

to the Tribe. It passed through private ownership to a timber company and, decades later, was acquired by the U.S. Forest Service.

Through all those years, the Quinault people were cut off from land that held deep cultural and ecological value.

Allotment 1157 includes some of the last remaining old-growth forest in the region, and it is a place where Quinault carvers once slid canoe hulls into the Salmon River, a place tied to traditional lifeways, craft, and history. It is sacred land.

Returning Allotment 1157 is not only historically justified. It is morally necessary. It restores the Quinault Nation land that was never meant to be taken. It reaffirms the United States' trust responsibility and treaty obligations. It allows the Tribe to continue stewarding an ecosystem that they have cared for since time immemorial.

The Quinault Nation plans to use this land as a place of education, a living museum where future generations can learn about their heritage, their connection to the Salmon River watershed, and their responsibility to protect the land.

This is self-determination in action. This is environmental stewardship in partnership with Tribal leadership. This is Congress fulfilling its promise.

I am proud to champion this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage. Restoring Allotment 1157 is long overdue, and moving this legislation forward is a meaningful step toward justice.

I thank my partners in this work for their support, voices, and stories. They are essential as we work to uphold our commitments to Tribal nations. I thank the Natural Resources Committee members for giving this legislation the thoughtful attention that it deserves.

I respectfully ask all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2389 takes approximately 72 acres of U.S. Forest Service land into trust for the Quinault Indian Nation and adds the 72 acres to the contiguous land of the Quinault Indian Nation.

This legislation supports Tribal sovereignty, and it has the support of the Tribal leaders and local stakeholders.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage 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 Colorado (Mr. CRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2389.

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.

WORLD WAR II WOMEN'S MEMORIAL LOCATION ACT

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2290) to provide that the memorial to commemorate the sacrifice and service of the women who worked on the home front to support the efforts of the United States military during World War II may be located on the National Mall, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2290

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 "World War II Women's Memorial Location Act".

SEC. 2. LOCATION OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

Notwithstanding section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, the commemorative work to commemorate the commitment and service of the women who worked on the home front during World War II authorized by section 702 of division DD of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 117-328), may be located within—

(1) Area I, as depicted on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs", numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003; or

(2) the Reserve.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the term "Reserve" has the meaning given such term in section 8902(a)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CRANK) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. RANDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2290, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2290, the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act, led by Representatives DINGELL and FULCHER.

During World War II, more than 18 million women stepped up to serve this country on the home front. While many Americans recognize the image of Rosie the Riveter, their work went far beyond the factory floor. My grandmother served as a Rosie the Riveter, stepping up to fight on the home front, as well. Women became welders, code breakers, pilots, medical professionals, truck drivers, and community caretakers. Their contributions were essential to the Allied victory, supporting our troops overseas and redefining women's roles in American society.

In 2023, Congress authorized the creation of a memorial to honor the

women who worked on the home front during World War II. Under the Commemorative Works Act, placing that memorial on The National Mall or in the surrounding area requires an additional act of Congress. H.R. 2290 provides that authority, ensuring this memorial can be located in a place of national prominence alongside other monuments honoring wartime service and sacrifice.

This bill is bipartisan and straightforward. It properly recognizes the contributions of millions of American women whose work was essential to victory in World War II. By authorizing this memorial to be placed on or near The National Mall, we affirm their legacy and ensure future generations will learn from their examples of patriotism, responsibility, and service.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2290, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of Representative DINGELL's H.R. 2290, the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act.

This legislation, as we have heard, would ensure that the service and sacrifices of millions of American women are forever honored on The National Mall and not erased, as we have seen efforts to do over the course of this year.

During World War II, over 18 million women stepped forward to serve on the home front, raising the number of women in the workforce to nearly 40 percent between 1940 and 1945.

These women served in so many capacities: pilots, mechanics, electricians, engineers, coders, and countless other roles. Many of them served in my district at Naval Base Kitsap and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

Their contributions were the backbone of the war efforts, showing the country what women could achieve. Their work reshaped the American workforce and opened doors for future generations of women welders, scientists, and servicemembers.

By authorizing the World War II women's memorial to be placed on or near The National Mall, we are ensuring that the legacy of these brave women will never be forgotten.

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

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), the sponsor of the bill.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my strong support for H.R. 2290, the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act, which I, as has been previously stated, introduced

alongside my good friend, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER).

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes The National Mall as the location for the memorial, commemorating the service and sacrifice of the women who worked on the home front during World War II.

This bill advances a decade-long effort to properly honor the more than 18 million trailblazing women who are now known and loved as Rosie the Riveters.

Our Rosies answered the call when our Nation needed them the most, redefining the role of the American woman and opening the door wider for generations to come. During World War II, women went to work in record numbers. Yet, they are all too often the untold story of the home front.

At Ford Motor Company's Willow Run bomber plant in Michigan, just as an example, women made up almost half of the workforce that turned out one complete B-24 Liberator bomber every 55 minutes. Many women worked in jobs that no one ever thought they could do, such as riveters.

Mr. Speaker, the Rosies taught me what a riveter was. I didn't realize what it was until I was by that plane, and I went: Oh, that is what a riveter is.

They were also welders, and they proved to themselves and the world that Americans can do it.

I am blessed to have many Rosies in my life. I have gone to many birthday parties for 100-, 102-, and 103-year-olds because we are blessed to have a number of the original Rosies living in my area. They have inspired me. They tell me their stories. On a cold Veterans Day this year, when the wind chill was zero degrees, I stood outside with those strong, resilient women with every ounce of their intellect there, sharing the stories of what it meant to be a Rosie.

This bill will take us one critical step closer to ensuring that our Rosies receive the recognition that they deserve.

In 2022, Congress passed bipartisan legislation authorizing the establishment of a memorial dedicated to the Rosies. However, additional legislation is needed to permit the memorial to be located near the existing World War II Memorial. They are part of that whole story.

I am proud to lead this bipartisan legislation and help complete the story of World War II in our Nation's front yard.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act, which was carefully crafted to respect the Commemorative Works Act process, honoring the legacies of our Rosies and ensuring that the memorial may be located at a site near the current World War II Memorial.

Ms. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague mentioned, I recently had a chance to go to

a 100th birthday celebration of one of my constituents, who was an original Rosie, Ms. Jean Lillian Winther, whose story was part of the fabric of our country's history at a time when women were rarely seen in the shipbuilding trades.

Jean stepped forward with courage and determination, taking up the torch, quite literally. She showed that women could excel as welders, as builders, as defenders of our Nation's security, and, as I learned at her birthday, as excellent dancers on the decks of an aircraft carrier in between shifts.

Her work on the Essex-class carriers was vital to our Navy's success, but her example reached even further. Jean blazed a trail for women who came after her, proving that skills and determination know no boundaries. Every woman who has picked up a welding torch or entered a shipyard since has walked a little easier because of women like Jean.

Mr. Speaker, I am so honored to support this legislation to make sure that we commemorate in a place of honor the women who helped shape our country and helped shape the future of women in service and in the trades for years to come.

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

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, this bill is about ensuring that the contributions of millions of women on the World War II home front are remembered alongside other monuments in Washington, D.C. This bill commemorates America's wartime service and sacrifice. H.R. 2290 guarantees that future generations will see their stories represented in a place of national prominence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I am privileged to speak on the bipartisan World War II Women's Memorial Location Act. World War II required great sacrifices of every American citizen. To the great credit and pride of our Nation, American citizens rose to the challenge with grit and determination. With millions of men overseas, American women—popularly known as “Rosies” in tribute to Rosie the Riveter—stepped into roles traditionally held by men. These women answered the call to service by holding down the home front, working as pilots, engineers, electricians, mechanics, and more. 18 million women answered the call of their Nation in its time of desperate need. The impact they had on our country cannot be overstated. In Idaho, civilian women worked and volunteered at the Farragut Naval Training Station located in North Idaho, which was built shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor and became the second-largest naval training base in the country. Their presence was felt across every state, in countless shipyards, factories, farms, and ranches.

Despite their monumental contributions, we still lack an independent, prominent memorial in Washington, D.C. honoring these patriots. There is urgency to pass this bill so that living Rosies can see their legacy commemorated in their lifetime and so the memorial can fold into

the broader America250 effort. The memorial's construction will be funded entirely through private donations and won't use taxpayer dollars. The amount of work and dedication the WWII Women's Memorial Foundation has poured into this project clearly illustrates its importance.

Not only will this memorial honor the women of World War II, the memorial will serve the important purpose of inspiring Americans to embrace service to their country and contribute to our Nation's success. I urge the passage of the World War II Women's Memorial Location Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCCLINTOCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2290, 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.

ADAMS MEMORIAL-GREAT AMERICAN HEROES ACT

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2306) to reauthorize the Adams Memorial Commission, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2306

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 “Adams Memorial-Great American Heroes Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY; LOCATION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—

(1) EXTENSION.—Section 2406(l) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9) is amended by striking “2025” and inserting “2032”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if enacted on December 1, 2025.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—Section 1(c) of Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411; 124 Stat. 1192; 127 Stat. 3880; 133 Stat. 750) is amended—

(1) by striking “The establishment” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, the establishment”; and

(2) by striking “2025” and inserting “2032”.

(c) LOCATION OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—Section 1 of Public Law 107-315 (116 Stat. 2763) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1. APPROVAL OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

“(a) SITE.—Notwithstanding section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, and subject to subsection (b), the Adams Memorial shall be located within the area generally depicted as ‘Adams Memorial: Eligible Additional Area’ on the map titled ‘Adams Memorial: Eligible Additional Area’ prepared by the Adams Memorial Commission and dated February 25, 2025.

“(b) ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS.—If the Commission determines that the location described in subsection (a) is not suitable or feasible due to physical or security constraints, the commemorative work shall be located within the Reserve.