

horrific crimes and Tribal leaders know what is best for their own communities.

Throughout history, the Federal Government has told Tribes and Native people how they should approach issues on their own lands without intentionally including their voices. Often, these one-sided solutions have fallen short or no real action was taken. I am here today to tell you that photo ops and empty promises are no longer enough.

While there are many Federal programs and resources that can be used to combat violent crimes in Indian Country, there is no overarching plan or strategy to do so. There is little awareness or coordination of services, and Federal resources may not consider the actual needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives. These unique cultural considerations and the complex framework of criminal jurisdiction on Tribal lands simply cannot be navigated by a one-size-fits-all approach. More importantly, a real solution will never be found without the voices of indigenous survivors, which is what is so special about this bill.

The crisis of missing, murdered, and trafficked Native women has devastated families and communities but has gone unaddressed throughout history. These losses are an open wound in our Tribal communities and add to the generational trauma facing Native American families that many of us have experienced.

That is why my dear friends and colleagues, Representatives TOM COLE, SHARICE DAVIDS, and MARKWAYNE MULLIN, helped me introduce this bill in the House as the first bill in history to be sponsored by four federally recognized Tribal members of the Pueblo of Laguna, the Chickasaw Nation, the Ho-Chunk Nation, and the Cherokee Nation, respectively.

Enactment of S. 982 will be one step toward finally acknowledging the pain that our families have felt and giving our survivors the platform that they need to begin healing the open wound Native American people, especially our women, have felt in this country for so long.

My hope is that, together, we can use the Not Invisible Act to do just that: not be invisible anymore.

The second bill that I would like to highlight is S. 227, Savanna's Act. This bill was introduced by Senator MURKOWSKI and is named in honor of Savanna Greywind, who was a 22-year-old member of the Spirit Lake Tribe.

Savanna was 8 months pregnant when she was tragically murdered in August of 2017. At the time of her death, she had recently gotten a job as a nursing assistant and was looking forward to starting her family by welcoming her first child with her partner, Ashton, in North Dakota. However, this ended abruptly when Savanna was brutally strangled after having her child removed from her belly in a violent attack.

Savanna was just one of the many Native American women who have been victims of the silent crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women in the United States. Native women experience murder rates 10 times higher than the national average, and murder is the third leading cause of death for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Eighty-four percent of Native women endure violence during their lifetime, and they are twice as likely to experience sexual assault or rape in their lifetimes than any other group. This is unacceptable.

Even though these alarming rates persist, there are no reliable systems available to track this data or know exactly how many Native American women and girls go missing each year, because the databases that hold statistics of these cases are outdated and there is a lack of coordination between local, State, and Tribal law enforcement agencies.

Savanna's Act addresses these discrepancies to find practical solutions to address the epidemic of missing and murdered indigenous women by approving Tribes' access to Federal crime information databases, requiring the United States to track and publish data relating to the disappearance of our women, and providing training and technical assistance to Tribal law enforcement agencies to adequately respond to these cases.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NORMA TORRES for inviting me to colead this critical piece of legislation to help improve data collection of indigenous women where none exists to help law enforcement follow-up rates and response times for cases that take place on and off Tribal lands.

Most importantly, this bill will help develop new guidelines to improve law enforcement communications with families of victims to disseminate information of cases involving their loved ones, which is crucial, because many times no efforts are made to update families currently.

To the former partner of Savanna, Ashton Matheny, and her daughter, Haisley Jo, who turned 3, 1 month ago today, I would like to send my sincerest condolences to their family. While the passage of this bill will never make up for their devastating loss, I hope that it brings honor to Haisley's mother, and know that it will impact generations to come.

I am proud to be the sponsor and colead of the House versions of S. 982, the Not Invisible Act, and S. 227, Savanna's Act, to help address the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting both of these bills.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico

(Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 294.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NULLIFYING SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY BETWEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS OF MIDDLE OREGON

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 832) to nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederate Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1865.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 832

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

SECTION 1. NULLIFICATION OF TREATY.

The Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederate Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1865, and entered into pursuant to the Senate resolution of ratification dated March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 751), shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 832, introduced by Senator MERKLEY of Oregon, will nullify the supplemental treaty of 1865 between the United States and the Confederate Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon.

The Warm Springs Confederate Tribe signed a treaty with the United States in 1855 in which they relinquished millions of acres of their land but reserved the Warm Springs Reservation for their exclusive use, as well as off-reservation fishing, hunting, and gathering rights.

After the treaty's signing, the Tribes maintained their accustomed practice of traveling regularly to the Columbia River to harvest salmon. However, non-Indian settlers in the area convinced the Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs to pursue efforts to keep the Tribes away.

As a result, in 1865, a small number of Warm Springs members were fraudulently made to sign a supplemental treaty that claimed to strip the Tribe's off-reservation rights and to prohibit their members from leaving the reservation without a written permit issued by the Federal Indian agent.

Both the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation and the United States Government recognized that this was a deceptive action and have consistently ignored the 1865 agreement while also reaffirming the Tribes' off-reservation treaty rights. Passage of S. 832 will finally officially correct this historic injustice and nullify the 1865 treaty.

Madam Speaker, I thank and congratulate Senator MERKLEY for his work on moving this bill through the Senate. I also want to thank our colleague from Oregon, Representative GREG WALDEN, for his work on the House version of the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge quick adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 832.

As my colleague has described, the bill would nullify an 1865 supplement to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. It was signed after the original 1855 treaty.

This supplemental treaty further restricted the rights of Tribal members to the extent that, among other things, they could not leave the reservation without written permission from the Federal agency superintendent.

According to the Tribe, this supplemental treaty was in response to non-Indian settler concerns with Tribal members using their usual and accustomed areas to hunt and fish.

The State of Oregon has indicated it has no intention of enforcing this antiquated and discriminatory treaty, but it does remain on the books, Madam Speaker, and I support the Tribes' request to have it struck.

Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsor of the House companion of this bill, Energy and Commerce Committee Ranking Member WALDEN, for his efforts to see this offensive provision removed.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 832.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT STUDY ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 139) to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 139

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 "Springfield Race Riot Study Act".

SEC. 2. RESOURCE STUDY OF SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the archeological site near Madison Street and the 10th Street Rail Corridor, and other sites in Springfield, Illinois associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 139, the Springfield Race Riot Study Act, introduced by Representative RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

In August 1908, Springfield, Illinois, was the site of a multiday riot, with violence directed at the African-American community.

The mob shot innocent people, burned almost 50 homes, looted and destroyed two dozen stores, and mutilated and lynched two elderly Black men who were merely innocent bystanders.

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All of this violence came about because two other African-American men were wrongly accused; one accused of attacking a White woman who, not long after the riots, admitted that her attacker was a White man; and one accused on slight evidence of attacking a White girl and of murdering her father.

In part, as a response to the riot, the NAACP was formed in 1909 to work to end segregation, discrimination, and ensure African Americans are provided their constitutional rights.

This was the one bright light that emerged out of that dark moment in our history, and it is an origin story that certainly resonates today as the Nation continues to grapple with race relations and social justice.

This bill will authorize the National Park Service to conduct a full, special resource study to determine the most appropriate method to preserve, interpret, and protect the resources associated with the riot and the founding of the NAACP.

I want to thank Representative DAVIS for his efforts on this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 139, the Springfield Race Riot Study Act, which was sponsored by our colleague, Congressman RODNEY DAVIS, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the site of the Springfield race riots of 1908.

As my colleague has just described, on the evening of August 14, 1908, racial tensions ignited in the Illinois capital of Springfield. The riot was incited by a White mob who wanted to lynch two Black inmates housed at the county jail. One had been charged with murdering a White man, the other with raping a White woman, an allegation that was later recanted.

After the two inmates were spirited away for their safety, the mob destroyed Black neighborhoods and lynched two innocent Black men. Soon after this horrific weekend of violence and racial strife, a prominent group of social reformers came together in February 1909 and established the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.