downtown waterfront park and the development of the ''Freedom Fountain'' located adjacent to City Hall. These projects will have a tremendous impact in developing and rejuvenating the downtown area.

Dr. Woodruff is a graduate of Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina and earned a master's degree and Doctorate in Public Administration from Nova University in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He and his wife Gwendolyn have three sons and six grandchildren. He served on Governor Perdue's Military Land Compatibility Task Force, which identified methods of land use to help protect the training mission of the military bases throughout North Carolina.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the retirement of this incredible and noble man and wishing Dr. Woodruff a happy retirement from his life of public service.

IN MEMORY OF MS. LINDA BAILEY JOHNSON

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of the extraordinary life of Ms. Linda Bailey Johnson who peacefully passed away on August 30, 2020. Linda was an incredible friend, spouse, mother, and mentor to many and is greatly missed.

It was an honor to have spent many years learning from Ms. Johnson. Linda was known as a strong, compassionate, and loving soul with an infectious laugh, characteristics that so many fondly recall. Those of us who were fortunate enough to spend time with Linda know that she was full of life and joy, an endearing persona that she maintained through the end of her life. Her quick wit and wisdom made a profound impact on me and all those around her, showing each person in her life that she truly cared.

The example that Linda set is imprinted on those who survive her, continuing to inspire others to live a life of kindness and connection. This legacy continues through her devoted husband, Carl Eugene Johnson, and beloved daughters, Elizabeth Bailey Johnson and Jessica Reid Dunevant (Robert). Linda would have also been proud of her new grandchild, Lillia Elizabeth Dunevant, who joined the family since her passing, and would have mastered the role of grandmother. In addition to her family, Ms. Johnson will be fondly remembered and genuinely missed by the many friends and community members who knew her and were touched by her warm demeanor.

Madam Speaker, the scope of Ms. Linda Bailey Johnson's impact on her expansive community is endless, and we are fortunate to live in a world that was made better by her positive influences. Please join me in remembering the life of Ms. Linda Bailey Johnson and her many contributions.

SHERMAN RIOT OF 1930: AN IMPORTANT EVENT THAT CHANGED AMERICA

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solemn remembrance of the Sherman Riot of 1930. Many may be unfamiliar with the Sherman Riot, as it is all too often overlooked in the teaching of Texas history.

The violence began at the Grayson County Courthouse in Sherman, Texas on May 9, 1930 and spread throughout the town, devastating the Black community. The riot began in response to the trial of George Hughes, a Black farm laborer, accused of allegedly assaulting his white employer's wife. In the middle of Hughes' trial, a white mob gathered and attempted to take over the county courthouse. The crowd eventually made its way into the courtroom, forcing law enforcement to relocate Hughes to a vault in order to protect him from the mob. However, protesters set the courthouse on fire and, despite efforts to rescue Hughes, it burned to the ground with Hughes still inside. After the fire was put out, Hughes' corpse was pulled from the rubble and dragged by automobile to the center of Sherman's Black business district where it was mutilated, then hanged from a tree, and a fire was subsequently set beneath it. The rioting continued and culminated in the burning and looting of many Black-owned businesses. The Sherman Black community was terrorized by angry white mobs. The National Guard was deployed and ultimately martial law was declared by the Texas Governor. Among those victimized included noted civil rights lawyer William J. Durham, whose office was destroyed. Despite the attack, Durham would go on to work with Thurgood Marshall on the cases that led to the integration of the University of Texas School of Law and the end of white primaries in the State of Texas, and ultimately throughout our Nation.

In February of 2022, the Texas Historical Commission approved plans to place a State of Texas Historical Marker on the grounds of the current Grayson County Courthouse to finally commemorate the riot, with an expected unveiling date of May 9, 2023.

Madam Speaker, tragically the lynching of George Hughes was only one of many incidents like these that occurred in Texas and throughout the South during the Great Depression era. Now, nearly 92 years later, the fight for equality continues. Today, we remember and reflect upon the heinous violence of the Sherman Riot. Americans everywhere must remain vigilant in our efforts to combat racism and hatred everywhere it may occur.

HONORING THE EMPLOYEES OF THE IDAHO CLEANUP PROJECT

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, the Cold War began in 1947 with the Truman Doctrine and ended in 1991 with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Who can forget the momentous sights and sounds of East Germans defiantly climbing the Berlin Wall in 1989 and then knocking down sections of that very wall as a statement that they would no longer be held captive by their Communist leaders?

Through the leadership of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Herbert Walker Bush, the United States won the Cold War. Our great nation did so through our military strength and by showing the world what is possible in a free nation of free people.

Although not officially part of the weapons complex, the Idaho National Laboratory in my district in eastern Idaho, reprocessed spent nuclear fuel to recover unused uranium. That uranium was then refabricated into nuclear fuel rods and used in production reactors near the east coast.

Also during the Cold War, the INL became the Nation's repository for nuclear weapons waste. Thousands of truckloads of plutonium-contaminated wastes were sent to the INL from the Rocky Flats Plant near Denver, the Mound Site in Ohio, and other waste generators throughout the country. During the 1950s and 1960s, the waste was disposed of in an unlined landfill in the southcentral portion of the INL. That landfill also sits 585 feet above the Snake River Plain Aquifer, the second-largest continuous aquifer in the U.S. that is relied upon by farmers and municipalities throughout eastern Idaho. More than 130,000 people in my district get their water exclusively from that aquifer.

Over the years, barrels and boxes of waste deteriorated, leaching their contents into the surrounding soil. Rain and snowmelt then moved those contaminants toward the underlying aquifer.

Former Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus recognized this impending environmental threat and put pressure on the Atomic Energy Commission to remove the buried waste from the landfill and ultimately the state of Idaho. Up until 1979, thousands of drums and boxes of material were removed. Then, as priorities changed, waste removal stopped. Subsequent Idaho governors kept pressure on the AEC and then its predecessor agency the Department of Energy.

Several agreements were signed by the state of Idaho and the DOE, but a lawsuit over the word ''all'' stalled further progress.

Luckily, science won out over politics. An environmental investigation that lasted more than a decade determined it was safer and more cost effective to remove only the worst of the radioactive and hazardous wastes rather than all. The DOE, state of Idaho, and Environmental Protection Agency all agreed. This proposed cleanup approach was demonstrated and proven by the Accelerated Retrieval Project, which used highly specialized backhoes to dig through and visually remove the so-called bad actor wastes. After removing more than 10,000 cubic meters of waste material from a combined area of 5.69 acres, the first phase of the project is complete.

Madam Speaker, I want to personally thank the cleanup contractors and most importantly the dedicated employees who made this happen. They achieved this milestone more than 18 months ahead of schedule. On behalf of myself, my constituents, and the citizens of Idaho, I applaud their hard work and thank