

H.R. 5713. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5613. I would have voted YES.
 Cicilline Amendment. I would have voted YES.
 DelBene Amendment. I would have voted YES.
 Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 3438. I would have voted YES.
 Final Passage of H.R. 3438. I would have voted NO.
 Final Passage of H.R. 5461. I would have voted NO.
 H.R. 5859. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 6007. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5977. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 6014. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5147. I would have voted YES.
 September 21, 2016.
 Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule. I would have voted NO.
 H. Res. 879. I would have voted NO.
 Passage of H.R. 5719. I would have voted NO.
 H.R. 5320. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5946. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 2285. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5523. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5625. I would have voted YES.
 House Amendment to S. 1550. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 4419. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5963. I would have voted YES.
 Engel Amendment. I would have voted YES.
 Final Passage of H.R. 5931. I would have voted NO.
 H.R. 5037. I would have voted YES.
 H.R. 5798. I would have voted YES.

IN RECOGNITION OF LESLEY
CHILLER

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Lesley Chiller, who passed away Saturday, August 27, 2016, at the age of 40 as a result of complications from lupus.

Lesley was born July 30, 1976, in Boston and raised in Sharon, Massachusetts. She graduated from Sharon High School where she excelled in English and writing. Following a year at the University of New Hampshire, Lesley earned a BA in Economics from the University of Massachusetts-Boston and a Certificate in Graphic Design from Pima College.

An avid reader and music lover, Lesley enjoyed art, history, food anthropology, and politics where her deep passion for social justice was apparent. Family and friends knew Lesley to be wise and kind, but also armed with an unending sense of humor that was both intelligent and dry, even during the most trying times of her 10-year battle with lupus.

Mr. Speaker, I co-founded the Congressional Lupus Caucus because we have a responsibility to fight back against this cruel and debilitating illness. Lupus is a chronic, autoimmune disease that can force your immune system to destroy healthy tissue, which often leads to terrible pain that can manifest itself throughout the body. I ask that my colleagues join me in the fight against lupus by joining the Congressional Lupus Caucus, and further by

helping us boost federal funding to fight this disease through the National Institutes of Health and other means. We owe that not only to the memory of Lesley Chiller but also the 1.5 million Americans suffering with this affliction every day.

**TWO MILLION AMERICANS ALIVE
TODAY BECAUSE OF THE HYDE
AMENDMENT**

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Friday September 30 marks 40 years since the life-saving Hyde Amendment was first enacted. This annual appropriations amendment stops taxpayer dollars from being used to fund most abortions and abortion coverage through government programs like Medicaid.

Thanks to new analysis by the Charlotte Lozier Institute we now know that as many as 2 million children—some obviously much older now—are alive today because of the Hyde amendment.

Prior to enactment of Hyde, the Medicaid program paid for about 300,000 abortions annually. Research, including by the pro-abortion Guttmacher Institute, has long shown that stopping taxpayer funded abortion reduces the abortion rate. In an analysis released just this week, the Charlotte Lozier Institute estimates that the Hyde amendment saves as many as 60,000 lives each year.

I remember the day several years ago when my friend and author of the amendment, Henry Hyde of Illinois, first learned that about one million children were alive because of his amendment. He was overcome with joy knowing that a million mothers were spared the agony of post abortion pain, a million children were alive and well, growing up, going to school, playing sports, dating, marrying and having kids of their own. Today that number is estimated at two million—all because abortion subsidies have been prohibited by law.

Since the first bitter and protracted battles over this policy, the Hyde amendment has generally, if begrudgingly, been accepted as the status quo. President Bill Clinton—who supported partial-birth abortion—and President Barack Obama—who pledged to veto a bill protecting children born alive after abortion, both consistently signed the Hyde amendment into law.

Yet Hillary Clinton represents a new era of pro-abortion extremism.

Not only does she fall in party line with her opposition to the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, the ban on sex selection abortion, and the Born Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, she will have an abortion litmus-test for every judge and justice. And in a new assault on innocent human life, she has vowed to decimate the Hyde Amendment and fund abortion on demand using taxpayer dollars.

In 1980 the Hyde amendment narrowly overcame a constitutional challenge in a 5–4 Supreme Court decision. If Hillary Clinton appoints just one justice, the Hyde amendment will be nullified.

Hillary Clinton is outside of the mainstream. Today, more Americans support the sanctity of

life and oppose taxpayer funding for abortions than ever.

An ever-growing majority in America believes that our government should not fund abortion. A July 2016 Marist poll found that nearly two-thirds of Americans oppose taxpayer funding for abortion—including 45% of those who identify as “pro-choice.”

The Hyde Amendment is not extreme. Hillary Clinton is.

Hillary Clinton is so extreme and outside the mainstream that when MSNBC’s Chuck Todd asked her in an April 3rd interview: “When, and if, does an unborn child have constitutional rights?” Hillary Clinton fired back: “unborn persons don’t have constitutional rights . . .” Clinton acknowledges that unborn children are persons, but denies them their right to life and wants taxpayers to pay for their destruction.

When Hillary Clinton was awarded the Margaret Sanger award by Planned Parenthood in 2009, she said she was “in awe” of Margaret Sanger, the infamous founder of Planned Parenthood. Shockingly its American affiliate alone claims responsibility for the death of over seven million babies.

In her 2009 speech Clinton also said she admired Sanger for her vision and that Sanger’s work here in the United States and across the globe was not done. “Not done” means more abortions, paid for by the taxpayer, and an end to conscience rights for those who don’t agree.

If we lose the Hyde Amendment our country will be carrying out Sanger’s eugenic legacy—incentivizing the destruction of the poor and vulnerable by paying for their death.

There are nearly 60 million Americans missing from 43 years of legal abortion. 60 million lives with potential that have been snuffed out by state-sanctioned killing.

Let’s be clear. Hillary Clinton poses an existential threat to the welfare and wellbeing of unborn children and their mothers in the United States and around the world.

Rather than expand the culture of death and shred the Hyde amendment—as Hillary Clinton promises—women and men of conscience have a duty to protect the weakest and most vulnerable from the violence of abortion.

**REMEMBERING RODNEY ELLIS,
CHAMPION OF EDUCATION**

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and memory of Rodney Ellis of Mocksville, North Carolina, for his work as a committed teacher and an advocate for educational opportunity and success for all students. Mr. Ellis passed away prematurely on September 10, 2016 at the age of 49. On behalf of my family and staff, I wish to extend our sympathy and good wishes to his family.

Mr. Ellis was raised by a single mother in Mocksville, North Carolina and Cleveland, Ohio. He returned to North Carolina to attend Winston-Salem State University (WSSU), graduating with a degree in teaching. While at WSSU, he met his wife Lisa, with whom he raised five children.

Mr. Ellis began his involvement with the North Carolina Association of Educators

(NCAE) as a student at WSSU, serving as president of the campus affiliate of the organization. He later served as president of the Forsyth County chapter. In 2008, Mr. Ellis became vice president of NCAE, and in 2012 he was elected President.

As an advocate and a leader, Rodney Ellis was energetic and effective, reflecting a passion for ensuring access to education for all students. He defended public investments in our schools at a time when they were under threat, first from the Great Recession and then from hostile political leadership.

Mr. Ellis stepped down from the NCAE presidency in July after serving the maximum two two-year terms. He returned to Winston-Salem to spend more time with his family and teach middle school language arts to students of low-income families. He continued to be a committed educator of students of all socioeconomic backgrounds until the very end of his life.

Rodney Ellis leaves a legacy of dedication and commitment that saw North Carolina education through tough times. Both in the classroom and in statewide leadership, his work will benefit thousands of students for generations to come.

D.C. STATEHOOD

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, D.C. statehood has just crossed another historic threshold. For the first time, the District of Columbia Republican Party now supports D.C. statehood, making D.C. statehood a bipartisan effort. Moreover, the upcoming "Statehood Yes" vote to put D.C. residents on the record on statehood is being led by a Republican resident, George Vradenburg, a retired AOL executive and philanthropist. D.C. Republicans have consistently supported equality for our citizens, including the bipartisan bill for a House vote and the recent budget autonomy referendum. It is now clear that D.C. statehood, including my bill, the New Columbia Admission Act, enjoys the support of D.C. residents, regardless of party.

On November 8 this year, D.C. residents will vote not only for a Member of Congress and Members of the D.C. Council, they will vote on whether they desire to become the 51st state, and, if so, on the constitution for the new state.

Making the District of Columbia our nation's 51st state would overcome the longest denial of democracy by our country to any of its citizens. Surely, 215 years of second-class status for the American citizens who live in the nation's capital can no longer be tolerated, especially today, when D.C. residents pay the highest federal taxes per capita in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE WALTERS

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Julie Wal-

ters of Villisca, Iowa, for being selected as a 2016 Women Impacting the Land award recipient.

The Women Impacting the Land award showcases Iowa women for their contributions to managing farmland and livestock. While serving as the Page County Clerk of Court for the last 31 years, Julie has also worked on her family's cattle farm with her husband Dave. She attributes some of her extensive knowledge of cattle farming to courses she participated in over the years, like Annie's Project and Women Managing Cattle. Julie is constantly fine-tuning her family's cattle operation and making changes to improve their farm's productivity.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Julie for her hard work and dedication in improving and managing her family's farm. Her efforts embody the Iowa spirit and I am honored to represent her in the United States Congress. I ask that all of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Julie for her achievements and in wishing her nothing but continued success.

RECOGNIZING JEANETTE JAMES

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Jeanette James, Professional Staffer for the House Armed Services Committee, on being awarded The Military Coalition's 2016 Freedom Award for her outstanding service and significant contributions to the military and veterans' community.

On September 22, 2016, The Military Coalition, an association of 32 military, veterans, and uniformed services organizations, recognized her for over a decade of dedicated work with the House Committee on Armed Services. During her tenure with the committee, she has been a crucial part of crafting important legislation and an exceptional asset for the Military Personnel subcommittee now chaired by Congressman JOE HECK of Nevada. She was previously recognized as a Freedom Award recipient in 2012.

I am grateful for her admirable service and dedication to the committee and our servicemembers and military families. She has maintained the high standards of her predecessor, the late John Chapla.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING THE OPENING OF THE SMITHSONIAN'S NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a bipartisan resolution which recognizes the opening of the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) on Saturday, September 24, 2016. I am so proud that over 110 of my colleagues

from both sides of the aisle have joined me as original cosponsors.

This weekend will mark an historic moment in our Nation's history. Hundreds of thousands of people will convene in Washington, D.C. on the National Mall to celebrate and welcome this historic institution which is dedicated to documenting African American life, history, art, and culture. Many people in this body, across the nation, and around the world shall celebrate this great day.

Tonight, I applaud Dr. Lonnie Bunch, III, the Founding Director, Kinshasha Holman Conwill, the Deputy Director, Cheryl Johnson, Chief of Staff, and the hundreds and thousands of people who worked so hard to make this dream a reality. For over 10 years, they have toiled day in and day out to prepare for the opening and operation of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

I know that the leadership and staff of the Museum have labored tirelessly for years and years—designing the building, raising funds, envisioning the exhibits, collecting artifacts, conducting research, and meeting with the many people across this country and around the world who are so excited about this historic moment. Mr. Speaker, I thank each and every one of them for their hard work, determination, and dedication to the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Mr. Speaker, the National Museum of African American History and Culture took over 100 years to evolve from a dream to a reality in the Nation's Capitol on the National Mall. The most recent congressional effort began with the late former Congressman Thomas "Mickey" Leland from Texas who revitalized the legislation in 1985. I was proud to continue his work and fought for 15 years for the bill to pass the House and Senate before finally being signed into law by President George W. Bush.

It was a long, hard, labor of love, and there were so many wonderful Members on both sides of the aisle and the dome, who helped accomplish this mission, which spanned generations, decades, and movements. In 1993, the late Senator Paul Martin Simon from Illinois introduced a companion to the House legislation. Beginning in 2001, former Senator Sam Brownback from Kansas, former Senator Max Cleland from Georgia, and former Senator Chris Dodd from Connecticut joined the House coalition which included Representatives William "Bill" Clay from Missouri, J.C. Watts, Jr. from Oklahoma, and Jack Kingston from Georgia who helped take this bipartisan, bicameral effort across the finish line.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not also thank some of the former congressional staff who worked for so many years to pass the legislation which authorized the Museum—Tammy Boyd in my office; Kerri Watson with former Rep. J.C. Watts; LaRochelle Young with former Sen. Sam Brownback; and Donni Turner with former Sen. Max Cleland. They refused to give up; they refused to give in, and we thank them for their hard work and service.

On the eve of this long-awaited day, I join with more than 110 of my colleagues in congratulating Smithsonian Institution's family, the countless staff, and many volunteers of the National Museum of African American History and Culture on their persistence, their determination, and—very, very soon—on their success.

Tonight, we should all be proud, and each and every one of us must take the necessary