

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Santa Cruz County Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) which recently celebrated sixteen years of service to our community since its founding in 2005.

After the terrible events of 9/11 and the anthrax attacks that followed soon after, MRC units were formed to organize, train, and equip local volunteers to assist public health agencies and the medical community in emergency preparedness and response to all-hazards incidents.

Santa Cruz County MRC volunteers have responded with vigor and effectiveness to numerous incidents, including disease outbreaks, catastrophic wildfires, floods, power outages, and today's COVID-19 pandemic. MRC volunteers have assisted with case investigations, contact tracing, infection prevention, sheltering of the homeless, the CZU fire evacuation and sheltering of those needing a place to live. As vaccine has become available, MRC volunteers have been on the frontlines of vaccinating disabled homebound elders and supporting mass vaccination clinics. The contributions of medical volunteers have helped public health build the community's resilience and its ability to respond to future disasters.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Santa Cruz County Medical Reserve Corps. They have strengthened our community and set an example for other volunteer organizations to emulate. I thank them and I ask my colleagues to do so also. Their work is exemplary and they are bright stars in the firmament of the 18th Congressional District.

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH AND HONORING FENTRICE DRISKELL

HON. STEPHANIE N. MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 2021

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, as part of our national celebration of Black History Month, I am paying tribute to African-American leaders from Florida who have made outstanding contributions to our community and our country. These accomplished men and women have not always received the recognition they have earned.

Today I rise to honor Fentrice Driskell. Originally from Lakeland, Fentrice graduated as valedictorian of Lake Gibson High School and was the governor of Florida's 50th session of Girls State. Fentrice earned her bachelor's de-

gree from Harvard University and her law degree from Georgetown University. As an undergraduate, she was the first Black woman ever elected as Harvard's student government president.

After returning to Florida, Fentrice clerked for the Honorable Anne C. Conway of the U.S. District Court of the Middle District of Florida. She served as a leader in The Florida Bar, and is currently of counsel at the Tampa-based law firm, Carlton Fields. Fentrice is a past president of the George Edgecomb Bar Association, Tampa Bay's largest predominantly African-American voluntary bar association.

In 2018, Fentrice was elected to the Florida House of Representatives, where she serves as policy chair for the Democratic Caucus.

Representative Driskell is a trailblazer, a fierce and effective advocate for her Tampa constituents, and a source of tremendous pride for her fellow Floridians.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and celebrating Fentrice Driskell.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ANDREW JACKSON STATUE REMOVAL ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to introduce the Andrew Jackson Statue Removal Act, which would remove the Andrew Jackson statue from Lafayette Park, a federal park in the District of Columbia, and require the Secretary of the Interior to donate the statue to a museum or a similar entity. This bill is part of a series of statue and memorial removal bills I am introducing during Black History Month.

The land that comprises Lafayette Park has been used as a racetrack, a showplace for caged animals, a graveyard, a slave market, an encampment for soldiers and for political protests and celebrations. Jackson was a Tennessee slaveholder and signed a law that forced Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River. During this forced expulsion by the federal government, roughly 4,000 Cherokee died in what is now known as the Trail of Tears.

The statue, the first in Lafayette Park, was dedicated on January 8, 1853, on the 38th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, which the statue depicts. This prominent location in the nation's capital, right outside of the White House, should never have honored a man who was an unabashed racist, owned slaves and authorized the genocide of Native Americans. Jackson's entire tenure is a shameful part of our history and should not be honored with a statue in Lafayette Park.

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to ensure the removal of the statue from Lafayette Park and to donate the statue and marble base to a museum or similar entity so

that it can be accompanied by the appropriate historical context, not be prominently displayed in the nation's capital. The next generation can learn from this painful chapter in our history without celebrating it.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF THE 14TH QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. GUY RESCHENTHALER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 2021

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the extraordinary service and sacrifice of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve during Operation Desert Storm. Thirty years ago, on February 25, 1991, an Iraqi-launched SCUD missile killed 28 soldiers and wounded 99 others. The 14th Quartermaster Detachment, based in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, lost 13 soldiers and 43 others were wounded, the greatest number of casualties of any allied unit during the conflict.

In January of 1991, these citizen soldiers from southwestern Pennsylvania deployed overseas and put their civilian lives on hold to defend Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from Saddam Hussein's aggression. Following intense training, the 14th Quartermaster was selected for the critical task of supplying clean water for coalition forces in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. On February 19, 1991, the detachment arrived in Dhahran, and six days later, 28 of these brave Americans lost their lives, and many others suffered injuries that changed their lives forever. This attack was the deadliest assault on American servicemembers during Operation Desert Storm. Just one in four members of the 14th Quartermaster emerged without mortal or physical wounds from the attack.

Madam Speaker, the brave men and women of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve are truly exemplary Americans. Thirty years later, the legacy of their extraordinary service lives on in Pennsylvania and across our nation. We can never repay the debt we owe these servicemembers and their families, but we must ensure their sacrifice is never forgotten.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CAROL COE

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 2021

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy but grateful heart that I rise today to

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