

The Committee on the Budget discharged from further consideration. H.R. 7575 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GRIF-FITH, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ADER-HOLT, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 7792. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit abortion providers from receiving a covered loan under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 7793. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide for whistleblower incentives and protection; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 7794. A bill to extend existing supplemental nutrition assistance program flexibilities for States during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 7795. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to access and submit disability benefit questionnaire forms of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BEATY (for herself and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 7796. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to restrict collections of consumer debt during a national disaster or emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CASE (for himself, Mr. YOHO, Mr. BERA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BACON, and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 7797. A bill to establish a comprehensive, long-term United States strategy and policy for the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 7798. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 relating to selection boards regarding performance evaluations of Foreign Service officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. PALMER, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CAR-

SON of Indiana, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COX of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KAP-TUR, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WOODALL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VELA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CASE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma):

H.R. 7799. A bill to designate a portion of United States Route 80 in Alabama as the "John R. Lewis Voting Rights Highway", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 7800. A bill to provide certainty for airport funding; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 7801. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to State, local, and Tribal public health departments to train and equip Federal public health reserve corps personnel to assist with testing, contact tracing, and treatment of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Armed Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. FLORES, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. SPANO, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GUEST, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. FULCHER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H.R. 7802. A bill to require the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and any affiliates to return amounts received under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 7803. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide for enhanced penalties for the fraudulent transmission of ballots by mail in elections for Federal office, to direct the Attorney General to establish a system for receiving reports of incidents of the fraudulent transmission of such ballots by mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for con-

sideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 7804. A bill to provide for grants to support the provision of child care by reopening and maintaining the operation of child care programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RESCHENTHALER (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 7805. A bill to combat trafficking in persons for the removal of their organs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. WELCH (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 7806. A bill to establish a grant program for small live venue operators and talent representatives; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Hong Kong's loss of judicial and political autonomy would expose individuals residing in the United States to a judicial system subservient to the Chinese Communist Party, and that the United States should suspend its extradition treaty with Hong Kong until it can be certified that Hong Kong's judicial independence has been reestablished; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. YOUNG introduced a bill (H.R. 7807) for the relief of Rebecca Trimble; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. MARSHALL:

H.R. 7792.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers, including Congress's powers over appropriations.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 7793.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 18—allows Congress the power to make all laws that are necessary and proper for executing its enumerated powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the U.S. Government.

Taxing and Spending Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 1—provides Congress authority to, inter alia, enact spending legislation.

Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, clause 3—provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, including the use of the channels of interstate commerce, the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 7794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and wit the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 7795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 7796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CASE:

H.R. 7797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 7798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 7800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 7801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under the Spending Clause in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 7803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 7804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power 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. RESCIENTHALER:

H.R. 7805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One Section Eight

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 7806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power 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. YOUNG:

H.R. 7807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization".

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 906: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1636: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1643: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2442: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 2453: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2526: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2633: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 2693: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 3079: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 3772: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4022: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. VIS-CLOSKY.

H.R. 4052: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4101: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 4457: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 4549: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4602: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 4686: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 4764: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5434: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5586: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 5610: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 5689: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5887: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 6023: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 6082: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 6142: Mr. TONKO and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 6389: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 6539: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 6556: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 6563: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6591: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 6612: Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 6697: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 6789: Mr. CLAY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 6821: Mr. RESCIENTHALER.

H.R. 6874: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 6902: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6906: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 6933: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 6943: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 7027: Mr. NEAL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 7065: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 7072: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 7143: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7153: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 7178: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 7197: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CRIST, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 7216: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 7230: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 7255: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 7276: Mr. PHILLIPS and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 7327: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 7389: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 7393: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 7414: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 7478: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 7486: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 7499: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 7521: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 7524: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7529: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. LURIA, and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 7557: Mr. LUJÁN and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 7574: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 7640: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 7643: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 7646: Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. KELLER, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 7700: Mr. BACON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 7703: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 7708: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 7719: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 7734: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 7776: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 7790: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H. Con. Res. 100: Mr. KILMER and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H. Res. 823: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H. Res. 931: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H. Res. 986: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H. Res. 990: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. LYNCH.

H. Res. 1013: Mr. BERGMAN.