

amongst the 12 wonderful people who lost their lives in the tragedy. In his final moments, Keith showed extraordinary bravery.

Keith was an active and irreplaceable member of our community. He regularly attended his father's church, New Hope Baptist Church, where he sang in the choir with his renowned golden voice. He had hoped to follow his calling and his father's footsteps and become more active in the ministry.

For 12 years, Keith served the city of Virginia Beach as a public utilities employee. His coworkers described him as someone who was always nice to others and treated colleagues to lunch. One colleague called Keith a "teddy bear" who always knew what to say to make an upset colleague smile.

Those who knew him said Keith embodied leadership. Keith's friends and family agreed that he made his impact by putting the needs of others before his own. Keith's last day on Earth was no different.

During the shooting, Keith led several of his coworkers to safety. Keith then refused to take refuge, stating: "I've got to see if anybody else needs help."

Keith stood watch and checked on his colleagues, voluntarily exposing himself to a deadly line of fire. One of Keith's colleagues summed it up: "If it wasn't for him, there would have been several more people who perished."

In our community's darkest hour, Keith prioritized the safety of his colleagues over his own. He was a true servant leader who made the ultimate sacrifice.

This is our chance to tell Keith's story, to showcase his heroism to our community, our Commonwealth, and our Nation. I was proud to introduce this bill to name a local post office after Keith. When we walk by that post office and see Keith's name, we will think of the sacrifice and of the lives that he saved.

I thank the Virginia delegation for supporting this bipartisan legislation to honor Keith's legacy and impact on our Virginia Beach community.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this bill.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3305, introduced by Representative LURIA. The bill names a post office located in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in honor of Ryan Keith Cox.

Ryan Keith Cox served the city of Virginia Beach for 12 years. He worked in the Public Works Department as an account clerk until he was murdered, saving the lives of his friends and coworkers earlier this year.

On the morning of May 31, 2019, a city employee resigned from his job at the municipal building where Cox work. That afternoon, the former employee returned with evil intentions.

When a coworker ran into the office with news that there was an active

shooter, Keith remained calm and thought only of how to keep other coworkers safe. He led them to the safety of a small room and directed them to barricade the door.

Then, despite the danger, he continued to look for more of his colleagues. By the time the shooting stopped, Keith was among the 12 innocent victims who were killed. His surviving colleagues remember him as a kind, soft-spoken, and big teddy bear.

Madam Speaker, Keith's heroics will not be forgotten. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3305, Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2509 George Mason Drive in Virginia Beach, Virginia as the "Ryan Keith Cox Post Office Building." I appreciate my colleague, the gentlelady from Virginia, Mrs. LURIA, for introducing this bill.

Ryan Keith Cox is a Virginia Beach hero, a distinguished public servant and one whose legacy will live on forever. We will remember Ryan for his heroic actions during the Virginia Beach massacre on May 31, 2019. He saved dozens of lives by helping his colleagues find a safe space to hide during the mass shooting at the Virginia Beach Municipal Center. He was killed protecting two of his coworkers guarding a cubicle door while his coworkers huddled on the floor beneath two desks.

The Virginia Beach community will remember Ryan as a cherished friend and one who always put others before himself. He was soft spoken, encouraging, positive and considered by all to be "a good man".

He was active in his Church and participated in Anointed Voices, Men of Hope, the Male Chorus and the Men's Ministry at New Hope Baptist Church.

Madam Speaker, the designation of this post office in Ryan Keith Cox's honor will forever remind us of his valor and his 12-year long career with the City of Virginia Beach. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3305.

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.

65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2325) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Calle Alondra in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the "65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2325

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. 65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Calle Alondra in San Juan, Puerto Rico, shall be known and designated as the "65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROUDA. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 2325, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Calle Alondra San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the 65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building.

In 1899, a year after the Spanish-American War, Congress authorized the creation of a unit of volunteer soldiers in the new territory of Puerto Rico. Redesignated in 1920 as the 65th Infantry Regiment of the United States Army, this unit served admirably in World War II and the Korean war.

In World War II, the 65th Infantry Regiment suffered casualties defending against enemy attacks, with regiment members earning one Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, and 90 Purple Hearts.

In the Korean war, when General MacArthur ordered the evacuation of the Hungnam enclave, the 65th Infantry Regiment played a crucial role, and ultimately, under the Regiment's protection, 105,000 troops and 100,000 refugees were evacuated.

These brave Americans protected the very foundation of this great country. Naming a post office to honor the 65th Infantry Regiment who served and sacrificed for us is but a small price of what these brave men and women deserve from the country to whom they have given so much.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN), my friend.

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Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. KELLER for the opportunity.

I am very humbled but, at the same time, very proud to rise in support of H.R. 2325, legislation that I introduced to designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 100 Calle Alondra in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the “65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building.”

Shortly after Puerto Rico became a U.S. territory in 1898, Congress authorized the creation of a unit of volunteer soldiers on the island. Then, in 1920, the unit was redesignated as the 65th Infantry Regiment of the United States Army, and it served as the Nation’s last segregated unit, composed mainly of Hispanic soldiers coming from Puerto Rico.

Members of this regiment—commonly known as The Borinqueneers after the Taino word for “Puerto Rico” meaning “land of the brave lord”—represent the best of our island’s proud and rich tradition of military service.

Despite their relatively limited combat service in World War II, the regiment suffered casualties defending against enemy attacks. Individual soldiers from this unit earned one Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, and 90 Purple Hearts.

However, it was during the Korean war that the 65th Infantry Regiment’s patriotism and courage came to be widely known and admired.

Fighting as a segregated unit from 1950 until 1952, the Borinqueneers participated in some of the fiercest and toughest battles of the war.

The Borinqueneers not only fought the enemy on the battlefield, but they also had to overcome negative stereotypes held by some of their commanders and fellow soldiers.

Brigadier General William Harris, who commanded the regiment during the early stages of the Korean war, would recall that he had been reluctant to assume command of the unit just because of the prejudice within the military, but that his experience eventually led him to regard the members of the 65th Infantry Regiment as the best soldiers he had ever seen.

General Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of the United Nations Command in Korea, would similarly write that “The Puerto Ricans forming the ranks of the gallant 65th Infantry give daily proof on the battlefields of Korea of their courage, determination, and resolute will to victory, their invincible loyalty to the United States and their fervent devotion to those immutable principles of human relations which the Americans of the continent and Puerto Rico have in common. They are writing a brilliant record of her-

oism in battle, and I am indeed proud to have them under my command. I wish that we could count on many more like them.”

For its extraordinary service during the Korean war, the Borinqueneers received many unit-level awards, including two Presidential Unit Citations. Soldiers in the regiment earned a total of nine Distinguished Service Crosses, approximately 250 Silver Stars, over 600 Bronze Stars, and more than 2,700 Purple Hearts.

Even 60 years later the laurels continued, as Master Sergeant Juan Negron, who served in the 65th Infantry Regiment, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, our Nation’s highest military decoration.

In 2014, actually, this same House enacted legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the Borinqueneers. The 65th, consequently, became the first Hispanic unit and the sole unit from the Korean war to receive this distinction, and they were the last unit to launch a battalion-sized bayonet attack by the U.S. Army.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2325 allows us to continue honoring the Borinqueneers’ service by designating the U.S. Post Office in San Juan as the “65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building.”

This recognition is made even more significant when considering that this Federal building is located adjacent to one of Puerto Rico’s main avenues. Do you know the name? It is the 65th Infantry Regiment Avenue. That is how proud we feel about our Borinqueneers.

The story of these soldiers is emblematic of the courage of thousands of Puerto Rican soldiers who, for generations, have fought and bled alongside their fellow Americans to defend the United States across the world.

Madam Speaker, as Puerto Rico’s sole representative in this Congress, I urge my colleagues to join me in further recognizing their sacrifice, their legacy, by supporting this bill.

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I think that Representative GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN articulately pointed out why we should all support H.R. 2325.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I, too, encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for leading the minority discussion today, the newest Member of Congress. It is an honor to serve with him.

Madam Speaker, 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. ROUDA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2325.

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.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 2447, JOBS AND PREMIUM PROTECTION ACT

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Energy and Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the bipartisan bill H.R. 2447, the Jobs and Premium Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 2207, PROTECT MEDICAL INNOVATION ACT

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of the bipartisan bill H.R. 2207, the Protect Medical Innovation Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker’s designation, pursuant to clause 7(a)(1) of rule XV, of H.R. 748 as the measure on the Consensus Calendar to be considered this week.

MIDDLE CLASS HEALTH BENEFITS TAX REPEAL ACT OF 2019

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 748) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 748

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 “Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF EXCISE TAX ON HIGH COST EMPLOYER-SPONSORED HEALTH COVERAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 43 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking section 4980I.