

development of several new parks and an aquatic center. And, Jerry has worked to ensure that the city commits to and invests in a high-quality education for Pleasanton's children. This has helped establish Pleasanton Unified School District as one of the premier districts in California.

All the organizations to which Jerry has devoted his time and energy are too numerous to mention. However, I would like to highlight his role as a founding member of the Pleasanton Sentinels of Freedom. This group focuses its efforts on providing opportunities for veterans who have suffered severe injuries as a result of their service. I also appreciate Jerry's guidance as he serves as one of my Service Academy Nomination Board members; that board helps me recommend some of the best and brightest student constituents for admission into some of our country's finest educational institutions and begin careers of service themselves.

I thank Jerry. While I look forward to continuing to work with him on mutual areas of interest in our community, his retirement is well earned, and I hope he is able to enjoy more time at home with his wife, daughter, and grandchildren.

SUPPORTING MOTION TO GO TO
CONFERENCE ON H.R. 6395

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in strong support of all the Jackson Lee Amendments made in order for consideration of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member THORNBERRY and their staffs for working with me and my staff in consideration of several Jackson Lee Amendments.

I offered several amendments to H.R. 6395 to improve the bill.

Jackson Lee Amendment 180 directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress the extent, if any, of the threat to national security posed by domestic terrorist groups and organizations motivated by a belief system of white supremacy, such as the Boogaloo and Proud Boys extremists.

The threat posed by accelerationists and militia extremists—a range of violent anti-government actors, movements, and organizations, some of which branch out of decades-old ideologies and others which are relatively new has led to violent engagement of law enforcement.

My concern is that aftermath of a historic national election, the activity of violence influencers like Boogaloo Boys or Proud Boys will increase and lead to attacks becoming more frequent.

In 2018, we saw too many instances of violent extremists searching for opportunities to sow violence and disrupt democratic processes.

Boogaloo and Proud Boys are targeting constitutionally protected activity for cooption or to provide cover for attacks.

Under the guidance that produced this report, there should not be any activity directed

at groups that are not known for violent activity or have a history of engaging in violence directed at the United States government.

Jackson Lee Amendment 182, directs the Secretary of Defense to report on the number of military bases, installations, and facilities that are named after African Americans; and directs each Secretary responsible for a branch of the military to establish a review process to consider the naming of military installations and covered defense property under the jurisdiction of that Secretary after African Americans who served in the Armed Forces with honor, heroism, and distinction and are deserving of recognition.

I thank my colleagues Representatives BENNIE THOMPSON, WILLIAM LACY CLAY, GREGORY MEEKS, A. DONALD MCEACHIN, MARC VEASEY, STANFORD BISHOP, ANDRÉ CARSON, and JAHANA HAYES for joining as cosponsors of this Amendment.

In every war waged from the Battle of Lexington to the Battle for Fallujah, African Americans have honorably answered the call to duty, and served with valor and distinction in America's armed forces.

The fact that military bases have been named after Confederate military leaders or soldiers is hard to imagine given that they were fighting to end the United States.

The Confederacy was not something that should be held up for honor by the United States or our nation's military.

There is no shortage of honorable replacement candidates to receive the honor of having a military base, installation or facility named in their honor:

UNITED STATES ARMY

1. Gen. Roscoe Robinson, Jr.

General Robinson was a 1951 graduate of West Point who attended the service academy before the Army was desegregated. Robinson served in Korea and Vietnam, with valor decorations in both conflicts, and as a training officer as part of the U.S. military support mission in Liberia. He went on to become the first black commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, deputy chief of staff for operations in U.S. Army Europe, commander of U.S. Forces Japan, the U.S. representative on the NATO Military Committee, and the first black four-star general in the Army.

2. William Harvey Carney

William Carney was the first African American recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, which he received for his actions on July 18, 1863 at Fort Wagner, SC while a member of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War—the state's first all-black regiment.

The 54th Massachusetts was the subject of the film, "Glory," starring Denzel Washington and Morgan Freeman.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Charity Edna Adams

Lieutenant Colonel Charity Edna Adams was appointed to lead the African American Women's Army Corps unit designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, which became known as the "Six Triple Eight."

This unit was instrumental in establishing and maintaining morale because it assured that mail from the battlefield and the home-front flowed efficiently and timely.

4. Lt. Col. Margaret E. Bailey

In 1964, Margaret E. Bailey, Army Nurse Corps, was the first nurse to be promoted to lieutenant colonel.

UNITED STATES NAVY

1. Dorie Miller Messman First Class and Admiral Michelle Howard.

Dorie Miller, Messman First Class was serving in a noncombat role in the Navy, Dorie Miller responded heroically when the battleship *West Virginia* was attacked at Pearl Harbor. He was the first African American to be awarded the Navy Cross, the third highest honor awarded by the U.S. Navy at the time.

2. Admiral Michelle Howard

Admiral Michelle Howard is a four-star Admiral and one of the highest-ranking African American women ever to serve in any branch of the military. Admiral Howard is also the first African American woman to command a U.S. Navy ship, the USS *Rushmore*.

She is the Navy's second highest ranking officer and is currently serving as the commander of U.S. Naval Forces Africa, commander of U.S. Naval Forces Europe and commander of Allied Joint Force Command Naples.

THE AIR FORCE

1. Lt. Col. Shawna Rochelle-Kimbrell

In 2012, Lieutenant Colonel Kimbrell became the first female African American fighter pilot in the Air Force history. Her flights in Northern Watch marked her as the first female pilot to fly combat missions for Misawa's 35th Fighter Wing, and the first African American woman to employ ordinance in combat. She has more than 1,110 hours in the F-16, including 176 hours of combat time.

2. Colonel Ruth A. Lucas

Colonel Lucas was the first African American woman in the Air Force to be promoted to the rank of colonel. At the time of her retirement in 1970, she was the highest-ranking African American woman in the Air Force.

3. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

In 1959 General Benjamin O. Davis became the first African American Major General in the United States Air Force. In 1943, he organized and commanded the 332nd Fighter Group known as the Tuskegee Airmen. General Davis received many decorations during his career, including two Distinguished Service Medals and a Silver Star. On December 9, 1998, General Davis was awarded his fourth general's star by President Bill Clinton.

THE COAST GUARD

1. Alex Haley

Chief Petty Officer Haley is best known for writing letters for his shipmates and his short stories and articles, which got him promoted to Chief Journalist of the Coast Guard in 1959. Haley ultimately received a number of military honors, including the American Defense Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal and an honorary degree from the Coast Guard Academy. And most of you know him also as the author of "Roots."

2. Bobby C. Wilks

In 1957, Captain Bobby Wilks became the first African American Coast Guard aviator. He later became the first African American to reach the rank of Captain and the first to command a Coast Guard air station. He accumulated over 6,000 flight hours in 18 different types of aircrafts.

Twenty-five percent of the today's military is comprised of persons of color, of which 17.8 percent are African American.

In 2017, blacks made up 17 percent of the DOD active-duty military—somewhat higher than their share of the U.S. population ages 18 to 44 (13 percent). Blacks have consistently been represented in greater shares

among enlisted personnel (19 percent in 2015) than among the commissioned officers (9 percent).

Jackson Lee Amendment 179 implements a recommendation made by the Cyberspace Solarium Commission to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to implement Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance (DMARC) standard across U.S.-based email providers to increase the security of email.

I thank my Colleagues Congressmen LANDEVIN, GALLAGHER, KATKO, and JOYCE for joining this bipartisan amendment to the FY 2021 NDAA.

The security of email has grown in importance as it has become in many ways the primary way that businesses, consumers, government communicate.

Jackson Lee Amendment 183 provides authorization for a \$10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

As a Member of Congress, a mother, a sister and a spouse, and a breast cancer survivor, I feel a special responsibility to do all I can to ensure every American can win in the fight against all types of breast cancer, especially triple negative breast cancer (TNBC).

About 10 to 20 percent of breast cancers test negative for both hormone receptors and HER2 in the lab, which means they are triple-negative.

Studies have shown that triple-negative breast cancer is more likely to spread beyond the breast and more likely to recur (come back) after treatment.

These risks appear to be greatest in the first few years after treatment.

Jackson Lee Amendment 181 provides authorization for \$2.5 million increase in funding to combat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

According to the NIH, an estimated 3.6 percent of U.S. adults had PTSD in the past year.

PTSD was first brought to public attention in relation to war veterans, but it can result from a variety of traumatic incidents, such as torture, being kidnapped or held captive, bombings, or natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes.

This amendment will help ensure that “no soldier is left behind” by addressing the urgent need for more outreach toward hard to reach veterans suffering from PTSD, especially those who are homeless or reside in underserved urban and rural areas of our country.

I urge my colleagues to support all of these Jackson Lee Amendments.

HONORING JACK T. CHIRPICH

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jack T. Chirpich. Jack is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1180, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jack has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jack has been involved with

scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jack T. Chirpich for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CONGRATULATING COLE COUNTY MISSOURI ON THE COMMEMORATION OF ITS BICENTENNIAL

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cole County, Missouri, on the commemoration of its Bicentennial.

Located in the heart of Missouri, Cole County was founded in 1820 and named after the fearless pioneer Captain Stephan Cole. Starting with a small community of nearly 1,028 people, Cole County now has a population of around 80,000. This growth is combined with a rich history that outlines the story of the heartland of Missouri.

Shortly after President Monroe signed the Missouri Compromise on March 6, 1820 inducting Missouri into the Union the first Missouri Constitution was written. Alexander McNair was elected Governor, Thomas Hart Benton and David Barton were elected as U.S. Senators and the first Missouri General Assembly comprised of 14 state senators and 43 state representatives was formed. On November 16, 1820 Cole County was established and five years later Jefferson City was founded. In 1826 Jefferson City officially became the capital of Missouri and has been home to the state legislature and governor ever since.

Moving forward in history, throughout the 1840s and into the 1890s Cole County saw massive population growth lead by an influx of German immigration to America. Many came seeking religious freedom, independence and fertile land. From their many tightly bound communities began to grow and develop, many centering around their respective churches.

This year, Cole County will celebrate by placing a special commemorative monument at the trailhead of Katy trail as well as several other smaller events to commemorate this historic event. In these unprecedented times, it is important now more than ever to come together and celebrate our shared history and roots in this great nation.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Cole County on their 200th Anniversary. May their rich history continue to be the foundation for an undoubtedly bright future.

CONGRATULATING BOONE MEADOW ELEMENTARY A BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an outstanding

school in my district that is being honored as a National Blue Ribbon School. It is a pleasure to congratulate Boone Meadow Elementary in Zionsville, Indiana, in celebration of this special occasion.

The National Blue Ribbon designation, given by the United States Department of Education, is awarded to both public and private schools across our great nation. Started by President Reagan and given annually since 1982, the award celebrates great American schools that achieve very high learning standards or are making significant improvements in the academic achievements of their students. In my district and across the country, the award recognizes the great educators, students, and parents who have worked very hard to ensure our children reach their full potential and achieve academic success.

For all these reasons and many more, I am very proud that Boone Meadow Elementary is receiving this prestigious designation. It is a wonderful acknowledgement of the school's commitment to providing young Hoosiers with an exceptional education. While hundreds of schools nationwide were nominated, only 367 schools were designated as 2020 National Blue Ribbon Schools. Of the 367 schools, Boone Meadow was one of only eight Indiana schools to receive recognition, making this recognition all the more impressive.

Boone Meadow is a school that is not only committed to its students, but is committed to the teachers, staff and parents of their community. They are committed to creating an environment that allows students to grow into the leaders of tomorrow. I want to personally congratulate principal Tom Hundley for leading this school to this well-deserved honor.

As an advocate for education and youth, I recognize how important it is for our nation's future to encourage and raise a new generation of Americans who have the skills and knowledge to succeed both in and out of the classroom. Students like those at Boone Meadow give me hope that we will accomplish this vital mission. Their outstanding work is an inspiration to students, educators, and parents across the nation. Once again, congratulations to Boone Meadow Elementary School. I am very proud of them.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 19, 2020 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.