

in the Northern Mariana Islands with an investor status.

These individuals were excluded from a June 2019 law that allowed other classes of current Northern Mariana Islands workers to remain in the territory. If signed into law, H.R. 560 would allow approximately 3,000 additional foreign nationals to remain there long term.

Now, bear in mind that the entire population of the Northern Mariana Islands is about 55,000, so just this addition of foreign nationals comprises about 5 percent of the entire population of the islands.

While I appreciate the majority did take this bill through regular order, I am still disappointed that it has not been willing to work with the Department of Homeland Security or even wait for it to consider the impact of the bill before moving it to the floor.

As the Department of Homeland Security is charged with managing programs that allow foreign nationals to work in the Northern Mariana Islands and elsewhere, I believe it is critical to have their views on something they will be charged with executing.

Further, it is my continued hope that this body remains committed to promoting an American workforce rather than that of a foreign one.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam 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 gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 560, 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.

CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2427) to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2427

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 "Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Reauthorization Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK.

Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public

Law 105–312) is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2025".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. 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 gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2427, introduced by Representative SARBANES, would reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network is a State, local, and Federal partnership that helps the National Park Service and its partners connect people to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

This system of more than 170 sites tells the story of the connection between people and nature throughout the region and has been critical for expanding public access to the Chesapeake Bay, supporting enhanced interpretation, education, youth employment, and recreation associated with the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

This program is a great example of collaboration and partnership, and I want to thank my colleague from Maryland for his hard work to ensure that it succeeds.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network deserves our support, and so I urge my colleagues to support this bill and authorize this program for an additional 5 years.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 2427 reauthorizes appropriations at current levels for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 taking us through the year 2025.

Much of the early history of our country was written on the Chesapeake Bay. Eight recognized American Indian Tribes maintain ancestral homes there. It is the site of Jamestown and the early English settlements. It was a center for the great Yankee trading ships, the birthplace of George Washington, the site of Fort McHenry, and the main line of the Underground Railroad which took so many to their freedom.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, originally authorized through the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, set up a network of Chesapeake Bay-related sites such as

parks, wildlife refuges, and trails. The program includes 160 sites in six States and the District of Columbia. The National Park Service provides matching grants for projects that enhance public education about and access to the Chesapeake Bay.

At a time when so many are losing touch with our country's proud heritage—or even denigrating that heritage—it is all the more important to keep alive the memory of those great days that set the American Nation on its path to prosperity and freedom.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for his support of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2427, 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.

AUTHORIZING EVERY WORD WE UTTER MONUMENT TO ESTABLISH A COMMEMORATIVE WORK

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 473) to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument 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. 473

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Every Word We Utter Monument may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the women's suffrage movement and the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which gave women the right to vote.

(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 THE EVERY WORD WE UTTER MONUMENT.—The Every Word We Utter Monument 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 Every Word We Utter Monument 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 Every Word We Utter Monument 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 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 2. 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 gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. 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 gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, “Every word we utter, every act we perform, waft unto innumerable circles beyond.” Those are the words Elizabeth Cady Stanton that inspired the movement for H.R. 473, which will create Washington, D.C.’s first statue memorializing the women’s suffrage movement.

Today, we have the opportunity to honor the diverse and multigenerational group of women who fought for decades to secure women the right to vote.

This bill is strongly bipartisan and, in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, will cost nothing to the Federal Government. It received positive feedback from the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission and passed the Natural Resources Committee with bipartisan support in October.

Leading women’s organizations are in support of H.R. 473, including the Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission and multiple chapters of the American Association of University Women as well as the League of Women Voters.

I am honored to carry this legislation that recognizes and honors the suffragists’ tireless efforts and the ripples of hope and civic progress they have elicited for generations.

Madam Speaker, I urge your support for this commonsense tribute to our Nation’s history, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This coming August 18 will mark the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which, after a century of earnest protest, extended the right to vote to all women.

Forty years before that, suffragette Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote admiringly to Lucretia Mott. She was born in 1793 during President Washington’s administration. At the time that Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote to her, she was in her 88th and final year of life. Mott was a Quaker, a major voice in the abolitionist movement, and later in the suffragette movement. Reflecting on her leadership in these just causes and the effect that it had on the entire Nation, Elizabeth Cady Stanton said:

One who has lived 88 years, reflecting ever the sober virtues of the true wife and mother, the earnest reformer, the religious teacher, both in the schoolroom and Friends Meeting, must have exerted a strong influence for good on our young, impressionable Nation. When we remember that every word we utter, every act we perform, in all our waking hours, the very atmosphere, the combination all our faculties creates have their constant effect, on everyone who comes within the circle of our individual influence, and through them are wafted by word, by letter and by thought, to innumerable other circles beyond, when we try to estimate all this, we can in a measure appreciate the elevating influence on a nation of just one grand life.

The Every Word We Utter Monument takes those words as a testament to the patient influence of so many who finally won adoption of the 19th Amendment, and with it, the fulfillment of American democracy. Those early suffragettes, like Mott and Stanton, never lived to see the culmination of their life’s work, but the Every Word We Utter Monument will ensure that their example and achievement is memorialized in Washington, D.C., as are all of the great men and women and all of the great deeds that built this country, as Lincoln said, into the last best hope of mankind on this Earth.

This memorial, which will be built without use of Federal funds, will serve as a lasting tribute to the brave and intelligent women who fought to secure voting rights for all Americans.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California for his remarks, and I couldn’t agree with him more. I appreciate his support of this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Speaker, last year marked the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment. While I wish the House would have passed this bill last year to honor the centennial anniversary of the suffragettes’ decades-long fight to win the right to vote, I am glad we are debating this bill now.

The Every Word We Utter Monument will serve as a continual reminder of the courage shown by women engaged in the suffrage movement, and we must all work to do what we can for the future to be able to ensure quality and inclusion.

I appreciate the opportunity to have worked with my colleagues from Colorado on this bill and especially my colleague from the Second District, Mr. NEGUSE. I have stood across from him a few times on this floor, and it is nice to be in agreement on a public lands bill that we are able to work together on now. It is a bill that will help us bring to light Loveland sculptor, Jane DeDecker’s, work to Washington. I think it is an adequate effort to be able to help recognize the suffrage movement and the contribution of women to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my colleague and neighbor from the Third District for his very kind remarks and for his support of this bill, and my fellow Members of the Colorado delegation for their unanimous support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I must take a moment to thank the advocates who have worked on this legislation for many years, Jane DeDecker, who is a constituent of mine in the wonderful community of Loveland, Colorado, who conceptualized the statue for which our bill is named; and the president of the Every Word We Utter board, Jody Shaddock-McNally, who also worked tirelessly. Both of these women have worked very hard to ensure that this piece of women’s history and the long legacy of women’s civic engagement that followed is commemorated effectively and can stand as an inspiration for generations to come.

I would close just on a personal note. As the Speaker knows, my daughter, Natalie, is just a year and a half old now. As she grows up, I want her to feel represented, empowered, and assured of the fundamental role that she plays in

our society. When Natalie visits our Nation's Capitol, she will hopefully be able to visit this statue and learn of the great struggle to ensure her equality and be assured America's sons and daughters stand on equal footing at the doors of opportunity.

In reverence to the brave women who fought for equality in the past, and on behalf of all of those who will follow, I thank my fellow Members for their consideration in support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 473, 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.

CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2490) to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2490

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

SECTION 1. CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(xx) CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Chief Standing Bear Trail, extending approximately 550 miles from Niobrara, Nebraska, to Ponca City, Oklahoma, which follows the route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people during Federal Indian removal, and approximately 550 miles from Ponca City, Oklahoma, through Omaha, Nebraska, to Niobrara, Nebraska, which follows the return route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. 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 gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2490, introduced by Representative FORTENBERRY of Nebraska, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail.

The proposed trail would extend approximately 550 miles from Niobrara, Nebraska, to Ponca City, Oklahoma, tracing the route taken by Chief Standing Bear during Federal Indian removal and their return to Nebraska.

The trail would commemorate and elevate the story of Chief Standing Bear, and the trail would memorialize the honor, the courage, and the fortitude of Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people as they struggled to return to their homeland. It would serve as a reminder of their fight to achieve justice, freedom, and equality.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative FORTENBERRY for championing this important legislation and for his efforts to bring about a greater understanding of Tribal sovereignty and rights.

Madam Speaker, I certainly urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The statue of Chief Standing Bear can be found in this Capitol, honored by the State of Nebraska as one of its favorite sons.

Chief Standing Bear led the Ponca Tribe through the crisis that began with its displacement by a flood of westward-bound settlers encouraged by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Tribe was pressured to abandon its most productive lands and, essentially, made wanderers by a series of broken promises by the United States Government. When they sought refuge on the Omaha Reservation, Chief Standing Bear and his surviving tribesmen were arrested and detained at Fort Omaha, with no legal recourse.

The legal case that followed established, in 1879, the legal principle that American Indians were indeed American citizens protected under the Constitution and accorded all the due process rights enshrined in it. During that case, the words of Chief Standing Bear, pleading on behalf of his Tribe, moved the entire Nation and endure to this day.

H.R. 2490, authored by Congressman FORTENBERRY, directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail. The Chief Standing Bear Trail, extending approximately 550 miles from Nebraska to Oklahoma, follows the route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people during their forced removal.

If supported by this study, any designation of the trail would require additional action from the Committee on Natural Resources and the Congress.

This legislation passed the House in the 114th Congress. It is long overdue to become law.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), the author of the measure.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, first of all, let me thank Chairman NEGUSE for his profound words, generous words, kind words, and committed support to this bill. I also thank Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK for his review of this impactful history of our Nation.

This is the reason that Nebraska chose to honor Chief Standing Bear and to share his legacy with the entire United States with a statue recently placed in Statuary Hall.

In fact, Madam Speaker, I was walking through there recently, and I stopped for a moment and paused. I watched the young children gather around the Chief Standing Bear statue because it is so impressive and so dignified, and the words that are below it are so impactful: “I am a man.”

You see, as Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK traced some of this history, in 1877, the Ponca people were forced off their land in Niobrara, Nebraska, forcibly relocated in a harsh march down to Oklahoma—Indian territory, as it was called at the time.

Chief Standing Bear's little child, his daughter, died along the way. His son later became ill, perhaps because of the trauma of the journey. But he promised his son that he would bury him in their native homeland, and that is what led to this tale.

That really is what led us here today, Chief Standing Bear honoring a promise to his son. With other members of the Tribe, in the winter of 1878, they started northward back to Nebraska in the harshest of weather conditions. He was arrested for leaving the reservation. The predecessor to today's paper in Nebraska, the Omaha World-Herald, picked up on the story. It became a famous court case that was followed throughout America.

At the end of the trial, Chief Standing Bear simply raised his hand and said this:

That hand is not the color of yours, but if I pierce it, I shall feel pain. If you pierce your hand, you also feel pain. The blood that will flow from mine will be the same color as yours. I am a man. God made us both.

With that profound statement, the court was so moved that the judge ruled, as Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK said, that Native Americans for the first time—this was 1879—would be declared persons for purposes under the law.

It is an amazing, traumatic, difficult, but poignant civil rights story.

Today, what we are doing is potentially talking about the establishment