

On August 1, 1952, Women's Army Corps, Private Sarah Keys, boarded a bus in Trenton, New Jersey for her first home visit to North Carolina since joining the military. The bus she boarded would take her directly to her North Carolina destination without any required bus changes.

Once the bus reached Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, a new driver took over the bus and as was custom, went through the bus and re-checked tickets. When he came to Ms. Keys, he told her to give up her seat to a white Marine who boarded the bus in Roanoke Rapids and move to the back of the bus. Tired from her long journey, Sarah refused.

Frustrated with her persistence, the bus driver announced that all passengers would be moving to a different bus, but the woman who refused to change her seat, referring to Ms. Keys, would not be allowed to board the new bus and would not be allowed to continue the trip.

Shortly thereafter, two police officers arrived at the bus terminal, took Sarah by the arms into a patrol car and drove her to the Roanoke Rapids police station. Because she refused to be subjected to unjust discrimination and prejudice, she was forced to stay in jail overnight and was fined before her release. Once Sarah arrived home and informed her family of the injustice she endured, her father encouraged her to seek legal action.

The NAACP referred the family to attorney Dovey Johnson Roundtree, who brought her case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. After battling initial rejection by an examiner and various barriers, three years later, the case was settled in 1955. In *Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach Company*, the ICC ruled in favor of Keys Evans. In their decision, the Commission found the Interstate Commerce Act forbids segregation as the practice subjects passengers to "unjust discrimination, and undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, in violation of Section 216(d) of the Interstate Commerce Act and is therefore unlawful."

The fight for civil rights in America is a story heavy laden with unsung heroes and hidden figures who paved the way to progress. I am glad to know, that through the creation of the Sarah Keys Evans Plaza in Roanoke Rapids, the story of Sarah Keys Evans, an Army veteran and civil rights pioneer, will be displayed for all to see and learn from. It is my hope that her story of courage in the face of adversity will inspire others to never be afraid to stand up for what is right—even if that means staying in your seat.

Madam Speaker, North Carolinian Sarah Keys Evans, now 91 years-old, is a living example that change is possible if we are willing to stand up and fight for what is right. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the unveiling of the Sarah Keys Plaza in honor of a true civil rights pioneer.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARKWAYNE MULLIN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2020

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I was not present the week of July 27–31, 2020 on account of supporting my son's continuing recovery.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 167; NAY on Roll Call No. 168; NAY on Roll Call No. 169; YEA on Roll Call No. 170; NAY on Roll Call No. 171; NAY on Roll Call No. 172; NAY on Roll Call No. 173; NAY on Roll Call No. 174; NAY on Roll Call No. 175; YEA on Roll Call No. 176; YEA on Roll Call No. 177; and NAY on Roll Call No. 178.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2020

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my two amendments, Amendment No. 137 and Amendment No. 138, both which work to address the incidents of domestic terror that are increasing across the country.

According to the Anti-Defamation League, in 2019, domestic extremists killed at least 42 people in the United States in 17 separate incidents. This number makes 2019 the sixth deadliest year on record for domestic extremist-related killings. Last year, a Trump Administration Department of Justice official wrote in a *New York Times* op-ed that "white supremacy and far-right extremism are among the greatest domestic-security threats facing the United States." Regrettably, over the past 25 years, law enforcement, at both the Federal and State levels, has been slow to respond.

It is not enough to just condemn hate; we need to equip law enforcement with the tools needed to identify threats and prevent violent acts of domestic terrorism.

I am pleased that these two amendments are included in H.R. 7617 to help address this urgent need to keep Americans safe from these heinous acts of discrimination.

The first, Amendment No. 137 allocates \$1 million to direct the FBI to track and report to Congress every year on extremist activity in law enforcement agencies. It is critical that our law enforcement agencies are held to the highest standards. My amendment allocates these funds for the FBI to combat white supremacist infiltration of the uniformed services and federal law enforcement.

The second, Amendment No. 138, allocates \$10 million in funds so that the FBI can assign a special agent or hate crimes liaison to each field office of the FBI to investigate hate crime incidents with a nexus to domestic terrorism, so that the agency has the resources in place to address this national issue.

I thank the Committee for including both of these important amendments in En Bloc 2.

The time is now to take the grave threat of domestic terrorism seriously. That means not only speaking out but giving our agencies the tools to combat it immediately. I believe these amendments are an important first step to effectively monitoring and putting a stop to extremist violence in America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GUY RESCENTIALER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2020

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, quarantining in accordance with the Attending Physician's guidance after extensive interactions with an individual who tested positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 173; YEA on Roll Call No. 174; and NAY on Roll Call No. 175.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2020

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this legislation includes important funding to support individuals, families, workers, small businesses and communities. I urge all Members to support the following amendments that I have offered to H.R. 7617, the Defense, Commerce, Justice, Science, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Homeland Security, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2021 and I urge that they all be retained during further consideration of this measure.

MANAGERS AMENDMENT TO H.R. 7617

I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Chairman QUIGLEY for including the text of the Garcia-Waters amendment in the manager's amendment, which was adopted by the Rule. The Garcia amendment would direct the Secretary of Treasury to negotiate a two-trillion-dollar allocation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Such an increase would have an immediate benefit to developing countries around the world by providing them with additional resources to address the pandemic. This amendment comes at no cost to the Treasury and would demonstrate our commitment to a global and coordinated approach to addressing the coronavirus.

Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, are a reserve asset created by the IMF that are used to augment the international reserves of its members countries, and a new allocation would provide quick and much-needed assistance to developing and emerging-market countries as they respond to the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

I do not share the concerns of some opponents of a new SDR allocation about the possible inflationary effect of such an allocation. An independent study at Harvard that closely examined this question concluded that any possible global inflationary impact of some increased import demand by developing countries following an allocation of SDRs would likely be neutralized by the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, and other inflation-targeting central banks.

If SDRs were issued on a regular basis, I think this issue would be a concern—but they are not. The last general and special SDR allocation was issued in August 2009, and during the six months that followed—which was an exceptionally difficult time for the world economy—less than 2 percent of the total SDR allocation was exchanged for usable currencies. Thirteen countries sold nearly their total allocation; three additional countries made partial sales. There was no inflationary impact.

Importantly, the amendment also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to begin immediate efforts to reach an agreement with the G-20 group of nations to extend through the end of 2021 the current moratorium on debt service payments owed by the world's poorest countries to more advanced economies. This includes China, which is by far the largest official bilateral creditor to developing countries.

WATERS AMENDMENT NO. 215 TO H.R. 7617

On July 22, 2020, the SEC dealt a blow to investor protection and to the American people, when it adopted amendments to proxy voting rules which, among other things, increased issuer involvement in the advice that proxy advisors give to their clients. Waters Amendment No. 215 would prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) from using funds appropriated under this Act to implement, administer, or enforce this newly-adopted final rule because the rule harms shareholder voting rights and undermines the independence of advice provided to shareholders.

Proxy advisory firms play an important role in providing research and advice to shareholders regarding matters facing the companies they are investing in, and inform investors about the best way to vote in annual meetings. Thus, the integrity of that advice mandates that it be provided free of company management's conflicted input and unwarranted interference. Also, the regulations on proxy advisory firms, as adopted, may drive up costs for investors and make it more difficult for them to cast informed votes. The rule will also reduce the already-tight reporting window for providing reports to investors. And, perhaps most importantly, the SEC's misguided rule may tilt voting advice more favorably towards management. My amendment would prohibit the SEC from using funds appropriated under this Act to implement, administer, or enforce the newly-adopted final rule and will prevent the resulting harm.

This latest attack on shareholder rights is only compounded by the SEC's proposed changes to the shareholder proposal rule, that would make it more difficult for shareholders to offer and resubmit proposals for broad shareholder consideration. I appreciate that H.R. 7617 includes language to prevent the SEC from using funding to implement, administer, or enforce these proposed changes to the shareholder proposal rule.

WATERS AMENDMENT NO. 216 TO H.R. 7617

This amendment relates to ensuring that \$68.4 million of the \$273.5 million appropriated to the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund are reserved for technical and financial assistance awards to minority Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), including minority depository institutions (MDIs), and that the Fund report to Congress on the implementation of such allocation. This amount represents 40

percent of the \$171 million of funding made available for financial and technical assistance awards for all certified CDFIs.

We have learned in this pandemic how that minority-owned and minority-led financial institutions are critical to delivering access to capital to communities of color, the same communities that have been disproportionately and hardest hit. Unfortunately, following passage of the CARES Act, I quickly saw the problems with the Administration's efforts to roll out the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). Not only did the program set unreasonable barriers for CDFIs to participate, the Administration seemed to look the other way as the big banks turned away truly small businesses and minority-owned businesses, and instead provided concierge services to large companies that are publicly traded with ample financial resources.

When Congress began work on a second round of PPP funds, I worked with Speaker PELOSI and Small Business Committee Chairwoman NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ to ensure CDFIs would be able to access funds. We pushed for and successfully secured a \$60 billion set aside in the law for community lenders, including CDFIs and MDIs, to ensure they could deploy PPP funds to small businesses and minority-owned businesses in their communities. I also worked with Secretary Mnuchin to eliminate barriers so that more CDFIs could participate. These actions have produced results—CDFIs and MDIs have provided more than 213,000 PPP loans to small businesses, including many minority-owned businesses, totaling more than \$16.1 billion as of July 24, 2020. We have also included additional provisions in the Heroes Act—which the Senate should pass without further delay—to ensure CDFIs have a chance to help truly small businesses and minority-owned businesses in their communities during this pandemic. This included an emergency \$1 billion appropriation to the CDFI Fund.

I am pleased the underlying appropriations bill provides more resources than last year to the CDFI Fund, though we should ensure a portion of these funds go to minority-owned and minority-led CDFIs, including MDIs, to ensure these funds reach underserved areas. Unfortunately, the CDFI Fund does not track the demographics of who owns or runs the financial institutions receiving financial and technical assistance awards through its primary program. This amendment encourages the CDFI Fund to begin doing so, and to set aside funds to ensure MDIs and other minority-led CDFIs receive funds to support customers and small businesses desperate for a lifeline during these difficult times.

WATERS AMENDMENT NO. 339 TO H.R. 7617

This amendment would extend a deadline for housing counselors to meet a new certification requirement. In August of 2017, HUD began implementation of a new housing counselor certification requirement in which housing counselors had 36-months to pass a new certification examination. However, due in part to HUD's administrative delays that were exacerbated by the closure of certification examination testing sites as a result of the pandemic, we are now less than a week away from the certification deadline, and less than half of nearly 4,000 housing counselors are currently certified. HUD has requested the authority to extend this deadline to ensure that the availability of housing counseling services is not suddenly and dramatically reduced.

During the Great Recession, housing counseling services were a lifeline for more than 2 million homeowners. An evaluation conducted by the Urban Institute found that, when compared to homeowners who did not receive housing counseling services, counseled homeowners were three times more likely to secure loan modifications, received reduce mortgage payments, and were 70 percent more likely to remain current on their mortgages.

The current crisis is no different. Every day we are hearing from housing counselors across the country that homeowners and renters continue to lack vital in-language and culturally sensitive information about their rights under the CARES Act, do not understand what forbearance is or whether it is the right option for them, are unaware of local rent and mortgage relief funds, and continue to be misled by mortgage servicers about their rights under federal law. This signals a potential influx of households who would benefit greatly from credit counseling and other housing counseling services that are crucial to help manage their financial health and mitigate long-term harm during the pandemic.

At a time when millions of families are faced with the threat of foreclosure and eviction, damaged credit, and depleted savings, my amendment ensures homeowners and renters are not harmed by a lack of availability of housing counseling services during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The ability of these families to stay housed and the economic health of the nation depend on it.

WATERS AMENDMENT NO. 150 TO H.R. 7617

Under this amendment, no funds may be used to contravene the duties and responsibilities of United States attorneys. In what was, tragically, just the latest example of the Attorney General interfering with the duties of a federal prosecutor, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Geoffrey Berman, was forced out of office on June 20, 2020. Mr. Berman later revealed that the Attorney General repeatedly urged him to resign, a startling and suspicious revelation considering that Mr. Berman, in his capacity as U.S. Attorney for S.D.N.Y., was investigating a plethora of cases related to the Trump Administration, including charges against associates of Rudy Giuliani, investigations of Mr. Giuliani himself, and investigations into the finances of the Trump inaugural committee. This firing appears to be another example of the Attorney General using Department of Justice funds to benefit the president politically or personally. My amendment would make clear that such use of taxpayer dollars is utterly unacceptable and prohibited.

WATERS-SCHAKOWSKY-DINGELL AMENDMENT NO. 302 TO H.R. 7617

This amendment is designed to protect residents of nursing homes. The amendment prohibits the use of funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the Trump Administration's July 2019 proposed nursing home rule, which deregulates nursing homes and weakens infection prevention standards in them. This amendment is cosponsored by Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY, who introduced H.R. 6698, the Quality Care for Nursing Home Residents and Workers during COVID-19 Act, and Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL. Nursing home residents have been hit especially severely by the COVID-19 pandemic, and this is certainly no time to weaken the infection control standards that protect these vulnerable citizens.

WATERS-WATSON COLEMAN AMENDMENT NO. 303 TO H.R. 7617

This amendment prohibits the use of funds to require hospitals, hospital laboratories, and acute care facilities to report COVID-19 data using the “teletracking.protect.hhs.gov” website that was announced by the Department of Health and Human Services in the document entitled “COVID-19 Guidance for Hospital Reporting and FAQs for Hospitals, Hospital Laboratory, and Acute Care Facility Data Reporting Updated July 10, 2020”. This guidance update requires a data reporting process that circumvents the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by ordering hospitals, hospital laboratories, and acute care facilities to send COVID-19 patient data directly to a database managed by Tele-Tracking, a private health data firm, and built by Palantir, the data mining company owned and operated by mega-Trump donor Peter Thiel. Sending COVID-19 data to a private firm instead of the CDC would harm our ability to track the spread of COVID-19.

WATERS-B. LEE-CHU AMENDMENT NO. 304 TO H.R. 7617

This amendment increases by \$5 million the funds within the account of the Office of the Secretary designated for the Minority AIDS Initiative. It is cosponsored by Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, the Co-Chair of the Congressional HIV/AIDS Caucus, and Congresswoman JUDY CHU. As a long-time leader on HIV/AIDS issues, I established the Minority AIDS Initiative in 1998, working with the Clinton Administration and the Congressional Black Caucus, and I know how important this program is for minority communities that continue to be severely and disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. These additional funds will allow the Minority AIDS Initiative to provide HIV/AIDS prevention, screening, and treatment services to additional people in affected minority communities.

WATERS-C. SMITH AMENDMENT NO. 305 TO H.R. 7617

As the Co-Chair of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer’s Disease, I offered Amendment No. 305 to increase by \$5 million the funds for the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer’s Act. This bipartisan amendment is cosponsored by Congressman CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, the Republican Co-Chair of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer’s Disease. This amendment increases funds for BOLD from \$14.5 million to \$19.5 million, bringing the account close to the authorized level of \$20 million, in order to jump start the development of a public health infrastructure for Alzheimer’s patients, their families, and their caregivers.

WATERS-SCHAKOWSKY AMENDMENT NO. 306 TO H.R. 7617

This amendment increases by \$5 million the funds for the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM) within the Maternal and Child Health account of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The amendment is cosponsored by Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY. The AIM program assists state-based teams to improve the quality and safety of maternity care with the goal of reducing maternal mortality and improving maternal health. According to HRSA, the rate of pregnancy-related deaths in the U.S. has more than doubled since 1987, and non-Hispanic Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native women are significantly more likely to die from pregnancy related causes than non-Hispanic White women. An increase in funds for AIM will help

improve maternal health and enable more pregnant women to safely deliver their babies.

CONCLUSION

I want to thank the Rules Committee for making in order each of these amendments, and I urge my colleagues to vote “Yes” on each of these amendments.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ROBERT KNOX ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS THE CHIEF OF ZIONSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2020

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert Knox on the occasion of his retirement as the Chief of the Zionsville Police Department. Chief Knox has spent the last thirty-five years serving and protecting the people of Zionsville, including the last nine as Chief of Police. For the entirety of his career, Chief Knox was dedicated to his true calling as a public servant, rising through the ranks of the police department. The people of Zionsville and Indiana’s Fifth Congressional District are forever grateful for Chief Knox’s commitment to the law and the protection of the City of Zionsville.

Robert Knox grew up on the west side of Boone County where he attended Western Boone High School. Upon his graduation, Robert attended Vincennes University where he completed a four-year apprenticeship as a pipe fitter. During this time, Robert became a reserve officer for the Zionsville Police Department following in the footsteps of his father Darrel who was a military police officer. This is when he says he discovered his true calling as a police officer. Following his discovery, in 1982, Robert was offered a full-time job with the Lebanon Police Department. He graduated from the Law Enforcement Academy and on September 15, 1984, then returned to Zionsville to begin his career as a Zionsville Police Officer.

Robert fell in love with the community he was serving, getting to know the people and becoming a well-known community figure. His friends and colleagues know how adamant he is about getting out of his patrol car and getting to know the people he served and protected. Through the years, Robert rose through the ranks within the department. After his start as a patrolman, he advanced to detective, detective sergeant, detective lieutenant and captain in charge of the Criminal Investigations Division. During his time with investigations, Robert spent time assisting the Metro Drug Task Force, the Boone County Homicide Task Force and the Hamilton Boone County Joint Task Force. In 2011, after spending years serving and protecting the people of Zionsville, Robert was promoted to his role as Chief of Police.

As the chief of police, Robert continued his dedication to community engagement through programs such as “Coffee with a Cop,” the Teen and Citizens academies, the Drug Take Back program and more outreach programs all aimed at building a strong relationship with the community. Chief Knox had many successes during his tenure as the chief of ZPD, includ-

ing adjusting to a growing city. As the population increased, Chief Knox adjusted to the growth by adding officers and reinstating the department’s K-9 unit. When Chief Knox was sworn in, the department had 25 full time employees and today the department has 38 full time officers, a 50% increase. Chief Knox’s tenure also including partnering with Zionsville Community Schools to establish the School Resource Officer Initiative.

Chief Knox made a remarkable impact on his community and the lives of his friends, family and colleagues. He has truly left a legacy of success in the community of Zionsville and in the Fifth District of Indiana that will be built upon for years to come. On behalf of the City of Zionsville and the Fifth District of Indiana, I congratulate Chief Robert Knox on his extraordinary career and I extend my gratitude for all the wonderful contributions he made to our community. I wish the very best for Chief Knox and his entire family in whatever endeavor he takes on next.

IN RECOGNITION OF MISSOURI’S FIRST RESPONDERS

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2020

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Missouri’s first responders who work selflessly to keep our communities safe. I am tremendously proud and grateful for the Police Officers, Firefighters, and Emergency Medical Professionals who leave their own families and put themselves in harm’s way to take care of others. Emergency Dispatchers communicate with terrified victims, frantic witnesses, worried family members and suicidal citizens. They are a calming influence for everyone who calls . . . the reassuring, competent voices in the night that offer peace, assistance, and comfort.

On any given day, first responders may be called to rescue someone from a burning building, break-up a vicious assault, settle a family dispute, or simply help a grandparent who has fallen. No matter what the situation demands . . . bravery, diplomacy, initiative, versatility or compassion . . . they provide exactly what is needed in that moment.

Just like during tornados and floods, first responders are on the frontlines of today’s COVID-19 crisis and they are being put in situations that were unfathomable just a few months ago. EMS workers are struggling to keep up with a dramatic increase in 9-1-1 calls while enduring shortages of protective equipment and frequent exposure to the virus. Police departments are fighting to keep the peace when large numbers of their workforce are in quarantine and morale is challenged by anti-police rhetoric dominating the national discourse. Fire departments are often understaffed, especially in rural areas, but that doesn’t stop them from working tirelessly to keep communities safe amid volunteer shortages. And, emergency dispatchers don’t have the option to work from home . . . they are managing an increase in call volume while working in close quarters, which prevents social distancing.

Missouri’s first responders embody the very best of the American spirit. With charity and