

thresher sharks, and is already banned in many states, including Washington and Oregon. It is time to adopt new fishing technology in order to set a path toward more sustainable fishing. This bill would direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a transition program to phase-out large mesh drift gillnet and promote the adoption of alternative fishing practices to minimize the bycatch of marine species.

Bycatch is a lingering problem in fisheries management, and such waste is especially pervasive in driftnet fisheries. We have the prime opportunity today to provide a solution that would improve fishery resource management and provide the swordfish fishery participants the needed support to transition to more selective and sustainable fishing gear. It is a win-win situation.

On July 22, 2020, the Senate passed S. 906 by unanimous consent. There is broad support for this legislation, including endorsements from the American Sportfishing Association, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Humane Society Legislative Fund, Oceana, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, and the National Marine Manufacturers Association. In the spirit of bipartisanship, I urge my colleagues in the House to join us in passing this commonsense legislation today. I would like to thank Chairman GRIJALVA, Congressman HUFFMAN, and Senator FEINSTEIN for their leadership on this issue as well as House and Senate committee staff for their hard work. I look forward to the enactment of this bill.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 906, the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act. I would like to start out by thanking Senators LISA MURKOWSKI, DAN SULLIVAN, DIANNE FEINSTEIN, and SHELLEY CAPITO, along with Congressman TED LIEU, and everyone who was involved in this legislation. Their passion for our fisheries is truly admirable.

This bill includes a Recreational Quota Entitlement (RQE) provision that is crucial to the charter fishing industry. Under the provision, an RQE would be allowed to purchase and hold a limited amount of halibut quota shares to augment the amount of halibut available to charters. For years, charter anglers have faced stringent restrictions as catch limits have been reduced and this provision would allow fishing charters to compete on a larger scale.

Charter fishing in Alaska is world renowned and is a driving force for tourism in many towns. I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to spend a day in Seward this past summer meeting with halibut charters and hearing directly from the people in the industry. I'd also note we had a great time catching some Alaska fish.

While this bill may not be perfect, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan legislation because of the importance of the RQE provision to my home state of Alaska. This is a self-funding solution that will have a positive impact for the charter fishing industry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 906.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

ROBERT E. LEE STATUE REMOVAL ACT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 970) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to develop a plan for the removal of the monument to Robert E. Lee at the Antietam National Battlefield, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 970

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 "Robert E. Lee Statue Removal Act".

SEC. 2. REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF MONUMENT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall remove and appropriately dispose of the Monument to General Robert E. Lee at the Antietam National Battlefield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUFFMAN. 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 in the matter under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 970 introduced by my friend, Representative BROWN of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Natural Resources and vice chair of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. BROWN's bill directs the National Park Service to remove a statue of Robert E. Lee from the Antietam National Battlefield in Maryland. This 24-foot statue of General Lee was dedicated in 2003, 138 years after the end of the Civil War. It was commissioned and placed by a private citizen on private land that the National Park Service later acquired in 2005.

As our Nation continues to wrestle and reckon with racial inequality and injustice, it is past time that we take stock of these symbols that we display and the stories that we tell about our past, present, and future.

For example, the statue at issue here is not historically accurate and it simply serves to glorify the "Lost Cause" narrative. It does not belong on a national battlefield.

I thank Representative BROWN for his hard work in bringing attention to this issue, and I urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to fill in for the ranking member of the full committee, Representative BISHOP. He was here briefly earlier, but he is definitely under the weather.

Mr. Speaker, on this bill, I simply yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, my good friend, Mr. HUFFMAN, for yielding time. I also thank Chairman GRIJALVA and the staff on the Committee on Natural Resources for their work and partnership on H.R. 970, the Robert E. Lee Statue Removal Act.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, which I first introduced last Congress, would remove the statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee from Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Maryland. Antietam was the site of immense bloodshed during the Civil War.

After 12 hours of combat, 23,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing. It remains the bloodiest day in American history, and thousands come every year to learn about the war over slavery that almost divided our Union.

On this Federal land stands a 24-foot statue of General Lee. It was commissioned with the explicit intent of honoring the Confederacy and glorifies the Confederacy, its leaders, the cause of slavery, and open rebellion against the United States of America.

The Lee statue was built by a private citizen in 2003—as you heard, 138 years after the end of the Civil War—and later acquired by the National Park Service. It is also historically inaccurate.

The monument depicts General Lee riding to the battlefield on horseback, but the evidence shows the General actually traveled to a different part of a battlefield in an ambulance due to a broken wrist.

The monument claims that Lee was "personally against secession and slavery." Yet Lee was a brutal slave owner. He fought for the Confederacy and defended the savage institution of slavery, and he led an army that kidnapped free African Americans and massacred surrendering Black Union soldiers.

Instead of teaching us the dark lessons of our history, this statue sanitizes the actions of men who fought a war to keep Black Americans in chains. This is just one monument, among many.

Throughout our history, monuments to the Confederacy have been used to

rally white supremacists and intimidate Black Americans. The majority of these monuments were built post-Reconstruction by Confederate apologists, segregationists, and opponents of civil rights.

We next saw a resurgence of statues honoring the Confederacy during the 1960s and 1970s, when white supremacists attempted to roll back the progress being made during the civil rights movement. As monuments went up, Black men, women, and children were being lynched.

Confederate monuments served as a reminder of the power that white supremacists attempted to yield and assert over Black Americans. Earlier this week, the House voted to remove the names from military bases and property that honor the Confederacy. We should take the same steps for statues honoring the Confederacy in our national public spaces.

Reckoning with our shared history and this country's past injustices doesn't dishonor the Nation; it makes it stronger. There are appropriate settings—museums, libraries, and classrooms—to teach future generations of the insidious effort to defend the violent institution of slavery. But there is no reason why any of our Nation's public spaces should have monuments that celebrate those who betrayed their country.

There is only one side in the Civil War we should be honoring, and that is of the United States. And we should celebrate figures who fought to preserve our Union and those who helped rebuild our Nation after the Civil War—the men and women who marched and protested and died for this country to live up to our founding ideals.

Removing the monument at Antietam and those across our country is not an insult to any State or region. It would simply be acknowledgment that the cause the Confederacy fought for—the cause of slavery—was wrong, that Jim Crow and violent resistance of civil rights for all people is wrong.

It is long past time for the Robert E. Lee statue on Antietam Battlefield to come down, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, before I reserve after those beautiful remarks, I include in the RECORD an email from the CBO.

From: David Hughes
Sent: Tuesday, December 1, 2020 2:51 PM
To: Lim, Sarah
Subject: Re: Suspension planning.

Hi SARAH: Good to hear from you. On a preliminary basis:

H.R. 970, Robert E. Lee Removal, Brown, D-MD; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 5458, Rocky Mountain 1, Neguse, D-CO; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 5459, Rocky Mountain 2, Neguse, D-CO; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 7098, Saguaro Expansion, Grijalva, D-AZ; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 7489, Long Bridge Act of 2020, Wittman, R-VA; no revenue effects. Enacting H.R. 7489 would result in an insignificant net

decrease in direct spending over the 2021–2030 period.

Best,

DAVID HUGHES,
Analyst, Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we were unable to get an official score, but this email confirms on a preliminary basis that all of the remaining bills have no spending effect. They also have no revenue effect, with the exception of H.R. 7489, which has a net revenue decrease.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 970, and I salute my colleague, Congressman BROWN, for his exemplary leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot find a single case of any other country on Earth where monuments and memorials are put up to honor the generals of enemy forces in a civil war or any other war. Maybe another such case exists, but I can't find it. And there is no denying that there is something freakishly unusual about this practice, but you cannot blame Americans from the 19th century. In this case, you can't even blame Americans from the 20th century.

This statue of Robert E. Lee went up in 2003, not even 2 decades ago. The bizarre and stubborn impulse to honor Confederate military traitors to the Union on the very battlefield where they fought to destroy our Union and to kill our soldiers waving the Union flag reflects the hold of the so-called "Lost Cause" ideology, the myth which returns in times of resurgent racism, that the Confederate cause was heroic and noble, that slavery was a benevolent institution, and that treason was somehow justified.

This kind of derangement from reality and from American constitutionalism has set the pattern for a paranoid style in American politics, which continues to this very day.

Mr. Speaker, in 2020, we have a President of the United States who refuses to accept his defeat in the election by more than 7 million votes and by a margin of 306–232 in the Electoral College—a margin he declared "a landslide" when he won by that very same amount.

A big defender of the Confederate statues, the President from New York is busily constructing a new romantic "Lost Cause" mythology about his loss, despite the fact that more than 40 courts have rejected all of his claims about the election.

Mr. Speaker, let us put an end to this strange practice of honoring the military enemies of the United States. Let us put an end to the "Lost Cause" mythology, which has been such an absciss and such a danger to the Republic.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I simply thank my colleagues from Mary-

land for the eloquence and moral clarity they have brought to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this long overdue and much-needed legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 970, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 0945

YOUNG FISHERMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1240) to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1240

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 "Young Fishermen's Development Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SEA GRANT INSTITUTION.—The term "Sea Grant Institution" means a sea grant college or sea grant institute, as those terms are defined in section 203 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1122).

(2) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term "Tribal organization" has the meaning given the term "tribal organization" in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(3) YOUNG FISHERMAN.—The term "young fisherman" means an individual who—

(A) desires to participate in the commercial fisheries of the United States, including the Great Lakes fisheries;

(B) has worked as a captain, crew member, or deckhand on a commercial fishing vessel for not more than 10 years of cumulative service; or

(C) is a beginning commercial fisherman.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the National Sea Grant Office, shall establish a program to provide training, education, outreach, and technical assistance initiatives for young fishermen, to be known as the "Young Fishermen's Development Grant Program" (referred to in this section as the "Program").

SEC. 4. GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall make competitive grants to support new and established local and regional training, education, outreach, and technical assistance initiatives for young fishermen, including programs, workshops, and services relating to—

(1) seamanship, navigation, electronics, and safety;

(2) vessel and engine care, maintenance, and repair;