

Manzo. After completing her undergraduate studies and internships at Stanford, Jessica and Rolando moved to Boston in 2009 where Jessica attended Boston University School of Law, graduating with a Juris Doctor degree in 2012.

In 2013, Jessica was admitted to the State bar of California. Her first job was with a corporate law firm, but she realized that her true calling would be to use her profession in service to others.

In 2016, Jessica began working for the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights Los Angeles, otherwise known as CHIRLA.

There, she championed social justice and advocated on behalf of migrants and refugees. Her calling was public service, but her love and passion was her family.

As her professional career was taking off, Jessica and her husband, Rolando, embarked on their most important adventure, one that would give new meaning to their lives, becoming parents to Leila Itzel.

Sadly, in 2020, Jessica was diagnosed with cancer. For 4 years, she courageously battled. She didn't waste any time.

Jessica was constantly surrounded by those she loved most. She hugged and kissed her beloved daughter, Leila, every chance she got.

Jessica passed away on June 24, 2024. She was taken from us too soon. Yet, she left us with some important lessons: to live our lives in service to others and to take advantage of every waking moment we have with those we love.

Jessica Alana Sanchez is survived by her daughter, Leila Itzel Manzo; her husband, Rolando Manzo; her sister, Jacqueline Sanchez; her mother, Estela Mora; and her father, Jose Luis Sanchez.

I extend my deepest condolences to Jessica's loved ones. We will continue to keep them all in our prayers, and we will continue to honor her achievements and her legacy.

"Rest in peace, Jessica," "Descansa en paz."

Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. CARDENAS. Madam Speaker, today I have taken the opportunity to use the privilege and the honor that has been bestowed upon me by the voters of the 29th District of California to share stories and recognition of people in my district and people throughout California who have given so much of themselves.

Some of them have passed, and some of them are still with us, but one of the themes of today's recognitions is that they are all Latinos.

They are Latinos at heart but true American citizens, true Americans, people who give of themselves every single day and appreciate this country oh, so much.

It pains me to hear anyone in this great country cast aspersions upon people who appear to be immigrants or who are, in fact, immigrants.

The fact of the matter is that the United States of America was built on the backs of immigrants, some who were brought here against their will, and others who found this great country to be their new home because they were forced to leave their country for whatever atrocities, and in many cases, fleeing for their lives.

Asylum seekers, Madam Speaker, are people who come to some other place to seek the opportunity to live. That is what an asylum seeker is.

Today, on this planet, we have more people leaving their homes, leaving their home country to go to someplace where they hope and pray they can find safety and a new life.

The United States of America has been that beacon, that place where people from Europe, from Africa, from the Americas, from all over this planet, have always found the beautiful, open arms of Americans to say, welcome. It pains me to hear people say anything other than that, and they call themselves true Americans.

To me, the United States of America truly is at its best when we give of ourselves, and we welcome others to do the same, as best they can in their new life.

□ 1930

Not everybody who flees their country comes to the United States. Some do. Not every country welcomes them with open arms.

It is painful to me when I hear or see people call themselves real Americans and disparage people who come to this country to give of themselves, to give the best of themselves, and some people say you are not welcome. That is disgraceful. That is un-American.

Some people may look at me and assume that I wasn't born here. I was born here, and I am so proud to call myself an American citizen. Some people may look at my parents, who have now passed away, and look at them and hear their voice or their accent or hear them speak in Spanish and assume that they don't belong here. I am sorry. They came here. They belonged here, and they gave this country their best, just like millions and millions and millions of immigrants who have come to this country for centuries now.

It is my prerogative to share what I believe is true about our country. It is my prerogative to stand here in the well of the House of Representatives and speak the truth about our country and the truth about people who don't all look alike, people who don't all speak perfect English, and people who don't look like some people who believe that if you don't look like them, you don't belong here.

I say this because I hope and pray that that bigotry, that xenophobia stops. I pray that people learn to exude the best of themselves instead of spew-

ing hate and vitriolic words toward their neighbors, toward people who are here to give the best of themselves. Regardless of their country of origin, regardless of their accent, regardless of how well or not that they may speak English, they belong here. This is my country. This is their country. This country isn't just made for you. It is made for you and me.

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

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 9106. An act to direct the Director of the United States Secret Service to apply the same standards for determining the number of agents required to protect Presidents, Vice Presidents, and major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and for other purposes.

H.R. 9747. An act making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2025, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5009. An act to reauthorize wildlife habitat and conservation programs, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 815. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls".

TAKE DEMOGRAPHICS SERIOUSLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, we have 30 minutes here, and I am trying to do sort of a wrap-up. As folks know, the House actually passed a continuing resolution. I personally wish we had battled it out and stayed and just tried to see if we could get the Senate to do some of the work.

I have been trying to find ways to get this place and the U.S. Senate, but also voters and, Heaven knows, the Presidential candidates to take seriously the demographics and what is going on in our country but also the world. We are not the only one.

I am going to bring, as I often do, the boards, but let's try to put this in a type of perspective. This article says that the world has now surpassed its record of debt. Believe it or not, it was during the Napoleonic wars that the amount of debt in the world actually skyrocketed.

Congratulations. Right now, I think world governments are \$312 trillion in debt. Why is that important?

Well, the burn rate of the United States, we are burning right now—remember, this is a fairly decent economy, and we are borrowing about \$70,000 a second, every day, \$70,000 a second. I am going to show you some boards to sort of walk through this.

Do you think there is this ocean of capital in the United States and around the world that is really excited to keep buying U.S. bonds and just keep buying them and keep buying them?

When you read the stories about how many Americans are struggling right now and struggling with their own debt, how much liquidity is there to keep consuming our bonds?

One of my pitches I keep trying to sell here is if we keep up what is going on right now, where we are borrowing in a good year a couple trillion dollars—we will borrow a couple trillion dollars this year—Congress has made the decision that those who will really run this government, those who really run this country will be called the bond market.

If you need to refinance, like we did this year, you are subject to the fragility of the bond market. This fiscal year we have refinanced about \$8 trillion and bring to market an additional 2, so you are basically sitting on \$10 trillion. That is not even counting the short term where it was a 30 day and 6 months, and those things that had to be rolled. Refinancing makes you subject to the fragility of the bond market and what interest rate and how much liquidity and how many idiots like me come behind these microphones and try to explain the world debt markets to you.

Take it seriously. It is not a game. The United States is now number 14 on the credit stack. That means there are 13 other countries today that can sell a 10-year bond cheaper than us. Greece today can sell a 10-year bond cheaper than the United States. Think about that.

I am starting to pick up the first warnings in some of the financial press. Now, this is sort of the deep bond articles and those things. When Moody's is starting to allow their people to leak out information saying, yes, last November we actually put the United States on a negative watch. Remember, we are still an AAA negative watch. That is what they did to us a year ago.

Stories are starting to circulate, if the United States doesn't look and act like we are taking our debt seriously, we are going to get a downgrade. Now, you go, well, who cares? You are the reserve currency.

Guess what? There are 13 other countries with better credit ratings than the United States. If you get the downgrade, if two of the three major rating agencies were to downgrade the United States and no longer it is all AAA, you know actually in our own statutes and

a number of State statutes, they wouldn't be allowed to buy U.S. sovereign debt.

Are you ready for the interest rate? The Federal Reserve starts lowering our interest rates. Actually have you noticed? Has anyone been paying attention? Just go on the bond market. Have you noticed that U.S. sovereigns aren't going down the way—I mean, the yield curve is starting to look normal again, semi-normal. Why aren't they going down? I am going to argue our voracious appetite for debt and consumption because this place won't tell you the truth.

Once again, I am going to do this a little bit backwards. For every dollar this year we take in, how much do we spend? Come on. Let's make this a play-at-home game. Figure in your own head: When we take in a dollar, what is spent? If you said \$1.39 for every dollar of tax receipts we take in, you would be right. You have got to understand, this will get dramatically worse in a decade because the Social Security trust fund will be depleted. Medicare part A covers, what, 38 or 40 percent of Medicare? The rest is really coming out of the general fund, which will be depleted. In 10 years, we will have 22, 23 percent of Americans 65 and up ready for their earned benefits, and we have got to figure out a way to finance it.

Let's sort of make a point here. I typically used to start with this board, trying to say: Do you see the blue area? This is defense. This is nondefense. That is what you, as a Member of Congress, get to vote on. Every dime you as a Member of Congress get to vote on is borrowed.

Understand, the borrowing is actually bigger than the blue here because that is 1.8 trillion. This year we are going to borrow \$2 trillion. If you want to put in the interest and money we are paying back to the trust fund, it is, what, 1.2 trillion, 1.3 trillion—\$2.3 trillion.

What that means is every dime of defense is borrowed, every dime of non-defense discretionary is borrowed, and let's call it \$400 billion of your favorite earned benefit. Let's call it Medicare because that is easy.

I know this place loves to come behind these mikes and speechify—I am going to cut so-and-so's salary because they are a crap administrator. Great. You just took an hour of our time that if we are borrowing \$70,000 a second, did you help us? We seem incapable of doing things that are serious. Hell, we are incapable of telling voters the truth.

This weekend, I had a wonderful woman come, if we would just get rid of foreign aid, we would be fine. Then you show her that every dime of foreign aid, where the money actually goes, is a week, a week and a half of borrowing at most, and that is every dime. Most of it is extra money that comes back because they buy our stuff. A week of borrowing. She just looked at me with these daggers because she

had a text message from someone she never knew basically telling her if you got rid of foreign aid, you could balance the budget. No, it is about a week.

Get rid of congressional salaries. I did this math. It is like six seconds of borrowing every day.

Please stop bathing in the clown show. This is for Members and staff and the public. We need to be educated. You need a well-educated electorate to pay attention because we are going to have to do some very difficult and complicated things.

If you think there is a simple solution—when every dime a Member of Congress votes on is borrowed, if you think that is a simple solution, it turns out you have got to revolutionize the cost of healthcare. You can disrupt it with technology, with other processes. You can adopt technology to crash the price of government. You are going to have a discussion about talent-based immigration.

Remember, in 15 years, the United States has more deaths than births. I believe we are about to have the fifth year in a row where prime-age males are dying younger. In the last six years, 390,000 Americans have died of fentanyl. It turns out next year, we might have a fentanyl vaccine. You go, oh, I don't like that. In 6 years, 390,000 people have died. You are not willing to deal with the moral imperative of saving our brothers and sisters? We need to think differently.

The fact of the matter is, you are living in a time of miracles. We can cure hepatitis C. We can cure hemophilia. There are things that are coming out, there is the Vertex experiments that look like they are about to cure type 1 diabetes. If diabetes is 33 percent of all U.S. healthcare spending, what is the morality but what is also the amazing economics if we would fixate in the farm bill, nutrition support in the way we deliver healthcare to get our brothers and sisters healthier?

It turns out the single biggest thing you can do for stabilizing U.S. debt is making America healthier. How many people have you heard come behind these microphones in the last year be willing to say that? You upset the lobbyists walking up and down the hallways that need people who are sick.

Look, we will do better, we are working hard on this chart. I swear if there was someone out there, if someone out there knows where I can find it, call my office, but we are trying to actually build a chart that shows all the outlays because I keep getting people saying, well, if you just cut this, cut that, and I am trying to show you, oh, that is great, you just got rid of 3 days of borrowing, 2 days of borrowing.

We actually did a little contest earlier in the year and we added up everything, and it was about 3 weeks. We published that. "Oh, it can't be," I was told that it is just waste and fraud or, as Democrats say, we don't tax rich people enough.

Once again, I have done multiple presentations on this. I have actually

brought the boards and did all that. Every tax that has truly been proposed—so it is written out—where you tax income, you tax capital gains all up and down for people \$400,000 and up, when you did the economic effects, you got 1½ percent of GDP.

If all discretionary is like \$860 billion, could you get rid of a quarter of it? Could you get rid of a third of it? Okay, let's pretend you can get \$300 billion of it. All the things we have truly talked about cutting, all the Democrats' tax hikes, all of our cuts, you get 2½ percent of GDP.

We are going to borrow in a good economic year. The reality is that tax receipts are pretty good this year. We are still going to borrow almost just a little less than 7 percent of GDP. Think of that. What the hell? Excuse me.

□ 1945

What happens if there is another pandemic? If there is a war? If there is a recession? We would barely have the capacity now to cover our current spending.

Part of the reason for a chart like this—and I know it is unreadable from a distance—but we have been trying to put in that the Department of Agriculture is 1 point, this energy program is 0.12, trying to basically explain that the theatrics of this place don't come close to adding up.

Mr. Speaker, 100 percent of borrowing from today through the next 30 years—this doesn't mean that you don't revolutionize government every way you can, but the big number says every dime of borrowing today through the next 30 years, 75 percent of it is healthcare, mostly Medicare. We got older.

In 9, 10 years, when the Social Security trust fund has been depleted, are we going to reach into the general fund and backfill it? How are we going to cover that? Are we going to allow the doubling of poverty of seniors in America? We already have a crisis right now of the number of senior baby boomers that are ending up on the street. This is really screwed up.

Yet, this place, when you say we engage in this theater—"Well, I am going to cut this program. I just got rid of 15 seconds of borrowing." Okay, maybe we should do that, but don't think you actually accomplished something because, in the time of that debate, we have often borrowed more than the debate would have saved.

Now for a couple of the punch lines. I am going to do this three or four ways because I am trying to get it to burn in.

Remember I was telling you for every \$1 we receive in taxation in the Federal Government, we spend \$1.39? Here is one of the punch lines you need to have burned into your consciousness: About 18 cents of that \$1.39 borrowing is just interest. What did the interest buy?

Look, there are some economists that say you put on interest, someone got a rate of return, so they are going

to spend it, but in many ways, it is not money that went to build a healthier military, dealt with poverty. It is going to continue to grow and continue to grow.

You try to help folks understand if we are borrowing \$1.39 for every \$1 we receive and then try to show a little dotted line here is basically—let's call it the break-even line.

If you are in the orange, that is mandatory spending. We don't get to vote on it. It is a formula, and many of those formulas haven't been looked at in decades. Do you see the blue? That is interest. That is a huge part of the growth, interest and that healthcare. See the gray up here? That is all discretionary. All we actually debate around here is a fraction of this gray.

You look at it and you get over here so even when you get away from the pandemic and start to look into the future—now, I don't know if you notice the tiny improvement right here in 2025. That is where we are still banking on no recession, no slowdown.

In '26, it will get also a tiny bit better because working people are going to pay about \$400 billion in additional taxes.

Remember, a whole portion of the 2017 tax reform expires and some of my friends who are running for office on the other side and made it clear they do not support anything from that tax reform in 2017. Just be prepared.

I have a higher income and very well-educated district. Look, I am blessed. We calculate it is an almost \$3,000 per family tax hike if we don't fix this next year.

This isn't a game. Can you imagine what the economic impacts are going to be if you do that to working people? Yet, you continue to show chart after chart.

I want to make a point. I have done presentations here where you show, here is years—75 years, here is years where we had very high marginal tax rates. We get about 17, 18 percent of the economy in taxes. Here is where we have had low marginal tax rates. We get about 17, 18 percent of the economy. Your solution, if you actually wanted facts in economics and not political rhetoric, is adopt regulatory policies, tax policies, trade policies that maximize economic growth.

Do you want more tax receipts? If you actually care about the debt, stop living in this fantasy that we are just going to tax rich people and that takes care of everything. If you look at some of these proposals, they have already spent the money three or four times.

I keep trying to present over and over that when you start to realize the amount of our spending, and by the end of the decade—think of this, 10 years from now, if you add in the debt, we will owe to the trust funds or what is left of them—we are at \$56 trillion. What happens if interest rates move against us? Remember, interest today is the second biggest expenditure in this government—Social Security and

then behind that is interest, then Medicare, then defense. Defense is now the fourth expenditure of this government. Social Security and then behind that is interest.

You try over and over. So you see right here 2024, '25, you see the little, tiny movement we get in '26 and a couple years after that? Boom. This here is because the tax hikes that are coming—they are already in statute. They are coming. It is not a vote. We are not going to take a vote and say we are going to raise these taxes. It is called tax expirations. It is already coming. It is math.

After 3, 4 years, you are back and the curve is back in. We don't want to tell the truth. It is demographics. Starting in 1990, we started having fewer children. Why can't we start to tell the truth that here is what we are going to do in our regulatory code, our tax code, to promote investments and things that make us more productive?

We are going to do things that actually close income inequality. Turns out, we have datasets that say the key driver to income inequality in America is actually health. Then think what we do in our nutrition policy, ag policy, other things. I mean, we are killing ourselves.

Mr. Speaker pro tempore, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GROTHMAN). The gentleman from Arizona has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, for everyone's sanity, I promise to use only a couple minutes of it.

Mr. Speaker, this is 2024. We functionally are going to take in \$4,898,000,000,000. We are going to spend \$6,880,000,000,000. Anyone see the math problem?

Then, if you want to tell the truth about actual debt and actual budgets, where you actually say, okay, here is the interest we have to pay back to the Social Security trust fund, here is the Medicaid trust fund, the other things, you are functionally looking at a \$2 trillion, \$2.2 trillion deficit in a year that things are good.

The other point back to this board, how many Members of Congress will stand in front of you and say: Do you understand every dime—so like my friend, Mr. GREEN, and I get to vote on—every dime we vote on is borrowed.

When 14.1 percent of all Federal spending is just interest, it turns out the most powerful thing you and I can do to stabilize borrowing—I have done hours on this floor trying to present it. Am I just an idiot for trying? Showing debt can't come from tax hikes—okay. Fine. Do that, but it is marginal.

Many of the things we want to cut—I actually believe government is dramatically too big and too intrusive. Cut them. Unless you tell the truth about the primary drivers of U.S. debt, which is demographics, healthcare.

Are we going to change the rules so technology, so cures are moral? Fixate

on those things. Turns out, those are what you do to bend the debt curve. Yet, I will give this speech over and over, and maybe it just doesn't satiate the dopamine hits. Maybe it is just not trite and easy enough because it turns out doing some of this will be really hard, but it is doable. There is a path.

My 2-year-old is running around here somewhere. Yes, I have a 2-year-old and an 8-year-old, and my wife is exactly my age. Yes, I am pathologically optimistic. I always think that is funny.

My little boy, when he turns 21, 22, every tax in the United States has to be doubled. Every tax has to be doubled just to maintain baseline spending. Absolutely immoral what we are doing. We have set up the first generation in U.S. history to be poorer than their parents. Doesn't have to be that way, but this place needs revolution in the way it thinks because you can't keep being absolute dumb—you can't keep doing it the way we are doing it.

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

COMMEMORATING HISTORIC PRINCE HALL SLAVERY REMEM- BRANCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DE LA CRUZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise, and I am proud to stand before you tonight to speak about a historic event that took place here in the Nation's Capitol on August 10, 2024.

This event took place in the Capitol Visitor Center Auditorium, and it was an event that featured the Prince Hall Freemasons. I am going to present a proclamation commemorating the historic Prince Hall Slavery Remembrance Day program with the theme: We are the dream and hope of the enslaved.

Before going through the proclamation, I would like to say just a few words about Prince Hall. I think that he is probably one of the most underrepresented, in the sense of being noted in history, most underrepresented persons who fought for freedom for the Africans who are in America and enslaved at the time. This is from PBS.

Prince Hall was a prominent African-American abolitionist and teacher in Boston's Free Black community during the American Revolution, most notably known for founding Prince Hall Freemasonry by establishing the first African Lodge of Masons in the United States, which allowed Black men to join the Masonic fraternity at a time when they were excluded from White lodges.

He actively advocated for civil rights and education for African Americans through his lodge and petitions to the government. The founder of Black Freemasonry, Hall is considered the

founder of Prince Hall Freemasonry, a branch of Freemasonry specifically for African-American men, which stemmed from his efforts to establish the African Lodge No. 1 in Boston.

□ 2000

As an abolitionist, he was a vocal advocate for the abolition of slavery and used his platform within the Masonic lodge to promote social change for the Black community. He petitioned for rights. Hall was one of the first to use the language of the Declaration of Independence to petition the Massachusetts legislature for the emancipation of enslaved people.

There is limited information about his early life. While his exact date of birth and place are uncertain it is believed that he was born around 1735 and gained his freedom in Boston.

Let me step aside from the article just to note that he was not born a free person. He became a free person, and he used his freedom to do all that he could to liberate others.

Prince Hall is recognized as a significant figure in African-American history for his efforts to create a space for Black men to organize and advocate for their rights within a predominantly White society. Hence, Prince Hall is mentioned on this day because he was the founder of the organization that cooperated and collaborated with me to have this Slavery Remembrance Day program with the theme: "We Are the Dream and Hope of the Enslaved."

The theme was chosen because we believed that on the day that we were there it should have been something very special not just to us but to all Americans because the very facility that we were in, some portions of it, this complex as it were, some portions of it were actually built by enslaved people. As a result we thought that at some point in their lives some of them dreamed and hoped that as free people, their ancestors, their descendants, their descendants would walk into the places that we have an opportunity now to walk in freely, and they hoped and dreamed that one day there would be enough freedom for us to advocate for the respect due them that they never received in life.

The dream and hope of the enslaved. I am a part of that dream, and I am proud to say I am also a Prince Hall Mason. This occurred, as I indicated, in the United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., on August 10, 2024.

This is the declaration that is a part of the proclamation commemorating the historic Prince Hall Slavery Remembrance Day program.

"Declared: August 20th annually marks the observance of Slavery Remembrance Day, dedicated to the memory of those who suffered under the transatlantic slave trade and to acknowledge the enduring impact of slavery on our Nation;

"Declared: August 20th serves as a solemn reminder of the historical injustices of slavery and its lasting ef-

fects on the social, economic, and cultural fabric of the United States and aims to foster reflection, dialogue, and education to promote healing and reconciliation.

"Declared: The United States Congress, in recognizing the significance of Slavery Remembrance Day, resolved that it supports the designation of a 'Slavery Remembrance Day' to serve as a reminder of the evils of slavery, condemns slavery and its evil progenies and encourages all to acknowledge the importance of slavery remembrance.

"Declared: The Conference of Grand Masters Prince Hall Masons, Inc. (COGM), under the leadership of president Eugene Anderson, Jr., Vice President Jeffrey G. Jones, Executive Secretary Emanuel J. Stanley, and Executive Treasurer Kevin L. Bell, alongside the Sovereign Grand Commander Southern Jurisdiction Dr. Corey D. Hawkins, Sr., and Sovereign Grand Commander Northern Jurisdiction, Dr. Melvin J. Bazemore, the host Grand Master Glenn N. Ruffin and each of the 46 member jurisdictions of the Conference of Grand Masters Prince Hall Masons, Inc., namely"—and I shall now for the record have each jurisdiction mentioned—"MWPHGL-Alabama; MWPHGL-Alaska; MWPHGL-Alberta; Canada; MWPHGL-Arkansas; MWPHGL-Bahamas; MWPHGL-California; MWPHGL-Caribbean; MWPHGL-Colorado; MWPHGL-Connecticut; MWPHGL-Cote d'Ivoire; MWPHGL-Delaware; MWPHGL-D.C.; MWUGL-Florida; MWPHGL-Georgia; MWPHGL-Hawaii; MWPHGL; MWPHGL-Indiana; MWPHGL-Iowa; MWPHGL-Kansas; MWPHGL-Kentucky; MWPHGL-Liberia; MWPHGL-Maryland; MWPHGL-Massachusetts; MWPHGL-Michigan; MWPHGL-Minnesota; MWSGL-Mississippi; MWPHGL-Missouri; MWPHGL-Nebraska; MWPHGL-New Jersey; MWPHGL-New Mexico; MWPHGL-New York; MWPHGL-Nevada; MWPHGL-North Carolina; MWPHGL-Ohio; MWPHGL-Oklahoma; MWPHGL-Ontario, Canada; MWPHGL-Oregon; MWPHGL-Pennsylvania; MWPHGL-Rhode Island; MWPHGL-South Carolina; MWPHGL-Tennessee; MWPHGL-Texas; MWPHGL-Virginia; MWPHGL-Washington; MWPHGL-West Virginia; MWPHGL-Wisconsin. . . ."

These are the jurisdictions referenced in this commemoration document.

"Declared: The collaboration between the Conference of Grand Masters Prince Hall Masons, Inc., the United States Supreme Councils, Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Southern and Northern Jurisdictions Prince Hall Affiliation (PHA), and Texas Prince Hall Mason and the progenitor of Slavery Remembrance Day, Congressman AL GREEN, in organizing the Historic Prince Hall Slavery Remembrance Day program underscores the importance of partnership in addressing historical wrongs and fostering communal unity;