

wanted to do something with these experiences to make it better for America's children.

We are often so polarized in this Chamber. We disagree sometimes on, it seems like, everything. As we approach Christmas and approach these holidays, I think we can feel good that when it comes to America's children, we put them first. We did something right. We did something to help the American people, and we did that because of the commitment and leadership that Paris and so many survivors have shown.

I feel good today about being a Member of Congress, working with Representative CARTER, and proud of being part of this institution. I appreciate the leadership for allowing this bill to come. I hope it will pass unanimously.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members that the rules do not allow references to persons in the gallery.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

As a pediatrician, I reiterate my support for S. 1351, the Stop Institutional Child Abuse Act.

This is so important, as we have already heard through these stories, and we want to make sure that when our adolescents and young adults are sent off for care, they receive the best care and not abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by saying that there has been quite a bit of hard work put into this bill and quite a bit of persistence. Without referring to anybody in the gallery, I know there are people here who have worked really, really hard to get to where we are now.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes." I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1351.

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. GUTHRIE. Mr. 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.

9/11 MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 5401) to provide a one-time grant for the operation, security, and maintenance of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center to commemorate the events, and honor the victims, of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5401

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 "9/11 Memorial and Museum Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NATIONAL SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL & MUSEUM.—The term "National September 11 Memorial & Museum" means the National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc., established to commemorate the events of, and honor the victims of, the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, at the site of such attacks.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means the official organization, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, that—

(A) operates the National September 11 Memorial & Museum; and

(B) is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 3. ONE-TIME GRANT FOR NATIONAL SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL & MUSEUM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance for such purpose to the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management of the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary shall award to the eligible entity a grant in an amount determined by the Secretary subject to subsection (c), to be used by such entity solely for the purposes described in subsection (b), if upon review of the application submitted pursuant to subsection (d), the Secretary makes a determination pursuant to subsection (e) that such entity satisfies the criteria required under subsection (f).

(b) PURPOSE.—The one-time grant awarded under subsection (a) shall be used by the eligible entity for the operation, security, and maintenance of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum.

(c) GRANT AMOUNT.—The one-time grant under this section may not be for less than \$5,000,000 or more than \$10,000,000.

(d) APPLICATION.—To be considered for an award of the one-time grant under this section, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(e) REVIEW; DEADLINE FOR AWARD.—If the Secretary, after review of the application from the eligible entity, determines that the eligible entity satisfies the criteria under subsection (f), the Secretary shall award the one-time grant to the eligible entity, not later than 90 days after the date of receipt by the Secretary of the completed application submitted by such entity.

(f) CRITERIA.—In determining the amount of the one-time grant consistent with subsection (c), the Secretary shall consider the following:

(1) The needs of the eligible entity, and ability and commitment of such eligible entity to use grant funds, with respect to ensuring the security and safety of visitors at the National September 11 Memorial & Museum.

(2) The number of visitors to the National September 11 Memorial & Museum who would benefit.

(3) The ability and commitment of the eligible entity to use grant funds to—

(A) preserve the facilities and grounds of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum; and

(B) educate future generations.

(4) The ability and commitment of the eligible entity to use grant funds to increase the numbers of economically disadvantaged visitors to the National September 11 Memorial & Museum.

(g) CONDITION ON RECEIPT OF GRANT.—As a condition on receipt of a grant under this section, the eligible entity shall—

(1) provide for—

(A) free admission to all facilities and museums associated with the National September 11 Memorial & Museum for active and retired members of the Armed Forces, individuals who were registered first responders to the attacks of September 11, 2001, and family members of victims of such attacks; and

(B) dedicated free admission hours for the general public at least once a week; and

(2) allow for annual Federal audits of the financial statements of such entity, including revenues associated with ticket sales, charitable donations, grants, and all expenditures on salaries and operations, which shall be subject to review by the Secretary and made available to the public.

(h) REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year for which the recipient obligates or expends funds made available to the recipient pursuant to this section, the recipient shall submit to the Committees on Natural Resources and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes, for the fiscal year covered by the report, each of the following:

(1) Information relating to the amount of grant funds obligated or expended for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) Information relating to any purposes for which such funds were obligated or expended.

(3) Any other information the Secretary may require to effectively administer the one-time grant program under this section, as determined by the Secretary, if not later than the last day of the fiscal year the Secretary notified such entity of such requested information.

(i) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this section, and the activities authorized by this section are subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance for such purposes.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. 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 H.R. 5401, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Representative D'ESPOSITO's bipartisan bill, the 9/11 Memorial and Museum Act.

This legislation provides a one-time grant to assist with the security costs for the 9/11 Memorial & Museum.

The National September 11 Memorial & Museum occupies the site of the former World Trade Center in Lower Manhattan. This unique facility serves as the principal tribute of remembrance and honor to the nearly 3,000 people killed in the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, and February 26, 1993.

One of the focal points of the museum is an art installation with the quote, "No day shall erase you from the memory of time." This is not merely a quote. It is a promise from each and every American that we will never forget the tragic events of 9/11. More than 23 years after these horrific attacks, we still remember the innocent men, women, and children who perished on that day.

Representative D'ESPOSITO's legislation will help ensure that the memories of those we lost on 9/11 remain eternal by providing a one-time grant, ranging from \$5 million to \$10 million, to assist with security costs for the memorial and museum.

As the location of one of the most high-profile terrorist attacks in American history, the museum shoulders more than \$1 million in security costs per month. This important grant coming from the Department of Homeland Security's existing appropriations would help defray those significant security costs.

I thank Representative D'ESPOSITO for his efforts to advance this legislation. Yet again, he has proven himself to be a tireless advocate for his constituents and the people of New York. His important bill would help the 9/11 Memorial & Museum continue operations, increase safety measures, and provide free admission for military veterans, first responders, and victims' families.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the 9/11 Memorial and Museum Act.

This bill would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide a one-time grant to the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York City, as the chairman just mentioned, if future legislation authorizes such activity and if future legislation appropriates such funds.

This museum and memorial is the principal tribute of remembrance and honor for the nearly 3,000 people killed on 9/11. Over the years, Congress has provided significant financial support for the site and recognized it as the National 9/11 Memorial & Museum.

Though I rise today in support, I would like to highlight that the 9/11 museum has faced criticism since its opening related to some terminologies used in some of the exhibits. Organizations such as the Muslim Community Network and a coalition of prominent

academics have raised concerns that the terminology used for Islamic extremism and terrorism is sometimes generalized, improperly defined, and excludes necessary context. In response, these groups have requested that an interfaith advisory council be established for the memorial and museum to increase inclusive representation, content review, and educational initiatives.

I acknowledge and deeply understand the significance and importance of the 9/11 Memorial & Museum. It is a site for remembrance and mourning. Members of the House Natural Resources Committee will continue to support the ongoing management needs of the museum, but we encourage the museum's management to engage with stakeholders to develop an interfaith advisory council to ensure that the site is welcoming and representative of all.

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

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Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, the chairman mentioned a quote that is affixed to the wall when you enter the 9/11 Memorial & Museum: "No day shall erase you from the memory of time."

That quote is affixed to 2,983 tiles, all painted with watercolors, a different shade of blue, to represent that clear blue sky on that Tuesday morning. The 2,983 tiles represent the victims of September 11, 2001, as well as the 1993 bombing.

On September 11, 2001, we lost thousands of people to an attack on our homeland. These individuals were mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and their absence is felt every single day.

Among those we lost were heroes who stared danger in the face and chose to run into peril to save their fellow man. Even now, more than two decades later, we continue to lose people to 9/11-related illnesses. As of today, there is someone suffering from a 9/11-related illness in every congressional district in the United States of America.

These were firefighters, cops, ironworkers, first responders, people just going to work in the financial district, everyday Americans.

Since that day, we have promised to never forget, to never forget those whose lives were cut short, never forget those who selflessly ran toward danger, never forget the resilience of this beautiful Nation in the days that followed, never forget the loved ones left behind, and never forget those who continue to suffer.

How do we keep this promise to never forget?

One important way is through continued support of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York City. For years, the museum has

told the story of that tragic day from the clear blue sky that I referenced, to the people who remember waking up that morning, to the fear and confusion that gripped the Nation, and to the rescue efforts that followed.

Outside the museum, two memorial pools are surrounded by the names of each and every victim on bronze parapets, making sure we never forget one single victim. I encourage everyone to visit this site.

No American under the age of 22 was alive during 9/11, and it is critical that we continue to teach our children and generations to come about the events of that day and how it changed our world forever. We must continue to teach them who was responsible for that attack on this Nation and hold them accountable.

The museum does this critical work every day, both on-site and around the world, through the development of lesson plans and curricula for kids of various ages. Congress must support this work.

Additionally, the threat to this site did not end on September 11, 2001. The museum remains a target to this day. Just 2 months ago, a man was sentenced to over a decade in prison for trying to help ISIS attack New York City, including the 9/11 Museum. This is unacceptable.

The 9/11 Memorial & Museum must have the resources it needs to ensure that all visitors are safe. I am proud to introduce and support this legislation that will authorize a one-time grant for the National September 11 Memorial & Museum. Ensuring that they have the resources they need to continue the programs and keep visitors safe is of paramount importance to this Nation.

I am calling on all my colleagues to support this and keep our promise to never forget. As I close, I would like to read a part of the 9/11 Memorial & Museum's mission: "May the lives remembered, the deeds recognized, and the spirit reawakened be eternal beacons, which reaffirm respect for life, strengthen our resolve to preserve freedom, and inspire an end to hatred, ignorance, and intolerance."

May we help them accomplish this mission today by passing this legislation.

When those of us who take oaths to protect and serve, we take that oath and we swear on the Bible. We also make a promise in our hearts, a promise to never ever forget.

Mr. Speaker, today I am asking all the Members of this distinguished body to follow that lead and never forget.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we support this legislation. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill with strong bipartisan support. It offers a one-time grant to help the 9/11 Memorial & Museum in New York City fulfill its crucial educational mission and ensure no

American forgets the tragic events of 9/11.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5401, 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.

JACKIE ROBINSON BALLPARK NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8012) to establish the Jackie Robinson Ballpark National Commemorative Site in the State of Florida, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8012

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 "Jackie Robinson Ballpark National Commemorative Site Act".

SEC. 2. JACKIE ROBINSON BALLPARK NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—*In this Act:*

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

(2) SITE.—*The term "Site" means the Jackie Robinson Ballpark National Commemorative Site designated by subsection (b).*

(3) STATE.—*The term "State" means the State of Florida.*

(b) DESIGNATION.—*Jackie Robinson Ballpark in Daytona Beach, Florida, is hereby designated as the Jackie Robinson Ballpark National Commemorative Site.*

(c) AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.—*The Site shall be part of the African American Civil Rights Network established under the African American Civil Rights Network Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-104).*

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—*The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities for interpretative and educational purposes related to the Site.*

(2) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—*The Site shall not be a unit of the National Park System.*

(3) LIMITATIONS.—*Nothing in this Act—*

(A) *authorizes the Secretary to interfere with the rights of any person with respect to private property or any local zoning ordinance or land use plan of the State or any political subdivision thereof;*

(B) *affects the administration of the Site by any owner of the Site; or*

(C) *authorizes the Secretary to acquire land or interests in land through condemnation or otherwise.*

(e) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—*The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the Site to evaluate the national significance of the Site and determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the Site as a unit of the National Park System.*

(2) ALTERNATIVES.—*The Secretary shall consider alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the Site by Federal, State, or local government entities, or private and non-profit organizations.*

(3) CONDUCT OF STUDY.—*The study shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.*

(4) REPORT.—*Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are made available to conduct the study, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that describes the results of the study and any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the Site.*

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. 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 H.R. 8012, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Representative WALTZ' bill, the Jackie Robinson Ballpark National Commemorative Site Act.

By designating the Jackie Robinson Ballpark as a National Commemorative Site, this bill recognizes the ballpark's important role in advancing civil rights and ending racially segregated sports in 20th century America.

In 1946, Jackie Robinson played in the first racially integrated spring training game at what is now named the Jackie Robinson Ballpark in Daytona Beach, Florida.

At the time, Jim Crow laws prevented integrated baseball throughout the South. A year later, Robinson would make his major league debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers where he broke the MLB's color barrier and became the first African American to play in a modern-era MLB game.

Robinson would eventually finish his career as a six-time all-star while amassing over 1500 hits and maintaining a .311 batting average. Throughout his career, Robinson demonstrated courage and excellence on and off the field, opening the door of opportunity for generations of athletes who succeeded him.

By designating the ballpark a National Commemorative Site, this bill recognizes the facility's historic role in advancing civil rights without adding to the Federal estate or using taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. It would designate the Jackie Robinson Ballpark in Daytona Beach, Florida, as a National Commemorative Site to honor the legendary baseball player, Jackie Robinson.

I did not know this, but this park is the oldest active ballpark in minor league baseball. It opened in 1914. The historic significance, of course, is that heading into spring training in 1946, every other minor league park locked their stadiums and canceled games rather than allow Jackie Robinson to play as part of the Montreal Royals in that minor league season. So only Daytona Beach set side segregation laws to permit Robinson to play at the ballpark that now bears his name. A year later, he was called up to the Brooklyn Dodgers, and the rest is history.

The park was renamed the Jackie Robinson Memorial Ballpark in 1990 and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. By designating it as a National Commemorative Site, we would continue to honor and bolster Robinson's legacy, which is a good thing.

I appreciate this bill. I appreciate that it is sponsored by the entire Florida delegation, displaying not only the truly bipartisan nature of this effort, but also a universal understanding of the importance of memorializing Jackie Robinson for the contributions he made to the civil rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I am excited to rise today in support of this bill, H.R. 8012, the bipartisan, bicameral Jackie Robinson Ballpark National Commemorative Site Act to honor the location where Jackie Robinson broke baseball's color barrier and played his first game.

This bill would designate Jackie Robinson Ballpark in Daytona Beach as a National Commemorative Site and add the ballpark to the African American Civil Rights Network.

Additionally, this bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study to give the site the designation of a national historic landmark.

H.R. 8012 honors the location where Jackie Robinson broke baseball's color barrier when he played his first professional game with the Montreal Royals on March 17, 1946, in Daytona Beach, at the then-named Daytona City Island Ballpark.

This is the first time in modern baseball that a Black player and a White player played on the same team. Incidentally, it is just down the street from the HBCU Bethune-Cookman. Its founder, Mary McLeod Bethune represents Florida just down the hallway here in Statuary Hall.