

his legacy will be forever woven into our American history. Edwin was not only a public servant; he was a proud Texas Aggie, a devout Methodist, and a committed family man. I will always remember Mr. Cooper because his signature is affixed to my Texas A&M diploma.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Cooper family. I have requested that a United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Edwin H. Cooper.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue to pray for our country during these difficult times, for our veterans, for our military men and women who protect us, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

HONORING COLONEL DAVID MCINTYRE, PH.D.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Dr. David McIntyre of College Station, Texas, who passed away on 8 June 2020.

Dr. McIntyre was born on 13 May 1949, in Houston, Texas, to David and Mary McIntyre. From a young age, Dave felt a sense of duty and a call to selfless service which guided him throughout his life. He followed this call to the United States Military Academy at West Point where he was commissioned as armor officer in 1971. Following graduation from Airborne School and U.S. Army Ranger School, Dave was assigned as a scout platoon leader and jumpmaster in the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

Over 30 years of dedicated service, Dave traveled all over the United States and to more than 45 foreign countries. He served with an armored cavalry reconnaissance unit at the Czechoslovakian border, flew to the base of Mt. Everest in a Russian Mi-17 Hip helicopter, participated in the changing of the guard with the Gurkha Rifles at the Khyber Pass, and led a delegation to Angkor Wat.

In addition to his many years of service in the field, Dave placed great focus on academics and serving our country through education. He graduated with honors from the Command and General Staff College and earned his first master's degree from Auburn University. He then went on to serve as a professor of English literature at West Point while earning a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland. After 30 years of service, Dave retired as a colonel from his post as Dean of Faculty and Academics at the National War College in Washington, D.C.

In June 2008 Dave was appointed to the National Security Education Board by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the Senate. He served on this board for 4 years until 2012. From 2010 to 2014 he was a Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute in Washington, D.C. His time in D.C. also included providing congressional testimony and national strategic documents for the Army Chief of Staff and

serving on the National Board of Directors of the InfraGard National Members Alliance. In addition to serving on many other boards and committees, he also served as a board member of the Homeland Security and Defense Education Consortium.

Following his retirement, David accepted a position as a professor at Texas A&M University through his role as founding director of the Texas A&M Bush School of Government and Public Service graduate Certificate in Homeland Security program, his legacy of expertise in homeland security will live long through the knowledge and expertise in homeland security that he shared with his students.

Also, while serving as a professor at Texas A&M, Dave continued to advise the U.S. Government on many projects and published a series of textbooks on homeland security. Dave also spoke at conferences and events as a premier subject matter expert of homeland security.

Dave's life was dedicated to his call to service, and through this journey he met his wife, Cathy. Together they raised two sons who share their father's spirit of service. He relished spending time with his family and seven grandchildren at home in College Station, Texas.

I first met Colonel McIntyre when he and I ran for this congressional seat in 2010. As I got to know him, I found him to be a fierce competitor, a policy expert, a committed public servant, a man of integrity, and an ultimate gentleman. I can tell you firsthand that we will miss his contributions to Brazos Valley and to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, Dr. David McIntyre's life was defined by his outstanding accomplishments as Army officer, professor, an expert in homeland security, as well as his commitment to his family and friends. He will be forever remembered as a true leader in his field, a devoted husband, father, and friend.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the McIntyre family. I have requested that the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to honor the life, legacy, and service of Dr. David McIntyre.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country during these difficult times, for our veterans, for our military men and women who protect us, and for our first responders who keep us safe at home.

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

POLICE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the very important topic of police reform and qualified immunity.

Last week, I joined my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in voting in favor of the Justice in Policing Act, a bill that the National Fraternal Order of Police said, "we believe, after good-faith discussions, will create a law that will have a positive impact on law enforcement and policing in our country."

My Republican colleagues who voted in favor of this bill did so because we must move the legislative process and negotiations forward so we can begin to repair the social contract again between our police officers around the nation and the communities that they serve.

That being said, we believe that the qualified immunity provision in the bill, as it is currently drafted, must be fixed so that we can ensure that we protect our hero police officers both from physical harm and potentially frivolous lawsuits.

Qualified immunity is a judicially created doctrine that grants government officials who are performing discretionary functions immunity from civil suits unless the plaintiff shows that the official violated clearly established statutory or constitutional rights that a reasonable person would have been aware of.

Madam Speaker, to put it simply, qualified immunity states that if an officer acts in good faith and is doing what he or she believes is in line with their responsibilities of being a police officer, then they are protected from personal liability.

While I believe that qualified immunity is a very important doctrine, it should be reformed but not abolished. There must be reforms that address personal responsibility, accountability, and transparency in law enforcement, no doubt. However, the Justice in Policing Act includes a provision on qualified immunity that must be amended in conference committee prior to final passage. I, for one, will be insisting on that prior to any bill being sent to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, as it currently stands, this provision would specify that a defendant is not immune from lawsuits just because they were acting in a way that they thought was reasonable or lawful at the time or because they were not violating a clearly established law.

The overwhelming majority of our Nation's police officers conduct themselves responsibly, appropriately, and within the confines of the law. Madam Speaker, I know this because I was one myself. We must reform qualified immunity to allow our police officers to act in a way they need to to perform their jobs while also removing protections that would shield those who illegally deny citizens of the rights given to them by the United States Constitution.

Having served as a lifelong Federal law enforcement agent and a Federal prosecutor, I will be playing an active role in bridging this gap and bringing

our law enforcement officials in our communities together, as will my Republican colleagues who voted in favor, as we move to conference committee to merge the Senate and House proposals into one bill that works for everybody and protects our police officers.

I will insist that the final package be written in a way that both protects citizens' constitutional and civil rights and preserves the noble profession of law enforcement—the profession that I have dedicated the majority of my adult life to, the profession that my great-uncle Phil sacrificed his life and paid the ultimate price for having been killed in the line of duty as an NYPD police officer.

Madam Speaker, this moment calls on all of us to come together and repair this social contract so that we as Americans can start to heal. I firmly believe that we are all capable of rising to this challenge because my own community in Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania has been a model when it comes to police-community relations.

We need to apply the community model of my amazing colleagues back home in law enforcement, always making improvements based on self-reflection, listening, understanding, and learning, and show the rest of our Nation and the world that we are a country of law and order, a country that respects the rights, dignity, and equality of every single individual, and a country where police officers are one with the communities in which they serve, which is certainly the case back home.

I am so proud of our law enforcement officers. We have a chance at real positive change, Madam Speaker. Let us not miss this moment. We can support our law enforcement officers and enact meaningful reform. I, for one, will be insisting on both before any final bill goes to the President's desk.

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

AND STILL I RISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise tonight to express my support for H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act.

I have supported this legislation because it is not only good for my congressional district, it is also good for the country.

This legislation will allow us to do something that I think is quite important. I sit on the Financial Services Committee, and it allows us to address housing as a part of our Nation's infrastructure. The Honorable MAXINE WATERS has worked tirelessly to get housing included in this legislation. I believe it will benefit many people, especially those people who may find themselves with rent due and an inability to pay their bills.

I also am proud to say that it will help our ports. We have the Port of Houston, and that is a port that is very significant as it relates not only to Houston but to the country.

It will help with our schools, and it will help with broadband. It is a very good piece of legislation.

But there is one additional thing in this legislation that I think would be of benefit, not only to the young people in this country but also to our police officers. This is H. Res. 169 which is a piece of legislation that emanated in my office. This would have a driver and an officer safety education component.

We talk about the conversations that African American parents have with their children. This is a conversation that takes place because of a history that we too well understand. This legislation addresses that conversation, but it addresses it not only as it relates to the young person, the person who is going to be driving the car, it also addresses it as it relates to the officer.

It would grant States moneys for grants such that they would be able to train officers about the interactions with civilians and train civilians, give them the education that they need so that they will understand how to properly interact with officers.

Understanding can change the course of history. It can make a difference in the lives of people. My hope is that with this legislation in H.R. 2 it will cause somebody to benefit from just knowing how to interact with a person who happens to be a police officer or a police officer getting a better understanding of how to interact with someone from a given community.

As important as this piece of legislation is, I do understand that if we are to have the kind of change that we seek, we will probably have to have another piece of legislation that I am proud to offer. This is a piece of legislation calling for a department of reconciliation. A lot of what is happening in our country is systemic. It is institutionalized. If we want to deal with systemic and institutionalized problems, especially as they relate to race, then we need to have a department so that we can approach these systemic issues not only in the short term but over the years and over the decades.

This department of reconciliation will, of course, have a secretary of reconciliation. This secretary will have the responsibility of devising the strategy and implementing a strategy to eliminate racism and invidious discrimination in our country.

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This department will be properly funded. We would like to see it funded with a minimum of 10 percent of what the Department of Justice receives. This would be the equivalent—the money would not come from the Department of Justice—but the equivalent of 10 percent of what the Department of Justice receives as a minimum in funding.

This department would be one that would give us the opportunity to look into the future and devise a means by which we can avoid some of the systemic problems that we currently have.

Madam Speaker, my hope is that this resolution will get the support of my colleagues. It has gained support every day, and I look forward to getting the continued support of my colleagues for the resolution. The resolution, of course, is the forerunner to a bill, a bill that will actually develop this department of reconciliation.

We found that there is a Labor Department, and this Labor Department, of course, deals with issues associated with labor. We have other departments that are specialties. They specialize in dealing with certain issues. Well, why not a department of reconciliation so that we can do something that has long been needed since the Emancipation Proclamation?

While we had the invidious discrimination known as segregation, through the years, we have not done what we need to do, and that is reconcile, settle our differences, come to a conclusion as to what is appropriate when it comes to some of the icons that we have in this country with reference to Civil War memorabilia and where it can be placed. These kinds of things can be resolved through the department of reconciliation.

Madam Speaker, my hope is that we will have the department available to us in the near future. My hope is that this is something that Presidential candidates will embrace and want to talk about. I will surely put it before candidates when given the opportunity because the secretary will report directly to the President of the United States. This will give us the insight that we need into the Office of the Presidency. And the President can, of course, provide legislation by and through the secretary.

It is a good piece of legislation, and my hope is that we will get it passed.

Finally, this: I am honored to say that I, too, support law enforcement. My uncle was a deputy sheriff. He had a great amount of influence on my life. I believe that I am in Congress today because of some things that he said and urged me to do.

Madam Speaker, I support law enforcement. I don't paint all law enforcement officers with the same brush, just as I don't want all protesters to be painted with the same brush.

I support the right to peacefully protest. I believe that if we who support the protest movements and support peace officers, if we would actually let people know that there are some persons who are in the police forces that are not acceptable because of their behavior, and there are some people who are associating themselves with the protest movement who are not acceptable because of their behavior—persons who do things that are inappropriate, persons who would burn buildings, this