

perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation not later than 1 year after the later of—

“(I) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

“(II) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

“(ii) **WAIVER.**—The Administrator may waive the requirements of clause (i) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances will not occur in drinking water with sufficient frequency to justify the publication of a health advisory, and publishes such determination, including the information and analysis used, and basis for, such determination, in the Federal Register.”

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mrs. LESKO. 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 question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1419

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of New York) at 2 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1426

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SUOZZI) at 2 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.

PROMOTING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN 5G ACT OF 2019

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3763) to direct the Secretary of State to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3763

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 “Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the development of secure supply chains and networks for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure; and

(3) the maintenance of a high standard of security in telecommunications and cyberspace between the United States and its allies and partners is a national security interest of the United States.

SEC. 3. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall establish an interagency working group to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, such as the International Telecommunication Union and the 3rd Generation Partnership Project. The President shall also work with allies and partners, as well as the private sector, to increase productive engagement.

(b) **INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—The interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be chaired by the Secretary of State or a designee of the Secretary of State; and

(2) consist of the head (or designee) of each Federal department or agency the President determines appropriate.

(c) BRIEFING.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and subsequently thereafter as provided in paragraph (2), the interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing that shall include—

(A) a strategy to promote United States leadership at international standards-setting bodies for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, taking into account the different processes followed by the various international standard-setting bodies;

(B) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners to share security risk information and findings pertaining to equipment that supports or is used in 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure and cooperation on mitigating such risks;

(C) a discussion of China's presence and activities at international standards-setting bodies relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of China's engagement at such bodies compared to engagement by the United States or its allies and partners and the security risks raised by Chinese proposals in such standards-setting bodies; and

(D) a strategy for engagement with private sector communications and information service providers, equipment developers, academia, federally funded research and development centers, and other private-sector stakeholders to propose and develop secure standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT BRIEFINGS.**—Upon request by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, or as determined appropriate by the chair of the interagency working group described in subsection (a), the interagency working group shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an updated briefing including the matters described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3763.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me start by thanking our ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. MCCAUL

of Texas, for his hard work on the bills that we are considering.

Mr. Speaker, in the years ahead, 5G will revolutionize the way we use technology. From transportation to healthcare to entertainment, the way people interact with wireless internet devices will change dramatically. As it does, there will be massive economic benefits, but only if we are able to take advantage of them. There will also be risks as people become more dependent on wireless communications and generate even more data about themselves and how they live their lives.

Mr. Speaker, 5G will bring with it substantial national security, cybersecurity, and privacy challenges. Massive networks in the United States and allied countries could become vulnerable to spying eyes and cyberattacks. That is why there is near universal agreement on both sides of the aisle that American leadership will be essential as we transition to 5G technology, both to seize on the opportunities and guard against the risks.

We have four bills on the floor today that address the future expansion of 5G telecommunications systems across the United States and around the world. These bills will protect American consumers, strengthen our national security and that of our allies, and help make sure the United States is taking all the steps necessary to pave the way for a 5G future that enhances our lives, brings us closer together, and protects against anyone who wants to exploit this technology for harm.

The bill before us, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act, will help chart that path forward. This legislation requires the development of a strategy to promote American leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5G. It directs our agencies across the government to assess security risks posed by China's engagement in this area, and it increases cooperation between the U.S. and its allies and partners in identifying and countering those risks.

It is an important start in what will be a massive undertaking for our government and our private sector. I am pleased to support it.

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

□ 1430

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

I rise today in support of my Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019, which I am pleased to introduce with my good friend, Mr. CUELLAR, who is also from the great State of Texas.

Texas is home to many leading technology and communication companies and is an innovation hub.

Cutting-edge technology like 5G holds the promise to create millions of jobs and add hundreds of billions of dollars to the United States' economy.

The standards which are set at international bodies, such as the ITU and

the 3GPP, are critical to the future of 5G. They establish a uniform criterion across devices, markets, and more.

For example, standards are the reason that your USB memory stick fits into any USB port on any device. And for years, these standards were adopted on merit.

However, over the last few years, China has been using coercive and underhanded tactics at international bodies to adopt Chinese technology in 5G standards. These efforts unfairly benefit Chinese companies and empower the Communist Party of China.

The 2018 report to Congress by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission states that: "The Chinese Government is encouraging its companies to play a greater role in international 5G standards organizations to ensure they set global standards; such leadership may result in higher revenues and exports from internationally-accepted intellectual property and technology and more global influence over future wireless technology and standards development."

My bill will ensure the U.S. maintains and, in some cases, increases leadership at the international standards-setting bodies.

Specifically, it creates an international working group to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance our representation and leadership at these bodies.

Additionally, my bill will create strategies for increasing engagement with our allies, partners, and the private sector. These strategies will help increase the United States' leadership in the global race to develop and deploy 5G and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

Finally, my bill will provide an assessment of Chinese activities at those international bodies. This assessment will help us to ensure that the standards-setting bodies are not unduly influenced to adopt standards that unfairly advantage Communist Party of China connected and supported companies like Huawei.

China seeks to control critical industries and infrastructure by making them reliant on Chinese technologies. These Chinese companies are beholden to the laws and regulations in China that demand cooperation with Chinese intelligence services. The free flow of information and security of a country's data cannot be guaranteed using Communist Party of China supplied technology.

There are credible reports of China taking advantage of network equipment supplied by its companies for intelligence advantage that date back almost 2 decades.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the United States leads at these standards-setting organizations so we are not beholden to Communist Party of China controlled technologies that will severely impact the freedoms

and securities that we value here in the United States.

I will say the war on 5G is on, and some would argue in the IC that we are losing that war, and we need to compete with China, and we need to win. I think this bill will go a long way towards the United States taking the lead and backing the Communist Chinese Party from its intelligence service data collection. I urge support of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), and I ask unanimous consent that she may control that time.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding to me and for bringing this measure to the floor.

I thank Chairman ENGEL; and I also thank my good friend from Texas, Ranking Member MICHAEL MCCAUL, for his leadership on this particular issue, and for making this bill a bipartisan bill, which is a very, very important thing to do nowadays.

This bipartisan legislation will enhance the leadership of the United States at the international standards-setting bodies for 5G mobile telecom systems and infrastructure.

As we all know, and as has been mentioned, China is the most active espionage power when it comes to industrial espionage, theft of intellectual property, and actions against nations and regimes; and we certainly see this as a threat.

Once China's 5G technology has been installed in a country, China owns that nation's data, including the personal information of its people. This theft results in unacceptable national security risks and endangers allied information-sharing.

Market analysis shows that 5G technologies will create—if we do this ourselves here—up to 3 million new American jobs and add over \$500 billion to our country's gross domestic product.

This bill aims to increase cooperation between the United States and its allies, and partners, in identifying and countering this risk from China.

Furthermore, this bill will increase America's global leadership on 5G technology and provide an alternative to China's dangerous state-run companies, which currently dominate the 5G market.

I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, and Chairman ENGEL for doing this bipartisan legislation. Again, we have got to make sure that our priorities are clear and achievable when it comes to facing this danger.

I ask all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this important piece of legislation and I rise in support of it.

I can tell you, there are a number of comments that are often made about Texas. We see that we have got Mr. McCAUL; we have got Mr. CUELLAR; we have got others behind me from Texas, and one of those sayings is that everything is bigger in Texas.

But the more appropriate line here is, don't mess with Texas. And this legislation is all about making sure that our national security is put first and foremost at the highest priority to make sure that we are competing internationally, right now.

Right now, our Chinese counterparts at Huawei are deploying this kind of technology in countries that we would normally associate as our allies. So Mr. McCAUL is right in not only leading on this piece of legislation, but to stress the importance of competing now.

Now, in part of my district we are looking for 1G, not 5G. We are just hoping for some kind of cellular service. But I can tell you, the country who builds it first will win on the national security level. They will win because consumers are looking for that next generation of technology as we become more dependent and reliant on our cell phones.

Additionally, we have reports that would suggest that some of the people working for Huawei right now actually work for the Chinese Government as well; that it is not an independent company. In fact, not only are they working for the Chinese Government, but they are also working in cyber for the Chinese Government. And we somehow think that this is going to work out well for the United States of America?

It is time that we act. It is time that we come together. I want to applaud the gentlewoman opposite for her willingness to work, for Chairman ENGEL, and Mr. CUELLAR, to come together in a bipartisan manner.

We need to act. Time is slipping away. And if we don't act, there will be great repercussions, not only for consumers, but for our national security interest.

I proudly urge support of this bill, and I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Texas (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of a critical piece of legislation, H.R. 3763, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019, and I want to thank my friend and colleague from Texas' 10th District.

There is no doubt information and technology hold immense power. And it

is amazing to be in the same building where the very first Morse code telegram was received so long ago, right here in this building.

As America builds on that legacy of technology, we have an opportunity to help lead the next global revolution, Industry 4.0, an era of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, and cloud computing.

I am proud to represent an area, North Texas, that plays an instrumental role in developing 5G; and it is imperative that we establish an environment in which American businesses can thrive.

One of the companies guiding us forward in North Texas is Ericsson. Their North American corporate headquarters, with 3,000 employees, is in the Third District of Texas. Ericsson is investing in research and development and partnering with other strategic American players to accelerate 5G commercialization.

America's leadership begins now, and we can't allow opportunities to shape the international conversation to pass us by, which is why this legislation here today is so important.

H.R. 3763 will ensure America has a seat at the table when it comes to determining the global telecom standards that this era will operate within.

I am proud to represent a North Texas district with business taking an active role in 5G development.

I want to, again, thank my colleague, MIKE McCAUL. I appreciate his leadership on this important issue.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3763, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019.

I want to thank my colleague, the ranking member, Mr. McCAUL, for his work on this piece of important legislation.

Chinese state-run companies are investing in the fifth generation, or 5G, network development, and are seeking to dominate the global market in this space. This is an issue because the future of business, government services, medical services, consumer services, and much more will rely on 5G networks.

In fact, by 2035, it is expected that the 5G technologies will create \$12.3 trillion in sales activity and support 22 million jobs around the globe.

Having Chinese state-run 5G networks powering our lives puts America and our allies' security at risk and will give China access to the daily data on people around the world. This should alarm all of us and cannot be accepted.

Our daily lives rely on networks now more than ever, and the demands for advanced networks will only continue to increase, especially as the things

that we use every day, even refrigerators, continue to be modified to need network connection. By full development, 5G should be able to power every network need in life.

Further, 5G, by design, is meant to help power business equipment, from things like farm equipment that do not need constant connections but will need 5G data transmitted frequently. This is why it is so essential and this piece of legislation is so important.

I hope this is a starting point and a point we can jump from, not just to rely on 5G, but to jump forward and leapfrog to 10G. I applaud this legislation because it is a great start.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, for decades China has been infiltrating the United States, espionage, intellectual property theft. I know the issue today is Iran, but when I asked the Secretary of State what the greatest threat to the United States is long term? It is China.

We have to compete with China. We can say they are a bad actor, but we have to compete. And when it comes to artificial intelligence, to quantum computing, and yes, to 5G, if we can't compete, we lose long term, and the next generation is counting on us to win this race.

□ 1445

Madam Speaker, if you look at the global map, they are moving from 4G to 5G in almost 50 percent of the globe now. What happens when the Chinese come into a developing nation and plant their cheap telecommunications into the ground? They suck all the country's data. They steal all the data, and they do it because, long term, they want to dominate.

We have to compete with this. We have to win. This is equivalent to when we had a space race to the Moon. This is equivalent to that race. It is a digital space race, a digital space race against the Chinese to win against espionage, to win against theft of intellectual property, and to win for the American people.

I thank Ms. SPANBERGER for working with my office on this important measure. She is very involved in the 5G issue, and I applaud that. Being from the intelligence community, she knows how important this is.

It is refreshing to have a bipartisan moment in this Chamber. I think that is what most Americans want us to be doing right now. I look forward to the passage of this bill.

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, a generation ago, very few envisioned the way wireless technology would evolve, the way it would shape our lives and the world

around us. With the advent of 5G, we are preparing to take another massive leap forward, and we need to be ready for it.

Even with today's technology, we see risks posed by hostile governments, criminal networks, and those who seek to threaten our security, disrupt our commerce, and exploit our personal information. With 5G, those risks are even greater, and we cannot stand on the sidelines while China or any other power determines how this technology will be developed and managed.

I am proud to be here today in support of the bipartisan efforts that we have made in this body to push up against the threats and the challenges we see. I am proud to join with my colleague Mr. McCAUL. I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this very important issue.

The bills that we are considering today, Mr. McCAUL's bill in particular, will help ensure that our government is focused on this now as this 5G technology is taking shape. I support this measure. I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3763, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRISON TO PROPRIETORSHIP ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5078) to amend the Small Business Act to provide re-entry entrepreneurship counseling and training services for incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5078

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 "Prison to Proprietorship Act".

SEC. 2. RE-ENTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNSELING AND TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 49 as section 50; and

(2) by inserting after section 48 the following new section:

"SEC. 49. RE-ENTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNSELING AND TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) SERVICES REQUIRED.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall require women's business centers and small business development centers identified under the plan described in subsection (b) to provide entrepreneurship counseling and training services to covered individuals.

"(b) PLAN.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with an association formed to pursue matters of common concern to women's business centers and an association of small business development centers formed pursuant to section 21(a)(3)(A), shall develop a plan, which shall be updated annually, to match women's business centers and small business development centers with covered individuals in Federal prisons who are eligible to receive services under this section.

"(2) MATCHING.—In determining matches under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall prioritize matching the women's business center or small business development center in closest proximity to the applicable Federal prison to provide such services.

"(3) ASSOCIATION RESPONSIBILITIES.—If the women's business center or small business development center identified under the plan in paragraph (1) is unable to provide such services to covered individuals in such Federal prison, another women's business center or small business development center, an association of women's business centers, or an association of small business development centers shall provide such services in accordance with the requirements of this section.

"(c) GOALS.—The goal of the services provided under this section is to provide covered individuals with the following:

"(1) Assistance and in-depth training on how to start or expand a small business concern.

"(2) Tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, including how to—

"(A) draft a resume, business plan, and transition plan;

"(B) identify sources of capital; and

"(C) connect with local resources for small business concerns.

"(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The services provided under this section shall include—

"(1) a presentation providing exposure to the opportunities involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

"(2) a self-study course manual focused on the basic skills of entrepreneurship, financial literacy, the language of business, and the considerations and life skills relevant to self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

"(3) five two-day sessions of in-depth classroom instruction introducing the foundations of self-employment and ownership of small business concerns, including guided discussions to explore personal entrepreneurial development interests;

"(4) in-depth training delivered through one-on-one mentorship, including individual support in the development of a business plan, entrepreneurial skills, and strategies for starting up a small business concern; and

"(5) upon completion of the counseling and training, a presentation of a certificate.

"(e) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that women's business centers and small business development centers prioritize providing entre-

preneurship counseling and training services to covered individuals who will be released from Federal custody not later than 18 months after the date on which such a covered individual begins to receive such services.

"(f) CONTINUATION OF SERVICES.—A covered individual receiving services under this section may continue to receive such services after release from Federal custody.

"(g) GRANT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may, subject to appropriation, award a grant to an association formed to pursue matters of common concern to women's business centers or small business development centers to coordinate the services described under this section, including to develop curriculum, train mentors and instructors, and establish public-private partnerships to support covered individuals and identify opportunities to access capital.

"(h) CURRICULUM.—The Administration shall print and make available to women's business centers, small business development centers, an association of women's business centers, or an association of small business development centers any curriculum or course materials developed pursuant to this section.

"(i) SURVEY.—Each women's business center or small business development center that provided services under this section shall survey covered individuals who received such services to assess the satisfaction of such covered individuals with such services.

"(j) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a report on the performance and effectiveness of the services provided under this section, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

"(1) the number of covered individuals counseled or trained under this section;

"(2) the number of hours of counseling provided by each women's business center and each small business development center under this section;

"(3) the number of certificates presented under subsection (d)(5);

"(4) the demographics of covered individuals who received services, including age, gender, race, and ethnicity;

"(5) the level of understanding of business concepts of covered individuals upon completion of the counseling and training described under this section;

"(6) a summary and analysis of surveys conducted under subsection (i); and

"(7) any additional information the Administrator may require.

"(k) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term "covered individual" means an individual incarcerated in a Federal prison that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons has designated as a minimum, low, or medium security prison.

"(l) FUNDING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall reimburse women's business centers, small business development centers, an association of women's business centers, or an association of small business development centers for the costs relating to the services provided under the section."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.