

I want to thank my friend from Georgia. I appreciate him bringing that cute little picture of the fish for us to see the size. Of course, that fish was actually born in Louisiana and swam over there.

I did notice, Mr. Speaker, in the picture, my friend from Georgia appeared to be more slim than he is today, and so my explanation earlier of the swim bladder, perhaps my friend from Georgia's swim bladder is a little elevated right now from not being able to go to the gym.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, I do seriously want to thank my friend from Georgia, all the Republicans and Democrats, and Mr. WITTMAN from Virginia, everyone, for coming together and working on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the American Sportfishing Association, Angler Action Association, BoatUS, Center for Sportfishing Policy, Coastal Conservation Association, Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, Guy Harvey Ocean Foundation, International Game Fish Association, Marine Retailers Association of the Americas, National Marine Manufacturers Association, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, and Wild Oceans that expresses support for the legislation.

SEPTEMBER 29, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the nation's recreational fishing and boating community, thank you for bringing H.R. 5126, Direct Enhancement of Snapper Conservation and the Economy through Novel Devices Act of 2020 (DESCEND Act), to the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. The DESCEND Act unanimously passed the Committee on Natural Resources on March 11. We urge final passage of this bill sponsored by Congressmen GARRET GRAVES (R-La.) and JARED HUFFMAN (D-Calif.) and thank them for their leadership in support of Gulf of Mexico reef fish conservation.

The Gulf of Mexico's recreational fisheries contribute \$13.5 billion to the economy annually and support 138,817 jobs. The region's recreational fishing community is comprised of 2.6 million saltwater anglers and thousands of fishing-dependent businesses who strongly support healthy marine resources. Part of this commitment to conservation includes minimizing bycatch and maximizing survival of released fish to ensure the health of our fisheries for generations to come.

Red snapper and other reef fish are often thrown overboard for a variety of reasons (e.g., being caught out of season or undersized). Due to the rapid change in pressure from being brought to the surface from depth many of these fish cannot swim back down and end up dying at the surface. As a result, hundreds of thousands of Gulf red snapper are wasted each year. This is an economic and conservation travesty. Unfortunately, a bureaucratic roadblock related to an important oil spill recovery-funded project has prevented regulation from moving forward at the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council that would address this problem.

For fisheries as important and valuable as Gulf reef fish, we should be doing everything

we can to conserve these fish stocks. By requiring reef fish fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico to possess devices that help fish avoid the fatal effects of barotrauma, and by clarifying that oil spill recovery funds can be used for related projects, the DESCEND Act would be a tremendous step toward reducing wasteful discard mortality and ensuring the sustainability of the iconic Gulf red snapper and other reef fish. Furthermore, it would align Gulf regulations with several West Coast states and South Atlantic federal waters where descending devices are required on board.

We are grateful for the many victories during this Congress benefiting natural resource conservation, and we hope you will add to that legacy by passing the science-based conservation measures included in the DESCEND Act.

Sincerely,

American Sportfishing Association, Angler Action Foundation, BoatU.S., Center for Sportfishing Policy, Coastal Conservation Association, Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation.

Guy Harvey Ocean Foundation, International Game Fish Association, Marine Retailers Association of the Americas, National Marine Manufacturers Association, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Wild Oceans.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank a number of people who were really instrumental in helping us to strike this bipartisan balance: Mike Leonard with the American Sportfishing Association; Cmac, with the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership; David Cresson and Rad Trascher with the Coastal Conservation Association; and Jeff Angers with the Center for Sportfishing Policy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my colleague, Mr. GRAVES, for all of the work that he has done.

There was a lot of discussion that we had in committee on snapper. I want to thank both of my Republican colleagues and suggest that we go fishing, because there was a trip with several colleagues here who all thought I would catch nothing, and I caught more than they all caught together, so I think we need a bipartisan fishing trip.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all of, again, the leadership of the Natural Resources Committee, the sportsmen's groups, and everybody who worked on this to try to find consensus on something that does matter.

The DESCEND Act will help safeguard our reef ecosystems and help eliminate bycatch in a sustainable way.

I thank my colleagues for the good work. Some of it got tense. I also want to thank Representative HUFFMAN for his work on the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5126, 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.

WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THE HOME FRONT WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL ACT

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5068) to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5068

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 "Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the commitment and service represented by women who worked on the home front during World War II.

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

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

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

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THE HOME FRONT FOUNDATION.—The Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

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

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation shall transmit the amount of the

balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5068, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act, introduced by Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. H.R. 5068 would authorize the establishment of a memorial to commemorate the nearly 19 million women who worked on the home front during World War II.

With mass male enlistment leaving significant vacancies in the industrial and defense industries, women across the country filled thousands of jobs that were historically held by men to support the war effort and to keep America running.

I am proud of the fact that my district is home to Rosie the Riveters, which were a good example of women being able to do it.

As the men fought abroad, these women worked in defense plants, flew military aircraft, delivered mail, and performed countless other duties necessary to keep the home front running.

In addition to the women working on the home front, nearly 350,000 women served in uniform, both at home and abroad, directly supporting the war effort as code breakers, as Air Force service pilots, and as volunteers for organizations such as the Army Nurse Corps.

The work carried out by women on the home front during World War II opened the door for women to hold more types of jobs than ever before, and it is long past time that Congress recognized their contributions to our Nation.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative NORTON, for introducing this important legislation. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Ms. Raya Kenney, who developed the idea for this memorial when she was in fifth grade, for her tireless efforts to ensure that the millions of women who worked on the home front during World War II are recognized and celebrated.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 5068, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5068, which would authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in Washington, D.C., to recognize the commitment and service represented by women who worked on the home front during World War II.

These 19 million American women stepped up to support their Nation during America's involvement in World War II. Women worked in a huge variety of critical professional roles, including code breakers, aircraft testing pilots and trainers, welders, steamfitters, telegraph operators, radio and electrical engineers, crane operators, surveyors, assembly line workers, as they replaced men who were heading off to war.

Some 300,000 Virginians served in uniform and more than 11,000 never returned home. For many women, the war provided increased opportunities to serve their community, their Nation, and to aid in the war effort.

The work women did during World War II can never be fully measured, and their impact on our national welfare for the decades that followed should forever be enshrined in our national story.

The beneficial contribution women made during the war were felt locally here in Virginia, as well as across the Nation.

For example, the Richmond Engineering Company employed women welders who made bomb heads. At Newport News shipyard, women worked as crane operators, electricians, mechanics, and more, as critical members of the Defense production workforce.

In recent years, Congress also has established the Rosie the Riveter National Historical Park in California to further highlight the work of these incredible patriots during the war. Authorizing this commemorative work in our Nation's capital is another fitting tribute to the brave, strong, multitalented, intelligent women who helped us win the war.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair GRIJALVA for taking the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act through committee and bringing it to the floor. I appreciate that he allowed me to sit in and ask questions, and he conducted a hearing and pressed it forward quickly.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill would authorize the establishment of a memorial on Federal land here in the District of Columbia commemorating the efforts of 18 million American women who kept the home front running during World War II. Women are dramatically underrepresented in our memorials.

A 17-year-old constituent of mine, Raya Kenney, the founder of the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation—yes, her own foundation—came up with the idea to honor the women on the home front who supported the World War II effort. Raya wondered why the women on the home front, whose efforts were so instrumental in maintaining the stability of the country during World War II, have not received much recognition for their contributions compared to the men who fought bravely in World War II.

This bill would authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a memorial to honor these women. The memorial is designed to be interactive and to educate visitors on the important roles women played during World War II. No Federal funds would be required.

Between 1940 and 1945, the percentage of women in the workforce increased from 27 percent to nearly 37 percent. And by 1945, one in four married women worked outside the home. The work done by women on the home front opened doors for women in the workplace generally and had a profound effect on the job market going forward, and even up to today.

As a result of their efforts, women on the home front redefined many occupations that were especially considered men's work.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and all the leadership on the Committee on Natural Resources, again, for making this a reality. I thank my colleague, Ms. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for the work that she did.

Mr. Speaker, as we are talking about this bill, several years ago with my then-Republican colleague, Candace Miller, we did the first honor flight of the Rosie the Riveters. We went to the World War II Memorial, and it was incredible. But to have a place to take them will be very special, and I hope we are able to do it while some of them can appreciate what we are doing.

This bipartisan legislation will honor the 18 million American women who

played a key role in our Nation's war effort during World War II through their efforts on the home front.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor and a senior member of the House of Representatives, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5068, the "Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act," which would authorize the establishment of a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia, commemorating the efforts of the 18 million American women who kept the home front running during World War II.

I would like to thank Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for introducing this important piece of legislation.

It is no secret that women are dramatically underrepresented when it comes to our memorials.

Despite being instrumental in maintaining the stability of the country during World War II, the women of World War II have not received much recognition for their contributions.

This bill would change that by authorizing the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a memorial to honor these women.

The memorial is designed to be interactive and to educate visitors on the crucial roles women played during World War II.

For instance, millions of American women took jobs to support their families and the country at large during World War II, forever redefining what "women's work" looked like.

In fact, more than 10,000 women served behind the scenes of World War II as codebreakers.

Women were also trained to fly military aircraft so that male pilots could leave for combat duty overseas.

More than 1,100 female civilian volunteers flew nearly every type of military aircraft as part of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) program.

WASPs flew planes from factories to bases, transported cargo and participated in simulation strafing and target missions.

Between 1940 and 1945, the percentage of women in the workforce increased from 27 percent to nearly 37 percent, and, by 1945, one in four married women worked outside of the home.

The work done by women on the home front had a profound effect on the job market going forward.

As the nation continues to mourn the loss of the 'Notorious RBG', an unmatched constitutional scholar and Supreme Court Justice who irrevocably advanced the women's movement, I can think of no better way to honor her legacy than by voting for this bill to commemorate the women whose sacrifices and decisions to enter the workforce during World War II also helped to change perceptions about gender roles in society.

We, as Members of Congress, have a duty to recognize and celebrate these revolutionary patriots for their service to this country.

As a proud leader of this bill, I encourage my fellow colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 5068.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5068, 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.

MAKING CERTAIN TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO KLAMATH BASIN WATER SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3758) to amend the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to make certain technical corrections.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3758

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

SECTION 1. KLAMATH BASIN WATER SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000 TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 4(b) of the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2222; 132 Stat. 3887) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (1)—
 - (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—
 - (i) by striking "Pursuant to the reclamation laws and subject" and inserting "Subject"; and
 - (ii) by striking "may" and inserting "is authorized to"; and
 - (B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ", including conservation and efficiency measures, land idling, and use of groundwater," after "administer programs";
- (2) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting "and" after the semicolon at the end;
- (3) by redesignating the second paragraph (4) (relating to the effect of the subsection) as paragraph (5); and
- (4) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated)—
 - (A) by striking subparagraph (B);
 - (B) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" and inserting a period; and
 - (C) by striking "the Secretary—" and all that follows through "to develop" in subparagraph (A) and inserting "the Secretary to develop".

SEC. 2. CONTINUED USE OF PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM PROJECT USE POWER BY THE KINSEY IRRIGATION COMPANY AND THE SIDNEY WATER USERS IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation) shall continue to treat the irrigation pumping units known as the "Kinsey Irrigation Company" in Custer County, Montana and the "Sidney Water Users Irrigation District" in Richland County, Montana, or any successor to the Kinsey Irrigation Company or Sidney Water Users Irrigation District, as irrigation pumping units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program for the purposes of wheeling, administration, and payment of project use power, including the applicability of provisions relating to the treatment of costs beyond the ability to pay under section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the "Flood Control Act of 1944") (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(b) LIMITATION.—The quantity of power to be provided to the Kinsey Irrigation Com-

pany and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District (including any successor to the Kinsey Irrigation Company or the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District) under subsection (a) may not exceed the maximum quantity of power provided to the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District under the applicable contract for electric service in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3758, which addresses two issues regarding Bureau of Reclamation water and power management.

First, the bill amends Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to support water conservation and efficiency measures in the Klamath Basin. This bill provides additional authorization for Reclamation to work with Klamath Basin irrigators on activities that align water supplies and demand.

Further, this legislation would extend the use of drought relief funding to certain conservation measures, land idling, and groundwater uses.

Second, the bill also carries provisions to make two irrigation districts in eastern Montana eligible to continue to receive project use power rates from the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts from Senators MERKLEY and WYDEN to advance this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of S. 3758. While this bill makes important technical corrections that will provide relief to the Klamath Basin irrigators which have been hard hit by drought, it also includes a provision that perpetuates a 75-year mistake.

In 1946, the Bureau of Reclamation entered into contracts with two irrigation entities in Montana to provide project use power, better known as PUP.

Normally, these subsidized power rates are reserved for Federal projects. However, for reasons lost to history, these two entities—which are not part of any Federal project, and in fact, one is a private company—have been able to obtain and renew their project use power or PUP contracts.