

The bottom line is that the land under consideration is currently in dispute, and decisions that will significantly change the landscape and activity of an area should not occur without consensus.

Last night, the Rules Committee reported a rule that included consideration of two amendments that may help address these concerns. Representative MCCLINTOCK offered an amendment to allow the Secretary of Agriculture or Secretary of the Interior to exclude from wilderness designations any areas that do not meet the definition of wilderness as defined in the Wilderness Act.

Representative WESTERMAN offered an amendment to strike all designations of potential wilderness under the bill.

Those are commonsense amendments, and when the appropriate time comes, I urge all Members to support the amendments. The underlying bill is flawed, and I will oppose it on passage.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close if the gentlewoman from Arizona is prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to urge my Democratic colleagues to halt their attempts to change the rules and bring back an expired amendment that would rewrite our Constitution. Not only is this unprecedented, but it is wrong, and it is unconstitutional.

I believe Congress should oppose pointless legislation to remove the deadline and focus, instead, on upholding women's rights, dignity, and opportunity.

I urge my colleagues to reject this resolution and work together to promote truly helpful legislation for women.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question and "no" on the underlying resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, H.J. Res. 79 is a long-overdue, bedrock civil rights effort, while the Protecting America's Wilderness Act is an effort that took input from a broad coalition of stakeholders to end up with a bill to positively impact local communities and further our national interest in preventing climate change.

As Members of Congress, we have a duty to uphold and protect the Constitution and the charge of our Founders to continue to form a more perfect Union. Passing the equal rights amendment is truly representative of that oath to ensure that all Americans are treated equally and afforded equal rights under the law.

I would like to recognize some of the women in organizations who have gotten us to this point: Alice Paul, who graduated from college in my district; Crystal Eastman; Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, who issued the

first public call for women's equality at Seneca Falls in 1848; the National Organization for Women and the League of Women Voters, which organized and activated so many Americans of both parties in support of this movement; and so many of the other countless advocates who have fought tirelessly for women's equality.

This resolution is for all of them and for all the women and girls seeking to further advance equality and fighting for a more just America.

This resolution is a bold step forward in the ongoing fight for equal rights. I recognize that I would not be here without the sacrifices made by the women who came before me. Their passion and strength paved the way for me and for so many of my colleagues to get to where we are today.

But the battle is not yet won. Let's pass this rule, pass this resolution, and show our children that all Americans deserve equal rights and protection under the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. LESKO is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 844

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 6. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 659) affirming that States should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands and that the President should not declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf), State lands, private lands, or lands held in trust for an Indian Tribe unless such moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress. The first reading of the resolution shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the resolution are waived. General debate shall be confined to the resolution and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the resolution are waived. When the committee rises and reports the resolution back to the House with a recommendation that the resolution be adopted, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to adoption without intervening motion. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the resolution, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the resolution.

SEC. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 659.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

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

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

Mrs. LESKO. Madam 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 question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

SMITHSONIAN WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM ACT

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1980) to establish in the Smithsonian Institution a comprehensive women's history museum, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1980

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 "Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since its founding, the United States has greatly benefitted from the contributions of women.

(2) Historical accounts, monuments, memorials, and museums disproportionately represent men's achievements and contributions and often neglect those of women. For example—

(A) a study of 18 American history textbooks concluded that 10 percent of the material documented contributions of women;

(B) 9 statues out of 91 in the United States Capitol's National Statuary Hall depict women; and

(C) only one of the 44 monuments operated by the National Park Service specifically honors the achievements of women after the 2016 designation of the Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument.

(3) There exists no national museum in the United States that is devoted to the documentation of women's contributions throughout the Nation's history.

(4) Establishing a comprehensive women's history museum representing a diverse range of viewpoints, experience, and backgrounds is necessary to more accurately depict the history of the United States and would add value to the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSEUM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a comprehensive women's history museum, to be named by the Board of Regents in consultation with the council established under section 4.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the museum established under this section shall be to provide for—

(1) the collection, study, and establishment of programs relating to women's contributions to various fields and throughout different periods of history that have influenced the direction of the United States;

(2) collaboration with other Smithsonian Institution museums and facilities, outside museums, and educational institutions; and

(3) the creation of exhibitions and programs that recognize diverse perspectives on women's history and contributions.

SEC. 4. COUNCIL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a council to carry out the duties set forth under subsection (b) and other provisions of this Act.

(b) **DUTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The council established under this section shall—

(A) make recommendations to the Board of Regents concerning the planning, design, and construction of the museum established under section 3;

(B) advise and assist the Board of Regents on all matters relating to the administration, operation, maintenance, and preservation of the museum;

(C) recommend annual operating budgets for the museum to the Board of Regents;

(D) report annually to the Board of Regents on the acquisition, disposition, and display of objects relating to women's art, history, and culture; and

(E) adopt bylaws for the operation of the council.

(2) **PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The council, subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, shall have sole authority to—

(A) purchase, accept, borrow, and otherwise acquire artifacts for addition to the collections of the museum;

(B) loan, exchange, sell, and otherwise dispose of any part of the collections of the museum, but only if the funds generated by that disposition are used for additions to the collections of the museum; or

(C) specify criteria with respect to the use of the collections and resources of the museum, including policies on programming, education, exhibitions, and research with respect to—

(i) the life, art, history, and culture of women;

(ii) the role of women in the history of the United States; and

(iii) the contributions of women to society.

(3) **OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The council, subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, shall have authority—

(A) to provide for preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the collections of the museum; and

(B) to solicit, accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, and devises of personal property for the purpose of aiding and facilitating the work of the museum.

(4) **ENSURING DIVERSITY OF POLITICAL VIEWPOINTS IN EXHIBITS AND PROGRAMS.**—In carrying out its duties, the council shall ensure that the exhibits and programs of the museum reflect the diversity of the political viewpoints held by women of the United States on the events and issues relating to the history of women in the United States.

(c) **COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The council shall be composed of 25 voting members as provided under paragraph (2).

(2) **VOTING MEMBERS.**—The council shall include the following voting members:

(A) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

(B) One member of the Board of Regents, appointed by the Board of Regents.

(C) 23 individuals appointed by the Board or Regents. In appointing members under

this subparagraph, the Board of Regents should give special consideration to appointing—

(i) members of the Congressional Commission;

(ii) board members of the National Women's History Museum, a nonprofit, educational organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that was incorporated in 1996 in the District of Columbia and that is dedicated for the purpose of establishing a women's history museum; and

(iii) scholars and representatives of organizations that are committed to the study of women's history.

(3) **INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Board of Regents shall make initial appointments to the council under paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **TERMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in this subsection, each appointed member of the council shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(2) **INITIAL APPOINTEES.**—As designated by the Board of Regents at the time of appointment, of the voting members first appointed under subparagraph (C) of subsection (c)(2)—

(A) 8 members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year;

(B) 8 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

(C) 7 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(3) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member of the council may be reappointed, except that no individual may serve on the council for a total of more than 2 terms. For purposes of this paragraph, the number of terms an individual serves on the council shall not include any portion of a term for which an individual is appointed to fill a vacancy under paragraph (4)(B).

(4) **VACANCIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A vacancy on the council—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the council; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(B) **TERM.**—Any member of the council appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(e) **COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member of the council shall serve without pay.

(2) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—A member of the council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the council.

(f) **CHAIRPERSON.**—By a majority vote of its voting members, the council shall elect a chairperson from its members.

(g) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The council shall meet at the call of the chairperson or on the written request of a majority of the voting members of the council, but not fewer than twice each year.

(2) **INITIAL MEETINGS.**—During the 1-year period beginning on the date of the first meeting of the council, the council shall meet not fewer than 4 times for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the council under this subchapter.

(h) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the voting members of the council holding office shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of con-

ducting business, but a lesser number may receive information on behalf of the council.

SEC. 5. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE MUSEUM.

(a) **DIRECTOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The museum established under section 3 shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary, taking into consideration individuals recommended by the council established under section 4.

(2) **DUTIES.**—The Director shall manage the museum subject to the policies of the Board of Regents.

(b) **STAFF.**—The Secretary may appoint two additional employees to serve under the Director, except that such additional employees may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

(c) **PAY.**—The employees appointed by the Secretary under subsection (b) may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 6. EDUCATIONAL AND LIAISON PROGRAMS.

(a) **PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.**—The Director of the museum established under section 3 may carry out educational and liaison programs in support of the goals of the museum.

(b) **COLLABORATION WITH SCHOOLS.**—In carrying out this section, the Director shall carry out educational programs in collaboration with elementary schools, secondary schools, and postsecondary schools.

SEC. 7. BUILDING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **LOCATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board of Regents shall designate a site for the museum established under section 3.

(B) **SITES FOR CONSIDERATION.**—In designating a site under subparagraph (A), the Board of Regents shall select from among the following sites in the District of Columbia:

(i) The site known as the "South Monument site", located on the National Mall and bordered by 14th Street Northwest, Jefferson Drive Southwest, Raoul Wallenberg Place Southwest, and Independence Ave Southwest.

(ii) The Northwest United States Capitol site, bordered by 3rd Street Northwest, Constitution Avenue Northwest, 1st Street Northwest, and Pennsylvania Ave Northwest.

(iii) Any other appropriate location as identified by the Board of Regents in consultation with the council established under section 4.

(C) **AVAILABILITY OF SITE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The sites described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall remain available until the date on which the Board of Regents designates a site for the museum under subparagraph (A).

(ii) **TRANSFER TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.**—If the site designated for the museum is in an area that is under the administrative jurisdiction of a Federal agency, as soon as practicable after the date on which the designation is made, the head of the Federal agency shall transfer to the Smithsonian Institution administrative jurisdiction over the area.

(D) **FACTORS CONSIDERED.**—In designating a site under subparagraph (A), the Board of Regents shall take into consideration each of the following factors:

(i) An estimate of the costs associated with each potential site.

(ii) An assessment of the suitability of the space of each potential site, including size, proximity to other buildings and transportation, and other external environmental conditions, as appropriate.

(iii) The recommendations of the Congressional Commission.

(E) CONSULTATION.—The Board of Regents shall carry out its duties under this paragraph in consultation with each of the following:

(i) The Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission.

(ii) The Chair of the Commission on Fine Arts.

(iii) The Chair of the Congressional Commission.

(iv) The chair and ranking minority member of the Committees on Appropriations and Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(v) The chair and ranking minority member of the Committees on Appropriations, House Administration, and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(F) PRIORITY.—In designating a site under subparagraph (A), the Board of Regents shall give priority to a site which is on or near the National Mall.

(b) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING.—The Board of Regents, in consultation with the council established under section 4, may plan, design, and construct a building for the museum, which shall be located at the site designated by the Board of Regents under subsection (a).

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO MONUMENTS AND COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the museum.

(d) COST SHARING.—The Board of Regents shall pay—

(1) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from Federal funds; and

(2) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from non-Federal sources.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term “Board of Regents” means the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(2) The term “Congressional Commission” means the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women’s History Museum, established under section 3056 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3810).

(3) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution to carry out this Act, including the planning, design, construction, and operation of the museum established under section 3, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2021 and each succeeding fiscal year.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under this section shall remain available until expended.

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR FUNDRAISING.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under this section may be used to conduct fundraising in support of the museum established under section 3 from private sources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and in-

clude extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1980, the Smithsonian Women’s History Museum Act.

H.R. 1980 will establish a comprehensive women’s history museum within the Smithsonian Institution. We cannot tell the story of America without telling the story of women in America.

From the days leading up to our founding through today, the United States has benefited from the contributions, accomplishments, and sacrifices of women.

In the 1760s, the Daughters of Liberty came together to protest unjust laws like the Townshend Acts, helping to spark the American Revolution. Soon after the Revolution, Abigail Adams urged her husband, John, and other Members of the First Continental Congress to: “Remember the ladies.” She would later become one of President Adams’ most influential advisers and confidants.

In the years leading up to the Civil War, Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery and guided dozens of slaves to freedom throughout the Underground Railroad, and she didn’t stop there. She went on to raise money for newly freed slaves and joined other women like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in their fight for women’s suffrage.

During World War II, 6.5 million women entered the labor force to support the war effort, including my own late mother, who helped build airplanes in south San Francisco to fight the Nazis. They were exercising new power with jobs outside the home, and this power has continued to grow over time, albeit more slowly than many of us would like.

Later in the 20th century, Rosa Parks sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, and Sandra Day O’Connor took the bench as the first woman ever appointed to the Supreme Court.

More recently, Speaker NANCY PELOSI became the first and second female Speaker of the House. In 2018, a record 102 women were elected to the House of Representatives.

However, these and countless other accomplishments by women notwithstanding, historical accounts, monuments, and museums disproportionately represent the achievements of men while neglecting those of women. Furthermore, studies have shown that history textbooks discuss the accomplishments of men exponentially more often than those of women. This should change.

The contributions and experiences of American women deserve celebration and recognition, and I can think of few better ways to celebrate and recognize

American women than by establishing a women’s history museum at the Smithsonian, our country’s preeminent museum and research institution.

The Smithsonian Women’s History Museum Act mirrors the highly successful National Museum of African American History and Culture Act. Like that bill, this bill calls for a 50–50 split between Federal and non-Federal funding, a model that worked very well for the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

The House Administration Committee considered this legislation at a hearing with Secretary Lonnie Bunch in September. During our markup in November, we agreed to an amendment offered by the minority to ensure diversity of political viewpoints in exhibits and programs.

Women have come a long way since the Daughters of Liberty began boycotting British goods and organizing protests in the 1760s. But despite how far we have come, we still have a long way to go. I am hopeful that today, a century after women were granted the right to vote, we will take a critical step in creating a museum to recognize these achievements and inspire our daughters and our daughters’ daughters to follow in the footsteps of the incredible women who came before them as we continue our unending work to form a more perfect Union.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1980, which would establish a national women’s history museum within the Smithsonian Institution.

Throughout our history, women have made enduring and significant contributions to our Nation’s scientific, cultural, economic, artistic, and civic life. It is critical to preserve and share these stories because women’s history is America’s history.

That is why I, like the 293 bipartisan cosponsors of this bill, support a museum in our Nation’s Capital dedicated to showcasing these contributions.

This bill is the result of much hard work. A bipartisan commission extensively studied the complex issues surrounding the establishment of a museum. Their final report, issued in 2016, recommended the creation of a comprehensive national women’s history museum and that it be part of the Smithsonian Institution. H.R. 1980 embodies this recommendation.

It is critical that the eventual new museum reflects the full spectrum of views among American women, including conservative voices and opinions. During committee markup of this bill, my colleague MARK WALKER’s amendment to ensure the diversity of political viewpoints in the museum’s exhibits and programming was unanimously adopted.

The Smithsonian faces a challenging task ahead. Creating a new museum

takes an enormous amount of effort and resources, with cost estimates approaching \$650 million.

Further, the Smithsonian has ongoing major capital improvement projects, a nearly \$1 billion deferred maintenance backlog, and storage capacity issues.

As I have stated before, I think it is imperative that we, as policymakers, holistically consider all the multifaceted components with these projects and how they fit into the long-term strategic plan of the Smithsonian.

These are challenges but should not be obstacles to moving forward. With strong leadership at the Smithsonian and the partnership of Congress, a Smithsonian women's history museum can become a reality. I look forward to one day visiting it and sharing that experience with my own daughter.

Before I yield, I would like to commend my colleague across the aisle, Representative MALONEY, and my colleague standing to my right, the lead Republican sponsor, Mr. FITZPATRICK, on their dedication to pushing this bill through the legislative process. I thank both of them and their staffs for their hard work to get here.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, we are fortunate that the author of this bill, the gentlewoman from New York, is here with us today. She is someone who has been pursuing this idea for our country for so many years, and she would never give up until we got to this day.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), who has been tireless and persistent. We would not be here today without the effort of Chairwoman MALONEY.

□ 1315

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, ZOE LOFGREN, for her leadership in so many ways and for being part of this success today. It would not have happened without the gentlewoman, and I am deeply grateful.

There is a saying that women hold up half the sky. I would say that is an understatement. Women have made an incredible, lasting contribution to our country since its founding, yet there is not one comprehensive women's museum dedicated to women's achievements and their contributions to our great country anyplace in America.

We have sliver museums like an arts museum or First Ladies museum or an Annie Oakley museum or Women of the West, but not a comprehensive museum, which the Smithsonian is planning with research and the ability to have exhibits across the country to tell the story of American women.

Under the leadership of Speaker NANCY PELOSI and Majority Leader STENY HOYER, we will be changing that today by voting on H.R. 1980, the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act.

This is a bipartisan effort. We have an overwhelming number of cosponsors—293—thanks to the efforts of all of my colleagues, including Congressman BRIAN FITZPATRICK, who is the lead on the other side of the aisle; Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE; Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who is chairing a committee meeting now; and the Problem Solvers Caucus led by JOSH GOTTHEIMER and TOM REED—bipartisan—Congresswoman SUSAN BROOKS; and many, many others.

I am particularly grateful to Congressman FITZPATRICK for reaching out to me before this Congress even began to tell me he wanted to be a leader—as his brother was—on this bill and get it across the finish line.

I also express my appreciation to Michael Fitzpatrick, BRIAN's brother, who supported this bill as a leader for many years. He is greatly missed. He was a great statesman, and he is part of the success with us today.

The journey of this moment started for me with a walk around the National Mall. I was looking at all the museums, and I saw them dedicated to air, space, spies, law enforcement, textiles, the Postal Service, arts—all enriching institutions.

But I found myself asking: Where are the women?

Where is half the population of this country?

Today, with the passage of H.R. 1980, the House is taking a step toward changing that.

Unfortunately, women have been left out of the telling of our Nation's history. Sadly, if you walk around this Capitol, Madam Speaker, and you count the over 100 statues, only nine are of women.

If you look at our 2,500 National Historic Landmarks across our Nation, only 5 percent of our national landmarks honor women. And studies have shown women are underrepresented in the textbooks that we use in our public schools.

Getting to this point has been a very long road that took from 1998 to 2014 for Congress to finally pass my bill that I worked on for years with then-Representative MARSHA BLACKBURN to create a congressional commission to study the establishment of a women's museum.

This bipartisan commission was appointed by Republican and Democratic leadership and chaired by Jane Abraham, a Republican, who has become an incredible partner in this effort. Eighteen months later, the commissioners submitted a unanimous report that the U.S. needs and deserves—and it is long past due—a Smithsonian women's history museum and set out a vision of how to build it.

We took those recommendations and put them into a bill, with the Smithsonian's input, that is before us today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, today we will pass this important bill, and I hope the Senate will quickly do the same. I am grateful for the leadership of Senators COLLINS and FEINSTEIN who are leading this effort in the Senate.

My response to those who ask why this museum is so important is, if we do not even recognize women, how can we empower them?

We need the efforts and the ability to excel, but from all of our residents, male and female, to win in a competitive world. That is why this bill should be supported by every Member of this House and, hopefully, the Senate.

This is not about politics, it is not about partisanship, and it is not a Democrat or a Republican issue. It is an American issue recognizing the contributions of our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters. This is about giving all women our rightful place in history.

Madam Speaker, I thank ZOE LOFGREN so much, and I urge a strong, strong vote in support of this bill.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, again, I thank my colleague, Mrs. MALONEY, for making this bill a reality in partnership with my good friend, as I mentioned in my opening statements, Mr. FITZPATRICK.

This is the epitome of bipartisanship here on the floor of the House of Representatives today.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Levittown, Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), who left his favorite job out in the world as a special agent fighting corruption at the FBI.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member DAVIS for yielding, and I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for her leadership, her partnership, her friendship, and passion that she has shown to get us here today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to proudly support the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act. I was proud to join the chairwoman in introducing this legislation last year. I am even happier to be here today to support it on the floor.

Madam Speaker, women's contributions to the development of our Nation are immense, however, only 5 percent of the approximately 2,400 national monuments honor women, and as the first museum in the United States dedicated to the full story of women's history, this museum will tell the diverse story of the women who helped shape the United States of America.

H.R. 1980 will finally establish a comprehensive women's history museum in the Smithsonian Institution. The museum will honor and document women's contributions to United States history and exhibit diverse perspectives across our history. For too long the contributions of women and the contributions that they have made to our

Nation have been overlooked and underappreciated. This is unacceptable. Women have been making contributions to America since our founding, and it is time that they get the recognition they deserve.

This bipartisan bill sends a message loud and clear that women deserve an entire museum to show the important role that they have played in building the greatest Nation on Earth. It is time for Congress to authorize the creation of this national museum, and I am proud to stand with Chairwoman MALONEY and all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, as the saying goes, if you can see it, you can be it. Let's show women across America, young and old, the contributions that they and their predecessors have made to the United States of America can be theirs as well.

Again, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY so much for engaging our bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus to be very instrumental in getting us here today.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), who is a leader for women in Congress and in the country.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, it is with great excitement today that I stand in strong support of the bill to establish the women's museum in the Smithsonian chain of museums in our country.

I want to share a story with you, Madam Speaker. When I walked through the doors of the Smithsonian African American Museum, someone asked me: How do you feel?

I said, I feel like this country has finally recognized the contributions and who I am in this country.

We have not been able to make that commitment to women. When we all walk into museums in this great country, it is a reflection for the generations to come of the struggles and the accomplishments that different cultures and populations have had on this great country.

I stand here today because of the women before me who have struggled and fought. I stand on their shoulders. I want to be a woman of whom the girls behind me will be able to say: Because of her, I can be.

This is a vote for our children, the girls who are coming after, and the little boys who need to learn and respect the history of women in this great country.

I stand in support, and I ask all my colleagues to please support this. This is a step that we, as women, must not let go of.

I want to recognize my colleague, Chairwoman MALONEY, who has never given up on this.

Madam Speaker, as women, we know we have to work twice as hard, but we get the job done.

Vote on this museum.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to

the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN), who is a fighter for her whole territory.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am here today standing in support of H.R. 1980, because I firmly believe in honoring women trailblazers who have shaped history and the story of our country, women who demonstrate leading by example.

It is just what BRENDA LAWRENCE was saying: we need to demonstrate how we can achieve that empowerment tool, and I think this museum is going to be just that.

Women like our first female Supreme Court Justice from Puerto Rico, Sonia Sotomayor; our first Supreme Court Justice, Sandra Day O'Connor; civil rights activist Rosa Parks; astronaut and astrophysicist, Sally Ride; the first Latina to be elected to Congress, former Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen; and Representative Jeannette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress; are the better examples.

Each of them in her respective field illustrated the strength and the commitment of women when they set themselves a goal. They are just a few of the women who transformed the American landscape, making it possible for me to be here today as the first female representative of Puerto Rico and now the vice-chair of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

According to the Census, women are 50 percent of the total population of the country—165 million women in America—yet there is not one comprehensive museum dedicated to the history of women in the United States; and of the 2,400 national monuments, only 120—just 5 percent—honor women.

The role of women in the building of this Nation was not properly recognized while it was happening. We must create a space where that history that was not told in their own time can be studied, propagated, and given the high relief it deserves.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill because I think it is time to honor how women shaped what is America today.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, speaking of women leaders in this institution, it is bitter-sweet because she is not coming back after this year, but I stand here and yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS), who is my good friend and my classmate from the 2012 and 2013 cycle.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 1980, the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act.

I want to thank Representative MALONEY for championing this important legislation. Her determination to honor American women, which started back in 1998 and the fact that she has brought this type of legislation forward ever since then is a true testament to her grit.

I also want to thank the chairwoman of the House Administration Committee. I want to thank the ranking member of the House Administration Committee. I really welcome their leadership, and they have seen the importance of this legislation.

The Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 to increase the diffusion of knowledge, and I can think of no better subject matter on which to increase and diffuse knowledge today in 2020 than educating Americans and those who visit our country about the amazing American women who have come before us.

A museum dedicated to American women's history will help ensure that my daughter and my son—future generations—understand the impact that our women have had on our country's past; and with a greater understanding of our country's past we can better navigate the future.

Establishing this museum to collect, study, and establish programs covering historical contributions of women will inspire generations of women to come—women like Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to ever come to this body, the U.S. House, from Montana in 1916 before women even had the right to vote.

□ 1330

Women like Lucille Ball, and we all love Lucy, she was the first woman to run a television studio and capture the attention of viewers around the globe.

Women like Dr. Mae Jemison, an engineer and physician, she was the first African American woman to travel to space.

Women like these three—and there are thousands more—who deserve to have their stories shared with folks around the world and people here at home.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this strong bipartisan piece of legislation to create this national museum dedicated to American women's history. It will celebrate the achievements of American women.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I think it is important to note that in this 116th Congress, where you had a record-breaking number of women come to this body—101 women, more than ever before, and hopefully, even more will be coming in future Congresses—I urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), my good friend, classmate, a leader on women's issues, and somebody I knew before we both got elected to this institution.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from

across the river in Illinois. I have the great privilege of representing Missouri's Second Congressional District, and he is a leader in this Congress, but most of all, he is a wonderful friend and colleague.

Madam Speaker, I also commend my good friend, Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY from New York. We have worked in a bipartisan fashion on so many issues, especially when it comes to the scourge of human trafficking, violence against women, taking care of the most vulnerable in our society. I thank her for her commitment.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1980, the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act. This important bill will honor the immense contributions that women have made to our country by establishing the first national women's history museum.

Women from my hometown of St. Louis have a proud history of service and heroism. During the First World War, a brave group of St. Louis women volunteered to go to war-torn France to start a hospital for injured Allied soldiers. They were among the first Americans to deploy to Europe and some of the very last to leave. When they departed for France in May 1917, the United States had not even entered the war, and many remained in France for a year after the armistice. They treated more than 60,000 patients before they returned home to St. Louis.

Through their courage, ingenuity, determination, and integrity, American women have been instrumental in the growth of the United States as a global force for good. I am so proud that their stories will be remembered for the next generation of women leaders.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan piece of legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, our speakers have all been detained at markup so I would invite the gentleman to close, and then I will also close.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I support this wonderful piece of legislation. It is talking about leadership. You can't get much better leadership than Chairwoman MALONEY. This is an issue she has been tenacious on.

It is one I am proud to work with the majority party on. At a time when America doesn't think we are a bipartisan institution, I hope today is one of those instances where they can turn on C-SPAN, or maybe it will get reported in the 24-hour news cycle, but we are going to come together to do something that is great, not just for America but America's history.

Madam Speaker, since I have some time left, we are talking about women, strong women who have been a part of this institution. She doesn't know I am

doing this because she is sitting right next to me, but we are going to see the retirement of an institution here in this House. Come April 1, my House Administration minority staff is going to lose our institution, our institutional knowledge, Ms. Mary Sue Englund.

Mary Sue has worked for government for 31 years, 27 years here in the House. Working with the likes of Bill Thomas makes me look easy, I think. I don't know all the rest of them before I got here, but the chairpersons of the committee before I got here, I know Mary Sue, when I met her, she was working for then-Chair Candace Miller, and she worked for Chairman Gregg Harper. For her to stay on and work with us in the minority, I am honored.

It is people like Mary Sue who make this institution great. It is people like Mary Sue who are going to be missed. And it is people like Mary Sue who I enjoy embarrassing today because I didn't tell her I was going to do this.

Madam Speaker, if the folks in the gallery would rise today to give Mary Sue the sendoff that she deserves.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Clearly, I will not use that all, but you want to talk about empowered women? I am joined here in this House today by three young ladies who are the daughters of somebody I used to work with when I was a staffer.

Ray Fitzgerald died too soon, in 2009. Ray, a former staffer, went back home to Naperville, Illinois. When his youngest daughter, Lucy, was 1, he succumbed to a deadly stomach cancer.

Those three girls, along with their mom, Kristin, are fighting the fight to eradicate stomach cancer and working with us each and every day.

I am proud to see that we are going to have a museum that is going to recognize the people like Mary Sue and the Fitzgeralds—Kristin, Nora, Maggie, and Lucy.

We have to make sure that we continue this fight. Even after today's bipartisanship is shown, we have to make sure that we stand together in a bipartisan way, because if we don't, then we don't have the ability to get a brighter future for Nora, Maggie, and Lucy Fitzgerald, along with their mom, Kristin.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill, please, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will just say a few words here in closing.

First, I again thank CAROLYN MALONEY, who, for the last 22 years, has worked to be here on this day.

I think it took CAROLYN 22 years, a female Speaker of the House, 101 women in the House, and a female

chair of the Committee on House Administration to come together and get to this day where I believe we are going to finally approve this bill and send it over to the Senate. Hopefully, it will be such a large vote that the Senate will feel a degree of pressure to do the right thing.

Madam Speaker, just a word of caution on how long it takes after we vote to approve this and the Senate, hopefully, and the President, hopefully, will sign it, if we pass it.

Secretary Lonnie Bunch is the secretary for the Smithsonian Museum. He has done a fabulous job. But one of his claims to fame is that he brought the National Museum of African American History from an idea to reality. He knows how to do this. And he cautioned us that from the moment you say go to the moment you open the doors to the museum, it is about 10 years.

You have to raise the money. You have to get the scholars to do the scholarship and the exhibition. So unless you take that first step, you don't get there.

That is the advice he gave us last September: If you don't take the first step, you never get there. So this is the first step, and it is an important one.

Madam Speaker, I want to say that along with the fabulously important and famous women who this museum will honor, it is also going to go to the heart of America, the women who maybe weren't famous but built the country, the women like my mother, who walked out of their homes and built airplanes so the United States could win World War II; the women who raised their children, who worked many jobs, who ran the PTA, who helped form the next generation; the women who are the beating heart of this country will be honored by this museum.

Madam Speaker, you really don't know where you are going unless you have some sense of where you came from. That is why this museum will help all American women and men to have a brighter American future.

I will just say this: We do not fool ourselves that having this wonderful museum will solve all the problems that American women face. We still have no family leave policy in this country, so women are squeezed between taking care of their children, taking care of aging parents, not having an opportunity to get time off from work to do the things that life calls them to do. We still have pay disparity in this country. We still lack constitutional protections under the equal rights amendment until we resolve the issue on the latest wonderful vote in Virginia. All of those things remain.

But this museum will be a point of pride. It will be a touchstone. It will be something that every boy and girl in America will be able to know about because it is not going to be just a building. It is going to be a virtual reality. Secretary Bunch has told us, a virtual reality throughout the United States.

Madam Speaker, this is a proud day for this institution. We can support this bill. We can send it to the Senate and look forward to the day when we join Congresswoman MALONEY in walking through the doors of the women's history museum.

Madam Speaker, I urge that we support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1980, the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act.

On March 31, 1776, future First Lady Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams, urging him and the other members of the Continental Congress to "remember the ladies" when fighting for America's independence from Great Britain and drafting a new form of government.

Unfortunately, despite this nation's great history, we were slow to take Abigail Adams' advice to heart. It took 144 years to grant women the right to vote, an historic event I talked about a week ago in a floor speech commemorating the 100th anniversary of New Jersey's ratification of the 19th Amendment.

Even this Congress has downplayed the contributions of women in history as evidenced by the treatment of Portrait Monument, the statue in the Capitol of the three greatest leaders of the suffrage movement, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.

The Portrait Monument was unveiled with great fanfare in 1921 shortly after the ratification of the 19th Amendment, but for decades it was relegated to an isolated area of the Crypt without a plaque explaining the contributions of the three women or a description of the female artist who sculpted it.

For decades, Congress cited the cost of moving the statue as reason enough for keeping it in the Crypt. In the 1990s, the sponsor of today's bill, Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY of New York, led an effort to raise the funds to move the statue upstairs to the Rotunda. It was not until 1997 that the statue was moved to its current place of honor.

That date is significant for our purposes today. Susan Whiting, the chairman of the board for the National Women's History Museum organization has stated that "[The statue] was the beginning of the entire process of eventually building a museum."

It's been a long road since 1997 to build a Women's History Museum but passing this bill today will be one giant step closer to our goal.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1980, the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act. This legislation will authorize the Smithsonian Institution to establish a Women's History Museum, which will be located alongside our existing Smithsonian museums in our nation's capital.

The contributions by women to the history and advancements of the United States are historic and consequential. Women have always served this nation, from nurses in the Revolutionary War to the ceaseless quest today for equal pay, civil liberties, and equal access to health care.

I am particularly determined to ensure that the contributions and perspectives of women of color are reflected in this proposed institution, as our country must demonstrate their historic and unquestionable significance. The

creation of the Smithsonian Women's History Museum will allow all people in this nation and the world to better recognize and appreciate the significant contributions women have made throughout history.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to pass the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act unanimously and immediately.

First, I congratulate my friend and colleague, Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY, on her decades of hard and successful work making the case for a women's museum.

Women are underrepresented in our nation's historical accounts, monuments, memorials, and museums.

Our past, present and as of now, our future are all marked by the absence of women's stories.

From Native American women and early pilgrims; to Abigail Adams when she wrote to her husband to "remember the ladies"; to the suffrage movement; to the one thousand, one hundred, and two Women Airforce Service Pilots that revived our World War II effort; to Rosa Parks to Title Nine.

And I could go on and on and on.

Clearly, women have transformed the history of our country.

But the story of American women is not just in the historical moments. It is also the contributions of women in every aspect of our society.

There is a missing contextualization of the enormous impact that women have had in film, literature, science, government, education, culture, sports, and more.

We have the opportunity to tell the full story, so why are we only telling half of our history?

With these contributions showcased in a museum, we will no longer ask—Why don't we have a woman's National Museum?

But instead, we will celebrate how fitting it is for every girl and every woman to identify with our country's past and want to play a significant role in our future.

You can't be what you can't see.

Frankly, I cannot believe that this museum does not already exist.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1980, 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.

Mr. LESKO. Madam 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 844;

Adoption of House Resolution 844, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1980.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2546, COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 79, REMOVING DEADLINE FOR RATIFICATION OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 844) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 79) removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment; and for other purposes, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 186, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

YEAS—222

Adams	Costa	Golden
Aguilar	Courtney	Gomez
Allred	Cox (CA)	Gonzalez (TX)
Axne	Craig	Gottheimer
Barragan	Crist	Green, Al (TX)
Beatty	Crow	Grijalva
Bera	Cuellar	Haaland
Beyer	Cunningham	Harder (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Davids (KS)	Hastings
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Hayes
Blunt Rochester	Davis, Danny K.	Heck
Bonamici	Dean	Higgins (NY)
Boyle, Brendan	DeFazio	Himes
F.	DeGette	Horn, Kendra S.
Brindisi	DeLauro	Horsford
Brown (MD)	DelBene	Houlahan
Brownley (CA)	Delgado	Hoyer
Bustos	Demings	Huffman
Butterfield	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Carbajal	Deutch	Jayapal
Cardenas	Dingell	Jeffries
Carson (IN)	Doggett	Johnson (GA)
Cartwright	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (TX)
Case	F.	Kaptur
Casten (IL)	Engel	Keating
Castor (FL)	Escobar	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Eshoo	Kennedy
Chu, Judy	Españillat	Khanna
Cicilline	Evans	Kildee
Cisneros	Finkenauer	Kilmer
Clark (MA)	Fletcher	Kim
Clarke (NY)	Foster	Kind
Clay	Frankel	Krishnamoorthi
Cleaver	Fudge	Kuster (NH)
Clyburn	Gallego	Lamb
Connolly	Garamendi	Langevin
Cooper	Garcia (IL)	Larsen (WA)
Correa	Garcia (TX)	Larson (CT)