

H.R. 863 would establish a commission to report recommendations to the President and Congress concerning the establishment of a National Women's History Museum in Washington, DC.

The National Women's History Museum Commission would be at no additional cost to the taxpayer, as the commission is entirely paid for without the use of federal funds.

The Museum's mission would be to educate, inspire, empower, and shape the future by integrating women's distinctive history into the culture of the United States.

All too often, women's history is largely missing from textbooks, memorials, and museum exhibits.

Of the 210 statues in the United States Capitol, only nine are of female leaders.

Less than five percent of the 2,400 national historic landmarks chronicle women's achievement.

The museums and memorials in our nation's Capital demonstrate what we value.

This bill would provide women, who comprise 53% of our population, a long overdue home on our National Mall honoring their many contributions that are the very backbone of our country.

This effort is about bringing together women and remembering those women that came before us, who persevered and changed the course of history, and on whose shoulders we stand today.

These unique experiences, perspectives, and historic accomplishments deserve recognition in our nation's capital.

It is time for the women of our nation to be recognized with this landmark.

H.R. 863 is a critical step in advancing the National Women's History Museum by providing us with a blueprint of steps to take in order to finally tell the story of more than half of our country's population.

Let us honor our nation's foremothers and inspire present and future generations of women leaders.

I urge all Members of the House to vote in favor of this bill.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 863, the National Women's History Museum Commission Act. Legislation to establish such a museum passed by voice vote in the 113th Congress but the privately-funded museum lacks a home.

While women's accomplishments have helped to build this country, historical contributions are missing from museums, textbooks, and memorials. This legislation would allow for a commission to study the creation and make proposals for the building of the National Women's History Museum. At no cost to the taxpayer and without using any federal funds, the museum would help to tell the inspiring stories of the important women that came before us.

Celebrating and recognizing women in history is necessary at a time when roughly ten percent of historical references are related to women. The legislation on the floor is not only bipartisan, it has the support of many male and female Members of Congress.

Please join me in supporting H.R. 863, the National Women's History Museum Commission Act by passing the legislation today.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 863, a bill to establish the Commission to Study the Potential Cre-

ation of a National Women's History Museum, sponsored by Rep. CAROLYN MALONEY of New York. While Natural Resources is the primary committee, the legislation was referred to the Committee on House Administration as an additional referral because H.R. 863 suggests that the Commission study whether or not such a museum, if created, should be part of the Smithsonian Institution. Our committee discussed that issue at a hearing before we filed our report in the House.

I want to draw attention to an issue which was not addressed in amendments to this legislation by either committee—the proper structure of the Commission. The bill would create an 8-member commission, but previous commissions of this type to study whether museums should become part of the Smithsonian proposed a larger group, 23 members. The larger number seems more practical for ensuring a variety of opinions and providing sufficient personnel to be available to do the Commission's work. There is likely to be significant interest by well-qualified persons to serve on the commission. Additionally, the bill only provides for appointments by the bipartisan, bicameral congressional leadership of each chamber of Congress, but not by the president. The recent commissions to study the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which is now under construction on the Mall, and the National Museum of the American Latino, which is now awaiting a hearing in the House Administration Committee, had presidential appointees. I believe this is a prerequisite for creating a truly national museum. When this legislation reaches the Senate, I hope that the other body will make appropriate adjustments to achieve this goal.

I include the Additional Views submitted by the Democratic members of the Committee on House Administration as part of our committee report, H. Rept. 113 09411, Part 1, filed in the House on April 10, 2014:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

We strongly support the "Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum Act of 2013", to recognize the role and achievements of the women of America. H.R. 863, the bill introduced by Rep. Carolyn Maloney of New York to authorize the commission, was ordered reported unanimously by the Committee on House Administration on April 2, 2014. The primary committee to which the legislation was referred, Natural Resources, is expected to report the legislation shortly.

The principal interest of our Committee is in whether such a museum should become part of the Smithsonian Institution. The commission created by H.R. 863 is directed to study pros and cons of a potential Smithsonian affiliation, and that issue was also discussed during testimony at our earlier hearing on this legislation. A Smithsonian museum would be subject to direction by that Institution's Board of Regents and its governance and management structure. Two other recent national commissions were authorized by Congress and both recommended that the Smithsonian structure be used for the museums they were studying: the National Museum of African American History and Culture, currently under construction on the National Mall and scheduled to open in less than two years; and the National Museum of the American Latino, whose commission's report submitted in 2011 is likely to receive a hearing soon in the Committee on House Administration.

An alternative recommendation by the commission might be for a National Women's

History Museum to exist as an independent entity, with its own governing board. In either case, whether as a Smithsonian museum or independent, H.R. 863 anticipates that the museum will receive private donations but no government funding.

In reporting H.R. 863, our Committee took no position on the governance issue, but we have ample experience in evaluating the Smithsonian's capabilities in building and managing the large number of museums currently under its control, and so we kept that option in the bill. The commission should exercise its best judgment in determining what would work best for this specific museum within the expected budgetary constraints, and Congress would review those recommendations in formulating later legislation to actually create a museum.

One issue of concern to us relates to the size and composition of the eight-member congressionally-appointed commission proposed to be established in H.R. 863, and the absence of any presidential appointees. In order to have a true national museum, participation by the president is important in order to give the commission the status and credibility, as well as the variety of members, necessary to perform its tasks and to help raise the necessary private funds when that time comes. Both the African American Museum commission and the American Latino Museum commission had seven presidential appointees out of 23 members, with the majority appointed by the congressional leadership.

There are no partisan issues concerning this legislation. The commission needs to be seen as the national commitment that it is, rather than be limited as a creature of the legislative branch.

An amendment had been drafted by the Democratic staff, which the House parliamentarian confirmed was within the jurisdiction of the House Administration Committee to take up, to establish presidential appointees in H.R. 863. Ranking Member Brady alluded to the issue in his opening statement. But the amendment was withheld during our markup at Chairman Miller's request. The Committee on Natural Resources may consider the issue in their role as the primary committee, at their own markup, and we will continue to focus attention on the issue during preparation of a final text of the bill for action on the House floor.

ROBERT A. BRADY.
ZOE LOFGREN.
JUAN VARGAS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 863, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AUTHORIZING USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA I

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha I.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 83

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR EVENT TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA I.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on June 8, 2014, to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha I.

(b) **PREPARATIONS.**—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 83, which authorizes the use of Emancipation Hall on June 8 to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha, a legendary figure in the State of Hawaii.

Commemorating the life and legacy of King Kamehameha is an opportunity for the Hawaiian people to celebrate their very, very rich history and culture, not just amongst themselves, but with the entire world.

Such a celebration is fitting to take place in our Nation's Capitol, where Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians alike can learn about this extraordinary ruler.

On June 11, the people of Hawaii will celebrate the annual Kamehameha Day, commemorating the life of Kamehameha the Great who, between 1795 and 1810, unified the islands into the Kingdom of Hawaii. The resolution before us today will authorize the use of this space for the celebration of his life and great accomplishments.

History, Mr. Speaker, documents King Kamehameha as a fierce warrior who fought for unity and independence. Many people of his time and for centuries later have placed a high regard on King Kamehameha for ruling with fairness and compassion. He also opened up Hawaii to the rest of the world through his leadership and en-

couragement of trade and peaceful activity.

He is actually remembered for his law, which is known as the Law of the Splintered Paddle, which specifically protects civilians in wartime and is a model for human rights around the world today.

So it is more than fitting that the statute of King Kamehameha, which was added to the National Statuary Hall collection by Hawaii in 1969, is now prominently displayed in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center.

I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) for introducing this concurrent resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, aloha. I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 83, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER), who I had the pleasure and honor of serving with on the House Homeland Security Committee, for her strong support of this resolution and her recognition of the legacy and the history of King Kamehameha in Hawaii and the lessons that we have all learned and that continue to remain relevant to the people's work that we do here every day.

Your support and recognition of this means a lot to me personally, but also to the people of my great home State of Hawaii, and I also have to mention that my mother is from your home State of Michigan, so I appreciate your home as well.

I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 83, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha I.

Kamehameha was also known as Kamehameha the Great. He was a skilled and intelligent military leader, monarch, and statesman. He established his reputation and dynasty by uniting all of Hawaii under one rule, thereby bringing and ensuring peace to the islands and protection to his people during a time of Western colonialism.

He was born in a small town called North Kohala in my district on the island of Hawaii around 1758, descending from the royal families of Hawaii and Maui.

As a young man, he distinguished himself as a talented warrior and military strategist. By 1795, Kamehameha had conquered the islands of Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokai, and Oahu. He later acquired Kauai and Niihau through a treaty in 1810, uniting all of Hawaii under his control and creating a kingdom recognized and respected around the world.

As king, Kamehameha focused on governing Hawaii in a manner that perpetuated the native Hawaiian culture while also integrating foreign influences. He appointed governors for each island, made laws for the protection of all, planted taro, built houses and irri-

gation ditches, restored heiau, and promoted international trade.

Prominent European Otto von Kotzebue wrote:

The king is a man of great wisdom and tries to give his people anything he considers useful. He wishes to increase the happiness and not the wants of his people.

These words are as relevant back then as they are today.

One of Kamehameha's enduring legacies is the Kanawai Mamalahoe, or Law of the Splintered Paddle, which serves as a model for human rights policies on noncombatants during wartime.

It was created as a result of a military expedition in which Kamehameha was violently struck by a fisherman trying to protect his family. Chastened by this experience, Kamehameha declared:

Let every elderly person, woman, and child lie by the roadside in safety.

This law, which provided for the safety of civilians, is estimated to have saved thousands of lives during Kamehameha's military campaigns. It became the very first written law of the Kingdom of Hawaii and remains in the Hawaii State Constitution to this very day.

In 1871, Kamehameha Day was established to celebrate and honor one of Hawaii's greatest leaders. Today, it is observed as a State holiday, attracting tourists from around the world, filled with parades and lei draping at the statues that exist in his honor.

One of these statutes is very proudly displayed here in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center. Kamehameha is depicted with a spear in his left hand, as a reminder that he brought wars to an end. His right hand is extended with open palm as a gesture of the aloha spirit.

For the last 43 years, we have celebrated Kamehameha Day here in our Nation's Capital. I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 83 to authorize the use of Emancipation Hall as we continue this tradition in celebrating the birthday of King Kamehameha I.

□ 1515

Mr. Speaker, just in closing, I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 83 so that we can continue this tradition and remember and honor and apply the legacy and history of one of Hawaii's greatest leaders.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would just close by again thanking my colleague from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) for introducing this resolution. It was our great privilege to serve together on the House Homeland Security Committee. I was somewhat sorry, but glad at the same time, for her to now be a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

I also want to thank her for her service to our country in the military before she came to Congress. It was interesting for me listening to your comments about this great king and this

great leader of the great people of Hawaii.

And so certainly, Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of our colleagues to support the concurrent resolution as well, 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. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 83.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clauses 8 and 9 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 568, by the yeas and nays;

Adopting House Resolution 568, if ordered;

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 569, by the yeas and nays;

Adopting House Resolution 569, if ordered; and

Suspending the rules and passing H.R. 863.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE REPORT 113-415 AND AN ACCOMPANYING RESOLUTION, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 565, APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 568) relating to the consideration of House Report 113-415 and an accompanying resolution, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 565) calling on Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., to appoint a special counsel to investigate the targeting of conservative nonprofit groups by the Internal Revenue Service, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 192, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—223

Aderholt	Griffith (VA)	Pittenger
Amash	Grimm	Pitts
Amodei	Guthrie	Poe (TX)
Bachmann	Hall	Pompeo
Bachus	Hanna	Posey
Barletta	Harper	Price (GA)
Barr	Harris	Reed
Barton	Hartzler	Reichert
Benish	Hastings (WA)	Renacci
Bentivolio	Heck (NV)	Ribble
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Rice (SC)
Bishop (UT)	Herrera Beutler	Rigell
Black	Holding	Roby
Blackburn	Hudson	Roe (TN)
Boustany	Huelskamp	Rogers (AL)
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (KY)
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Rogers (MI)
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Brooks (IN)	Hurt	Rokita
Broun (GA)	Issa	Rooney
Buchanan	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Byrne	Jolly	Rothfus
Calvert	Jones	Royce
Camp	Jordan	Runyan
Campbell	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	King (IA)	Salmon
Capito	King (NY)	Sanford
Carter	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Cassidy	Kline	Schock
Chabot	Labrador	Schweikert
Chaffetz	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Coffman	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Cole	Lance	Sessions
Collins (GA)	Lankford	Shimkus
Collins (NY)	Latham	Shuster
Conaway	Latta	Simpson
Cook	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Cotton	Long	Smith (NE)
Cramer	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Southerland
Daines	Marchant	Stewart
Denham	Marino	Stivers
Dent	Massie	Stockman
DeSantis	McAllister	Stutzman
DesJarlais	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Diaz-Balart	McCaul	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Thornberry
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Tiberi
Ellmers	McKeon	Tipton
Farenthold	McKinley	Turner
Fincher	McMorris	Upton
Fitzpatrick	Rodgers	Valadao
Fleischmann	Meadows	Wagner
Fleming	Meehan	Walberg
Flores	Messer	Walden
Forbes	Mica	Walorski
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Weber (TX)
Fox	Miller (MI)	Webster (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Mullin	Wenstrup
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gardner	Murphy (PA)	Whitfield
Garrett	Neugebauer	Williams
Gerlach	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Nugent	Wittman
Gibson	Nunes	Wolf
Gohmert	Nunnelee	Womack
Goodlatte	Olson	Woodall
Gosar	Palazzo	Yoder
Gowdy	Paulsen	Yoho
Granger	Pearce	Young (AK)
Graves (GA)	Perry	Young (IN)
Graves (MO)	Petri	

NAYS—192

Barber	Brown (FL)	Castro (TX)
Barrow (GA)	Brownley (CA)	Chu
Beatty	Bustos	Cicilline
Becerra	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bera (CA)	Capps	Clay
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Cleaver
Bishop (NY)	Cardenas	Clyburn
Blumenauer	Carney	Cohen
Bonamici	Carson (IN)	Connolly
Brady (PA)	Cartwright	Conyers
Braley (IA)	Castor (FL)	Cooper

Costa	Kelly (IL)	Peterson
Courtney	Kennedy	Pingree (ME)
Crowley	Kildee	Pocan
Cuellar	Kilmer	Polis
Cummings	Kind	Price (NC)
Davis (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Quigley
Davis, Danny	Kuster	Rahall
DeFazio	Langevin	Rangel
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Richmond
Delaney	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Ruiz
DelBene	Levin	Ruppersberger
Deutch	Lewis	Ryan (OH)
Dingell	Lipinski	Sánchez, Linda T.
Doggett	Loeb	Sánchez, Loretta
Doyle	Lofgren	Sarbanes
Duckworth	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
Edwards	Lujan Grisham	Schiff
Ellison	(NM)	Schneider
Engel	Lujan, Ben Ray	Schrader
Enyart	(NM)	Scott (VA)
Eshoo	Lynch	Scott, David
Esty	Maffei	Serrano
Farr	Maloney,	Sewell (AL)
Fattah	Carolyn	Shea-Porter
Foster	Maloney, Sean	Sherman
Frankel (FL)	Matheson	Sinema
Fudge	Matsui	Sires
Gabbard	McCarthy (NY)	Slaughter
Gallo	McCollum	Smith (WA)
Garamendi	McDermott	Speier
Garcia	McGovern	Swalwell (CA)
Grayson	McIntyre	Takano
Green, Al	McNerney	Thompson (CA)
Green, Gene	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Grijalva	Meng	Tierney
Gutiérrez	Michaud	Titus
Hahn	Miller, George	Tonko
Hanabusa	Moore	Tsongas
Hastings (FL)	Moran	Van Hollen
Heck (WA)	Murphy (FL)	Vargas
Higgins	Nadler	Veasey
Himes	Napolitano	Vela
Holt	Neal	Velázquez
Honda	Negrete McLeod	Nolan
Horsford	Nolan	O'Rourke
Hoyer	O'Rourke	Visclosky
Huffman	Owens	Walz
Israel	Pallone	Wasserman
Jackson Lee	Pascarella	Schultz
Jeffries	Pastor (AZ)	Waters
Johnson (GA)	Payne	Waxman
Johnson, E. B.	Perlmuter	Welch
Kaptur	Peters (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Keating	Peters (MI)	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—16

□ 1542

Messrs. NADLER, CROWLEY, and CUELLAR changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. KING of New York changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 197 I was unavoidably detained. A meeting with constituents went longer than expected. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 224, noes 187, not voting 20, as follows: