

Representative JIM COSTA of California to reauthorize the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013 and to require the U.S. Postal Service to sell all remaining Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamps.

The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 first directed the Postal Service to issue this stamp to support the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Multinational Species Conservation Fund, which provides grants, as previously outlined by the previous speaker.

According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, stamp sales have raised more than \$5.7 million for the fund as of 2019. The authorization for offering the stamp expired in 2017, at which point the Postal Service suspended the sale, despite having more than 49 million printed and unsold stamps on hand.

H.R. 6023 would direct the Postal Service to sell the remainder of these stamps and report to Congress when all have been sold.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. COSTA for his leadership on this legislation. 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 Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6023, 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.

NATIONAL LIBERTY MEMORIAL PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6201) to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free Black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6201

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 “National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

Notwithstanding section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, the authority provided by section 2860 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 2164; 40 U.S.C. 8903 note) shall continue to apply through September 30, 2027.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory

Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6201, the National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act, introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN.

This legislation would extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free Black persons who served in the American Revolution. Extending this authorization would allow the congressionally authorized National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. to continue fundraising and construction of this memorial near the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative WATSON COLEMAN for championing this bill. I urge my colleagues to support its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6201 offered by Representative WATSON COLEMAN would extend the authorization for the establishment of a memorial to honor the approximately 5,000 enslaved and free Black Revolutionary War patriots who served as soldiers or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution.

In 2014, Congress authorized the National Liberty Memorial to be established in Area 1 in Washington, D.C., which is defined by the Commemorative Works Act as a location just off the National Mall.

Under the Commemorative Works Act, sponsoring organizations are provided a 7-year period to construct the memorial, which unfortunately has expired.

The subject matter of this memorial is extremely important, and I support extending the authority for the National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. to continue its valuable work to construct a lasting memorial in our Nation's Capital to honor the brave enslaved and

free Black Revolutionary War patriots that fought to secure American independence.

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

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Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chair GRIJALVA for bringing my bipartisan, bicameral bill to the floor. And I thank my Republican colleagues for supporting the same.

H.R. 6201, the National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act, would extend authorization of the National Liberty Memorial, a monument to honor the Black and Indigenous soldiers who risked everything in the name of the American experiment.

If not for the sacrifices of Black and Indigenous soldiers, we may not be the independent Nation that we are today. By the time the Continental Army marched to victory in Yorktown, these soldiers made up a quarter of George Washington's forces.

I am willing to bet that many Americans don't know this because, until recently, I certainly didn't. That is because, at best, the teaching of the Revolutionary War fails to highlight the contributions of soldiers of color and, at worst, it actively whitewashes them.

To wipe these soldiers from the story of our independence is to falsify the historical record. In our current moment, where fundamental truths about our history are under attack, we must right this wrong. Black and Indigenous soldiers sacrificed too much to be erased from the narrative of our Nation's war for independence. I authored the National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act on their behalf.

I thank Congresswoman HINSON and Senators MURPHY and GRASSLEY for joining me in introducing this legislation. I also thank National Liberty Memorial Fund D.C. for agreeing to build the memorial.

I hope that, in addition to educating the public and honoring soldiers of color, this memorial will illustrate the importance of teaching the complete, honest truth about our history. I hope that it allows Black children, like my granddaughter, to grow up in an America where the trials and tribulations and triumphs of their ancestors are recognized. By telling the full story of our past, we can pave the way for a more inclusive future.

I am very proud to support and urge the passage of this bicameral and bipartisan legislation. And I do pray that my colleagues, Democratic and Republican alike, will vote “yes” on the National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge support for the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6201, 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.

ALASKA SALMON RESEARCH TASK FORCE ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6651) to establish an Alaska Salmon Research Task Force.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6651

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 "Alaska Salmon Research Task Force Act".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure that Pacific salmon trends in Alaska regarding productivity and abundance are characterized and that research needs are identified;

(2) to prioritize scientific research needs for Pacific salmon in Alaska;

(3) to address the increased variability or decline in Pacific salmon returns in Alaska by creating a coordinated salmon research strategy; and

(4) to support collaboration and coordination for Pacific salmon conservation efforts in Alaska.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) salmon are an essential part of Alaska's fisheries, including subsistence, commercial, and recreational uses, and there is an urgent need to better understand the freshwater and marine biology and ecology of salmon, a migratory species that crosses many borders, and for a coordinated salmon research strategy to address salmon returns that are in decline or experiencing increased variability;

(2) salmon are an essential element for the well-being and health of Alaskans; and

(3) there is a unique relationship for people of Indigenous heritage who rely on salmon for subsistence and traditional and cultural practices.

SEC. 4. ALASKA SALMON RESEARCH TASK FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Governor of Alaska, shall convene an Alaska Salmon Research Task Force (referred to in this section as the "Research Task Force") to—

(1) review existing Pacific salmon research;

(2) identify applied research needed to better understand the increased variability and declining salmon returns in some regions of Alaska; and

(3) support sustainable management of salmon in Alaska.

(b) COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Research Task Force shall be composed of not fewer than 13 and not more than 19 members, who shall be appointed under paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) APPOINTMENT BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Commerce shall appoint members to the Research Task Force as follows:

(A) One representative from each of the following:

(i) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration who is knowledgeable about salmon and salmon research efforts from the Alaska Region.

(ii) The North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

(iii) The United States section of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

(B) Not less than 2 and not more than 5 representatives from each of the following categories, at least 1 of whom shall represent Alaska Natives who possess personal knowledge of, and direct experience with, subsistence uses in rural Alaska, to be appointed with due regard to differences in regional perspectives and experience:

(i) Residents of Alaska who possess personal knowledge of, and direct experience with, subsistence uses in rural Alaska.

(ii) Alaska fishing industry representatives throughout the salmon supply chain, including from—

(I) directed commercial fishing;

(II) recreational fishing;

(III) charter fishing;

(IV) seafood processors;

(V) salmon prohibited species catch (by-catch) users; or

(VI) hatcheries.

(C) 5 representatives who are academic experts in salmon biology, salmon management, salmon ecology (marine and freshwater), or comprehensive marine research planning in the North Pacific.

(3) APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.—The Governor of Alaska shall appoint to the Research Task Force one representative from the State of Alaska who is knowledgeable about the State of Alaska's salmon management and research efforts.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Research Task Force shall—

(A) conduct a review of Pacific salmon science relevant to understanding and managing salmon returns in Alaska, including an examination of—

(i) traditional ecological knowledge of salmon populations and their ecosystems;

(ii) marine carrying capacity and density dependent constraints, including an examination of interactions with other salmon species, and with forage base in marine ecosystems;

(iii) life-cycle and stage-specific mortality;

(iv) genetic sampling and categorization of population structure within salmon species in Alaska;

(v) methods for predicting run-timing and stock sizes;

(vi) oceanographic models that provide insight into stock distribution, growth, and survival;

(vii) freshwater, estuarine, and marine processes that affect survival of smolts;

(viii) climate effects on freshwater and marine habitats;

(ix) predator/prey interactions between salmon and marine mammals or other predators; and

(x) salmon productivity trends in other regions, both domestic and international, that put Alaska salmon populations in a broader geographic context; and

(B) identify scientific research gaps in understanding the Pacific salmon life-cycle in Alaska.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date the Research Task Force is convened, the Research Task Force shall submit to the Secretary of Commerce, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on En-

vironment and Public Works of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Alaska State Legislature, and make publicly available, a report—

(A) describing the review conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) that includes—

(i) recommendations on filling knowledge gaps that warrant further scientific inquiry; and

(ii) findings from the reports of work groups submitted under subsection (d)(2)(C).

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

(1) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Research Task Force shall select a Chair and Vice Chair by vote from among the members of the Research Task Force.

(2) WORK GROUPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Research Task Force—

(i) not later than 30 days after the date of the establishment of the Research Task Force, shall establish a work group focused specifically on salmon returns in the AYK (Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim) regions of Western Alaska; and

(ii) may establish additional regionally or stock focused work groups within the Research Task Force, as members determine appropriate.

(B) COMPOSITION.—Each work group established under this subsection shall—

(i) consist of not less than 5 individuals who—

(I) are knowledgeable about the stock or region under consideration; and

(II) need not be members of the Research Task Force; and

(ii) be balanced in terms of stakeholder representation, including commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries, as well as experts in statistical, biological, economic, social, or other scientific information as relevant to the work group's focus.

(C) REPORTS.—Not later than 9 months after the date the Research Task Force is convened, each work group established under this subsection shall submit a report with the work group's findings to the Research Task Force.

(3) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Research Task Force shall serve without compensation.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall provide such administrative support as is necessary for the Research Task Force and its work groups to carry out their duties, including support for virtual or in-person participation and travel expenses.

(e) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Research Task Force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. 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.