

As a result, in 1865, a small number of Warm Springs members were fraudulently made to sign a supplemental treaty that claimed to strip the Tribe's off-reservation rights and to prohibit their members from leaving the reservation without a written permit issued by the Federal Indian agent.

Both the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation and the United States Government recognized that this was a deceptive action and have consistently ignored the 1865 agreement while also reaffirming the Tribes' off-reservation treaty rights. Passage of S. 832 will finally officially correct this historic injustice and nullify the 1865 treaty.

Madam Speaker, I thank and congratulate Senator MERKLEY for his work on moving this bill through the Senate. I also want to thank our colleague from Oregon, Representative GREG WALDEN, for his work on the House version of the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge quick adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 832.

As my colleague has described, the bill would nullify an 1865 supplement to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. It was signed after the original 1855 treaty.

This supplemental treaty further restricted the rights of Tribal members to the extent that, among other things, they could not leave the reservation without written permission from the Federal agency superintendent.

According to the Tribe, this supplemental treaty was in response to non-Indian settler concerns with Tribal members using their usual and accustomed areas to hunt and fish.

The State of Oregon has indicated it has no intention of enforcing this antiquated and discriminatory treaty, but it does remain on the books, Madam Speaker, and I support the Tribes' request to have it struck.

Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsor of the House companion of this bill, Energy and Commerce Committee Ranking Member WALDEN, for his efforts to see this offensive provision removed.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 832.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT STUDY ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 139) to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 139

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 "Springfield Race Riot Study Act".

SEC. 2. RESOURCE STUDY OF SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the archeological site near Madison Street and the 10th Street Rail Corridor, and other sites in Springfield, Illinois associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 139, the Springfield Race Riot Study Act, introduced by Representative RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

In August 1908, Springfield, Illinois, was the site of a multiday riot, with violence directed at the African-American community.

The mob shot innocent people, burned almost 50 homes, looted and destroyed two dozen stores, and mutilated and lynched two elderly Black men who were merely innocent bystanders.

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All of this violence came about because two other African-American men were wrongly accused; one accused of attacking a White woman who, not long after the riots, admitted that her attacker was a White man; and one accused on slight evidence of attacking a White girl and of murdering her father.

In part, as a response to the riot, the NAACP was formed in 1909 to work to end segregation, discrimination, and ensure African Americans are provided their constitutional rights.

This was the one bright light that emerged out of that dark moment in our history, and it is an origin story that certainly resonates today as the Nation continues to grapple with race relations and social justice.

This bill will authorize the National Park Service to conduct a full, special resource study to determine the most appropriate method to preserve, interpret, and protect the resources associated with the riot and the founding of the NAACP.

I want to thank Representative DAVIS for his efforts on this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 139, the Springfield Race Riot Study Act, which was sponsored by our colleague, Congressman RODNEY DAVIS, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the site of the Springfield race riots of 1908.

As my colleague has just described, on the evening of August 14, 1908, racial tensions ignited in the Illinois capital of Springfield. The riot was incited by a White mob who wanted to lynch two Black inmates housed at the county jail. One had been charged with murdering a White man, the other with raping a White woman, an allegation that was later recanted.

After the two inmates were spirited away for their safety, the mob destroyed Black neighborhoods and lynched two innocent Black men. Soon after this horrific weekend of violence and racial strife, a prominent group of social reformers came together in February 1909 and established the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Recently, archeologists uncovered the physical remains of five houses and their associated artifacts that burned in the 1908 riot. Last year, the National Park Service completed a reconnaissance survey of the site and concluded it was likely the site that would meet criteria for inclusion in the National Park System if fully analyzed through a congressionally authorized special resources study.

In August, Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt visited the site of the 1908 riot to declare it part of the recently established African American Civil Rights Network. One goal of this network is to ensure that we accurately tell the complete and often painful story of the struggle for civil rights in our country.

I commend Representative DAVIS on his work to highlight this tragic event in our Nation's history. I urge adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAKANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 139, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the site associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot in the State of Illinois."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREE VETERANS FROM FEES ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1702) to waive the application fee for any special use permit for veterans demonstrations and special events at war memorials on Federal land, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1702

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 "Free Veterans from Fees Act".

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION FEE FOR VETERANS' SPECIAL EVENTS.

(a) **WAIVER.**—The application fee for any special use permit solely for a veterans' special event at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs shall be waived.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.**—The term "the District of Columbia and its environs" has the meaning given that

term in section 8902(a) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) **GOLD STAR FAMILIES.**—The term "Gold Star Families" includes any individual described in section 3.2 of Department of Defense Instruction 1348.36.

(3) **SPECIAL EVENT.**—The term "special events" has the meaning given that term in section 7.96 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) **VETERAN.**—The term "veteran" has the meaning given that term in section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code.

(5) **VETERANS' SPECIAL EVENT.**—The term "veterans' special event" means a special event of which the majority of attendees are veterans or Gold Star Families.

(6) **WAR MEMORIAL.**—The term "war memorial" means any memorial or monument which has been erected or dedicated to commemorate a military unit, military group, war, conflict, victory, or peace.

(c) **APPLICABILITY.**—This section shall apply to any special use permit application submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING LAWS.**—Permit applicants remain subject to all other laws, regulations, and policies regarding the application, issuance and execution of special use permits for a veterans' special event at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1702, the Free Veterans from Fees Act introduced by Representative GREG STEUBE.

This bill seeks to honor the sacrifices made by our veterans and their families by waiving application fees for veterans' special events at war memorials in our Nation's Capital for veterans and Gold Star families.

Although the National Park Service has a longstanding practice of waiving application fees for special use permits for most veterans' events at war memorials, oftentimes, veterans' organizations have to pay administrative fees and processing costs to obtain permits for events such as Honor Buses.

By codifying a version of this routine practice and policy in law, we can help honor the sacrifices made by our veterans and Gold Star families by ensuring that they are not required to pay when visiting national war memorials built to commemorate their bravery and our fallen heroes.

I thank Representative STEUBE for introducing this legislation and urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the significant and unparalleled sacrifices veterans have made for our country, my colleague Mr. STEUBE introduced H.R. 1702 to waive the application fee associated with special use permits for veterans' organizations and our Gold Star families at war memorials on Federal lands.

Special use permits are required by the National Park Service for activities that provide a benefit to an individual group or organization and for activities that require the use of a designated park location for a specific purpose and length of time.

When those who have served our Nation, Mr. Speaker, including Gold Star families, want to hold an event whose primary purpose is to commemorate or honor the service of veterans, they should not be subject to application fees. This bill removes a potential barrier and ensures our veterans are not discouraged from planning, hosting, or organizing events on our public lands.

With this bill, Mr. Speaker, we show in one more way our respect for our Nation's veterans, and we support the special events that honor the men and women of our Armed Forces.

I commend my colleague Congressman STEUBE for his work on behalf of our servicemen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, this bill's sponsor, Congressman STEUBE, was unable to be here today to speak on his bill because of commitments in his district.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure and since I have no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to vote in favor of my bill, H.R. 1702, the Free Veterans from Fees Act of 2019.

To help foster a culture in America in which all veterans are valued for their service to our nation, we need to do our part to assist those who have served in our military. One way we can honor our nation's heroes is to assist them when they visit national war memorials as they remember all those who fought and are not here today.

Throughout the year, several veterans' groups and Gold Star Families visit national war memorials here in Washington, D.C. by honor buses and honor flights through various veterans' organizations. To obtain a permit for their visit, oftentimes veterans' groups must pay administrative fees and other processing costs related to visiting memorials that have been built not only as a testament of their sacrifice, but also to honor those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for our nation.

This common sense bill would waive the application fee for any special use permits for veterans' demonstration and special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia.