



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 166

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2020

No. 158

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Merciful God we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the Members of the people's House return to Washington, keep them safe in their travels. You know well the dangers confronting the citizens of our Nation: extreme weather events, ongoing pandemic effects, economic distress and impending loss of employment, and even housing.

Fill the Members with wisdom, patience, and determination to address these needs as so many dangers continue to close in on our communities.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOMEZ). The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

IN HONOR OF CORPORAL WESLEY A. RODD

(Mrs. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor United States Marine Corps Corporal Wesley Alexander Rodd, who was killed during a training accident off the coast of Southern California on July 30 of this year and was just laid to rest last Saturday.

Born in Houston, he was a resident of Cypress for 17 years. Just 4 months ago, he became a father. After graduating from Cy-Fair High School in 2016, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and he served as a rifleman with the Bravo Company.

We are grateful to him for his service to our country—for his dedication and for his sacrifice—and it is fitting that we, the people he defended, honor him today on the floor of this House, in this Chamber. And as we do so, we honor the loss and the grief and the sacrifice of his wife, Jamie; his 4-month-old son, Ezra; his mother, Valarie; and all of his family, his friends, and his fellow marines. All Americans are forever in their debt—and he will be forever in our hearts.

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 the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

STEP IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6133) to reauthorize the State

Trade Expansion Program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6133

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 "STEP Improvement Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. STATE TRADE EXPANSION PROGRAM.

(a) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 22(l)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(l)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting "including a budget plan for use of funds awarded under this subsection" before the period at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(iii) TIMING.—The Associate Administrator shall—

"(I) publish information on how to apply for a grant under this subsection, including specific calculations and other determinations used to award such a grant, not later than March 31 of each year;

"(II) establish a deadline for the submission of applications that is not earlier than 60 days after the date on which the information is published under subclause (I), but in any case not later than May 31; and

"(III) announce grant recipients not later than August 31 of each year.";

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

"(E) APPLICATION INFORMATION.—The Associate Administrator shall clearly communicate to applicants and grant recipients any information about State Trade Expansion Program, including—

"(i) for each unsuccessful applicant for a grant awarded under this subsection, recommendations to improve a subsequent application for such a grant; and

"(ii) for each successful applicant for such a grant, an explanation for the amount awarded, if different from the amount requested in the application.

"(F) BUDGET PLAN REVISIONS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—A State receiving a grant under this subsection may revise the budget

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H4341

plan of the State submitted under subparagraph (D) after the disbursal of grant funds if—

“(I) the revision complies with allowable uses of grant funds under this subsection; and

“(II) such State submits notification of the revision to the Associate Administrator.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—If a revision under clause (i) reallocates 10 percent or more of the amounts described in the budget plan of the State submitted under subparagraph (D), the State may not implement the revised budget plan without the approval of the Associate Administrator, unless the Associate Administrator fails to approve or deny the revised plan within 10 days after receipt of such revised plan.”.

(b) SURVEY.—Section 22(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(1)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (9) as paragraphs (8) through (10), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

“(7) SURVEY.—The Associate Administrator shall conduct an annual survey of each State that received a grant under this subsection during the preceding year to solicit feedback on the program.”.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 22(1)(8)(B) of the Small Business Act, as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in subclause (III), by inserting “, including the total number of eligible small business concerns assisted by the program (disaggregated by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and rural small business concerns)” before the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subclause (IV), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in subclause (V)—

(i) by striking “description of best practices” and inserting “detailed description of best practices”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subclauses:

“(VI) an analysis of the performance metrics described in clause (iii) and the survey described in paragraph (7); and

“(VII) a description of lessons learned by grant recipients under this subsection that may apply to other assistance provided by the Administration.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) PERFORMANCE METRICS.—Annually, the Associate Administrator shall collect data on eligible small business concerns assisted by the program on the following performance metrics:

“(I) Total number of such concerns, disaggregated by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and rural small business concerns.

“(II) Total dollar amount of export sales by eligible small business concerns assisted by the program.

“(III) Number of such concerns that have not previously participated in an activity described in paragraph (2).

“(IV) Number of such concerns that have previously participated in the program.

“(V) Number of such concerns that, because of participation in the program, have accessed a new market.

“(VI) Number of such concerns that, because of participation in the program, have created new jobs.

“(VII) Number of such concerns participating in foreign trade missions or trade

show exhibitions, disaggregated by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and rural small business concerns.”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 22(1)(10) of the Small Business Act, as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended by striking “fiscal years 2016 through 2020” and inserting “fiscal years 2021 through 2024”.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator for International Trade of the Small Business Administration shall submit to Congress a report on the State Trade Expansion Program established under section 22(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(1)) that includes a description of—

(1) the process developed for review of revised budget plans submitted under section 22(1)(3)(F) of the Small Business Act, as added by this Act;

(2) any changes made to streamline the application process to remove duplicative requirements and create a more transparent process;

(3) the process developed to share best practices by States described in section 22(1)(8)(B)(i)(V) (as redesignated by this Act), particularly for first-time grant recipients under the State Trade Expansion Program or grant recipients that are facing problems using grant funds; and

(4) the process developed to communicate, both verbally and in writing, relevant information about the State Trade Expansion Program to all grant recipients in a timely manner.

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.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6133, the STEP Improvement Act of 2020.

Before I begin, I thank Ranking Member CHABOT for his dedication to small businesses and for his continued effort to ensure the Committee on Small Business works in a bipartisan manner. Staying true to the tradition of our committee, the bills we are debating today are all bipartisan and passed through committee by unanimous consent, thanks to the cooperation of Members on both sides of the aisle. I commend and thank all of the committee members for their work on those bills and their passion to put forth policies that make a difference in the lives of entrepreneurs.

Mr. Speaker, today's bill is one of those passion projects. After many

hearings about the challenges and benefits of exporting and trade for America's business owners, this bill addresses many of the concerns raised. It reauthorizes the SBA State Trade Expansion Program—otherwise known as STEP—a proven and effective program that gives small businesses the tools they need to enter and thrive in the global marketplace.

STEP has helped small firms export and access new markets, supporting \$974 million in export sales in fiscal year 2019 alone. With the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to decimate local economies and disrupting supply chains, the STEP program will be needed now more than ever. It will help small businesses navigate the complexities of an international marketplace, particularly as the country and world reopen for business. The STEP Improvement Act of 2020 funds STEP through fiscal year 2024 while making important improvements to modernize the program.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that this legislation has the support of the State International Development Organizations. I thank its cosponsors, Representative FINKENAUER, who is also the chair of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture, Trade, and Entrepreneurship; and Representative SPANO, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Investigations, Oversight, and Regulations, for their continued bipartisan work to improve STEP.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to support H.R. 6133 today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6133, the STEP Improvement Act of 2020. This legislation will authorize the SBA State Trade Expansion Program—or STEP—for the next 4 years. This important program facilitates small business participation in trade missions and shows, international marketing efforts, workshops, and other promotional activities.

The Small Business Act of 2010 authorized the SBA to establish a 3-year STEP pilot grant initiative. The program has two objectives: One, increase the number of small businesses that export; and, two, raise the value of existing small business exporters.

The Associate Administrator of the Office of International Trade is responsible for overseeing the program and awards, matching funds to States and territories for participation in trade missions, international marketing efforts, workshops, export trade show exhibits, and other promotional activities.

The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 renamed the program the State Trade Expansion Program and provided a \$30 million authorization through fiscal year 2020. The act allowed the Associate Administrator of the Office of International

Trade to give priority to STEP proposals from States that have a small number of small businesses that export or proposals that would assist rural, women-owned, and socially or economically disadvantaged small businesses.

This legislation will improve the implementation of the program by creating a standardized application process, increasing grant spending flexibility, improving communication between the SBA and States, and collecting performance metrics and reporting to Congress.

H.R. 6133 reinforces our commitment to seeing that the SBA fulfills its goals relating to the STEP program and maximizes every dollar to help small businesses reach their potential in the international market. The bill provides greater flexibility to State trade agencies and enhances accountability at the SBA—a balance that will greatly improve program functions.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Iowa (Ms. FINKENAUER), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO), for their leadership on this bill. And I especially thank the chair of the Committee on Small Business for her great leadership on the committee and the bipartisan work that we have done on this for such a long time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and I have had the opportunity to work on the committee for many years now, and it is truly one of the committees in this Congress that works because it is bipartisan, and that is why we have been able to pass such important legislation and work so hard on the PPP and other programs over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Ms. FINKENAUER), the sponsor of the bill and chair of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture, Trade, and Entrepreneurship.

Ms. FINKENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ for yielding. It is an honor to get to serve on the Committee on Small Business with her, and I appreciate her support as we dive into these issues that are obviously of big importance to me and to my State of Iowa.

Mr. Speaker, that is why, today, I rise in support of the bipartisan State Trade Expansion Program Improvement Act.

As the Congresswoman from Iowa's First Congressional District, I know firsthand that for our small businesses, the ability to access new markets and export goods promotes economic success at home and in our communities.

Given the importance of trade in my home State—especially for our farmers, small businesses, and manufacturers—I have made it a priority to improve and strengthen the State Trade Expansion Program. The State Trade Expansion Program gives small busi-

nesses the tools they need to start exporting and expanding into new markets. Many small businesses operate within razor-thin margins and have only a few employees.

They don't always have the resources to attend a trade show, design an international marketing campaign, or navigate foreign countries' complex rules and regulations. That is where the State Trade Expansion Program comes in.

It is important that we reauthorize this program before it expires at the end of the month. At the same time, we also need to fix some of the program's administrative challenges, which we have heard about from folks in Iowa and other stakeholders who have come before my subcommittee.

□ 1415

In the Rural Development, Agriculture, Trade, and Entrepreneurship Subcommittee that I chair with Ranking Member JOYCE from Pennsylvania, we held two hearings dedicated to better understanding and addressing challenges with the State Trade Expansion Program. I also held a roundtable in my district to hear from the Iowa Economic Development Authority, and small businesses have actually used this program.

What we heard was that the State Trade Expansion Program is a great resource for our State, but we also heard about confusing application processes, tight timelines, and poor communication from staff at the Small Business Administration.

That is why today, taking all of that feedback I have heard here in D.C. and back at home, I am proud we are here to pass the bipartisan STEP Improvement Act of 2020.

This bill would reauthorize the State Trade Expansion Program for 4 more years and make improvements; like creating a standard timeframe for applications; opening up more channels for input and communication between the Small Business Administration and the States; and collecting better data on how the program helps small businesses, which is the ultimate goal here.

I want to thank Congressman ROSS SPANO from Florida, whom I worked with on introducing this bipartisan legislation, as well as Congressman JIM HAGEDORN from Minnesota for cosponsoring this bill.

I will also note that this legislation passed through the House Small Business Committee unanimously. I want to thank my Republican and Democratic colleagues for working together to move this forward.

I urge all Members of this body to join Congressmen SPANO, HAGEDORN, and me in supporting this bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO), who is the ranking member of the Investigations, Oversight, and Regulations Subcommittee.

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I always appreciate coming to the floor to talk

about the good bipartisan work that we do in the Small Business Committee. It truly has been an honor serving on that committee this term.

I rise today in support of H.R. 6133, the STEP Improvement Act of 2020, which reauthorizes the SBA's State Trade Expansion Program, or STEP, for the next 4 years.

The program helps small exporters expand their markets, grow their businesses, and create new American jobs.

In fiscal year 2019, STEP helped small businesses export over \$974 million in goods and services, which yielded a 54-to-1 return on investment.

The program enhances State and Federal export efforts, facilitates coordination of services, and expands the resources available to our Nation's small businesses.

Last year, the committee held a series of hearings to evaluate the STEP program.

In March 2019, representatives from the U.S. Government Accountability Office and the SBA's Office of Inspector General identified program management weaknesses and recommended reforms.

In June 2019, we received testimony from State administrators and small businesses that have successfully utilized STEP funds.

Our committee has carefully reviewed oversight reports and stakeholder feedback to determine the appropriate path in this reauthorization.

With these recommendations in mind, H.R. 6133 streamlines the program's administration from the application process to the reporting requirements.

Thousands of our small businesses are competing in the global economy through the STEP program. Now more than ever, we need to support small businesses as our economy is recovering.

In my home State of Florida, more than 55,000 small businesses export their goods and services, and this program will help them and their employees.

In passing H.R. 6133, we maximize the potential of our small exporters.

Thank you to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Ms. FINKENAUER) for working with me on this piece of legislation and her commitment to bipartisan cooperation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the SBA's STEP program provides financial awards to State and territory governments to assist small businesses with export development.

The financial support that STEP provides helps small businesses to learn how to export, participate in foreign trade missions and trade shows, and design international marketing products or campaigns.

It is a commonsense, bipartisan piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to

support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, small businesses are truly the bedrock of the American economy. Unsurprisingly, foreign markets are essential to their growth. While more and more of our local businesses are making inroads abroad, they are not without challenges.

International trade has always been a complex undertaking, dependent on global macroeconomic trends as well as country-specific trade policies and resources.

Regardless, it is critical entrepreneurs can compete in this marketplace. Doing so gives them access to more customers, which in turn fuels growth and generates jobs here at home.

H.R. 6133, the STEP Improvement Act of 2020, will go a long way to ensuring the recovery and success of our Nation's small businesses. By reauthorizing and modernizing STEP, this legislation guarantees that States and their entrepreneurs will face fewer obstacles to participation and greater opportunities to expand their businesses through exporting.

This bill is needed now more than ever as the world seeks to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent economic fallout.

Once again, I applaud my esteemed colleagues, Representative FINKENAUER and Representative SPANO, for their hard work on this legislation.

I commend the ranking member and his staff for their commitment to advancing this legislation in a bipartisan manner through our committee.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6133.

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.

MICROLOAN IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6079) to amend the Small Business Act to optimize the operations of the microloan program, lower costs for small business concerns and intermediary participants in the program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6079

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Microloan Improvement Act of 2020”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Interest rate for certain intermediaries.
- Sec. 3. Lines of credit authorized.
- Sec. 4. Extended repayment terms.
- Sec. 5. Loan limits adjusted.
- Sec. 6. Program funding for microloans.
- Sec. 7. Technical assistance grant flexibility.
- Sec. 8. Credit reporting information.
- Sec. 9. Report regarding equitable distribution.

SEC. 2. INTEREST RATE FOR CERTAIN INTERMEDIARIES.

Section 7(m)(3)(F)(iii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(3)(F)(iii)) is amended by striking “\$7,500” and inserting “\$10,000”.

SEC. 3. LINES OF CREDIT AUTHORIZED.

Section 7(m)(6)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(6)(A)) is amended by inserting “(including lines of credit)” after “fixed rate loans”.

SEC. 4. EXTENDED REPAYMENT TERMS.

Section 7(m)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) REPAYMENT TERMS.—

“(i) LIMITATION ON REPAYMENTS TERM.—The repayment term for a loan made under this paragraph shall not be more than—

“(I) in the case of a loan made by an intermediary of \$10,000 or less, 7 years; and

“(II) in the case of a loan made by an intermediary of greater than \$10,000, 10 years.

“(ii) NO ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—The Administrator may not impose any additional limitation on the term for repayment of a loan made by an intermediary under this paragraph.”

SEC. 5. LOAN LIMITS ADJUSTED.

Section 7(m)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(3)(C)) is amended by striking “and \$6,000,000” and inserting “and \$7,000,000 (in the aggregate)”.

SEC. 6. PROGRAM FUNDING FOR MICROLOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(A) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) ALLOCATION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and for the first 2 quarters of a fiscal year, of the total amount of new loan funds made available for award under this subsection in such fiscal year, the Administrator shall—

“(I) reserve 15 percent of such funds for award to designated underutilized States; and

“(II) make the remaining 85 percent of such funds available for award in any State.”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “to carry out” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “under clause (i)(I) remains unexpended, the Administrator may make that portion available for award in any State or designated underutilized State.”; and

(2) in paragraph (11)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) the term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.”

(b) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall issue regulations to define

the term “designated underutilized State”, as used in section 7(m)(7)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(7)(B)), as added by this section.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FLEXIBILITY.

Section 7(m)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “subparagraph (C)” each place that term appears and inserting “subparagraphs (C) and (G)”;

(2) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(A) by striking “subparagraph (A)” and inserting “subparagraphs (A) and (G)”;

(B) by striking the dollar figure and inserting “\$10,000”;

(3) in subparagraph (D), by striking “subparagraph (A), or (C)” and inserting “subparagraph (A), (C), or (G)”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) GRANT AMOUNTS BASED ON APPROPRIATIONS.—In any fiscal year in which the amount appropriated to make grants under subparagraph (A) is sufficient to provide to each intermediary that receives a loan under paragraph (1)(B)(i) a grant of not less than 25 percent of the total outstanding balance of loans made to the intermediary under this subsection, the Administrator shall make a grant under subparagraph (A) to each intermediary of not less than 25 percent and not more than 30 percent of that total outstanding balance.”

SEC. 8. CREDIT REPORTING INFORMATION.

The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall issue rules establishing a process under which an intermediary that makes a loan to a borrower under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) shall be required to provide the major credit reporting agencies with information about the borrower relevant to credit reporting, such as the borrower’s payment activity on the loan.

SEC. 9. REPORT REGARDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

Section 7(m)(8) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(8)) is amended—

(1) by striking “In approving” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In approving”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the report submitted under paragraph (10), and make publicly available on the website of the Administration, information on how the Administration has met the requirements of subparagraph (A).”

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.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and included extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, H.R. 6079, the Microloan Improvement Act of 2020, a bill that makes important improvements to the SBA’s microloan program.

Many entrepreneurs lack the experience as business owners, which is needed to demonstrate their creditworthiness to conventional lenders. We have heard time and again the heart-wrenching stories from entrepreneurs about the challenges they face, not just securing capital, but also operating their businesses.

While the SBA has numerous programs designed to meet each of these challenges, the microloan program is unique in that it provides entrepreneurs with both the affordable capital needed to start up and the technical assistance needed to boost their ability to succeed and repay.

This program is a key resource for startup, newly established, and growing small businesses. It has provided millions of dollars in financing and technical assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurs since its inception.

By providing loans to nonprofit intermediaries, which in turn lend funds to the smallest of small businesses, the program helps borrowers streamline their operations, grow to profitability, and create new jobs.

The microloan program was a critical piece of the puzzle to grow the Nation's entrepreneurs before the pandemic. It is now more important than ever to strengthen and modernize the program as we face a sustained economic recession in the middle of a global pandemic.

Earlier this Congress, the Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax and Capital Access, under the leadership of Mr. ANDY KIM, held a hearing on the microloan program where we heard from a panel of intermediaries who reported that some of the program's rules, largely unchanged since 1991, are outdated and restricting them from meeting today's demand for startup financing and providing more technical assistance.

In response, Mr. KIM worked hard with Mr. BURCHETT to craft the Microloan Improvement Act of 2020, a series of reasonable proposals designed to update the program's rules and ultimately help microloan intermediaries extend more affordable capital to first-time entrepreneurs.

Just a few of the central changes in the bill include eliminating an outdated and onerous rule that has restricted the ability of high-volume intermediaries to meet demand in their respective States, lowering interest rates for eligible intermediaries, and extending repayment terms in a tiered manner to provide greater flexibility to businesses.

These changes are long overdue, and I am pleased that we are taking a vote on them today.

Finally, I want to thank Mr. KIM and Mr. BURCHETT for their hard work and applaud their efforts to make bipartisan improvements to this valuable program.

I recommend a "yes" to all my colleagues in the House, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in order to assist small-dollar borrowers, the SBA offers the microloan program, where small businesses can receive loans of up to \$50,000 or less from nonprofit intermediaries.

Beyond the financing support, the microloan program also requires these nonprofit intermediaries to deliver technical assistance and counseling to small business borrowers.

This two-pronged approach has proven again and again to provide lower-dollar borrowers a leg up in starting or sustaining their small businesses. The program registered record highs in fiscal year 2019, with over 5,500 loans approved for over \$80 million.

I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) for working in a bipartisan manner to introduce H.R. 6079, the Microloan Improvement Act of 2020.

This bill builds on the strengths of the program by introducing flexibility and more features for small-dollar borrowers to utilize as they move through the microloan lending process.

H.R. 6079 gives microloan intermediaries the ability to offer lines of credit within the microloan program and increases the outstanding limit each microloan intermediary may carry from \$6 million to \$7 million.

Additionally, H.R. 6079 replaces the outdated and burdensome one-fifty-fifth rule that prevents microloan intermediaries from accessing the program in the first two fiscal quarters of each year with a reserve fund that ensures both large and small States have the ability to utilize the program.

Finally, H.R. 6079 introduces a flexible grant process that has the potential to reward extra assistance to each microloan intermediary if overflow exists.

I fully support this commonsense legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation. Microloans offered by the SBA serve our Nation's smallest of small businesses.

The increased flexibility this legislation permits will allow lenders and borrowers to fully utilize the benefits of this program to the maximum extent possible.

It is a good bill, and I would urge my colleagues to support it.

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

□ 1430

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, in its nearly 30 years, the SBA microloan

program has enjoyed a track record of success in delivering affordable startup capital, particularly for women and minority-owned entrepreneurs. The SBA microloan program has helped to launch many successful businesses.

As the chair of the Small Business Committee, I have had the privilege to hear about countless success stories, and I have fought tirelessly over the years to ensure all American entrepreneurs have access to the SBA resources they need to launch and grow their businesses.

In my time on this committee, I have been proud to watch the microloan program grow from a small pilot program to a robust lending program with strong stakeholder and congressional support. In many ways, the growth and success of the program mirror that of the many small businesses that got their start with an SBA microloan.

Despite this success, and like any other Federal program, it must be periodically reviewed and modernized. This bill does just that and ensures the microloan program will remain flexible for intermediaries and borrowers, helping to ease access to the program for even more aspiring entrepreneurs.

I want to applaud the work by the gentleman from New Jersey and the gentleman from Tennessee for their bipartisan work on the microloan program.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6079.

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.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6021) to amend the Small Business Act to ensure that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is eligible for certain Small Business Administration programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6021

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 "Northern Mariana Islands Small Business Development Act".

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS.

The Small Business Act is amended—
(1) in section 21(a) (15 U.S.C. 648(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting before "The Administration shall require" the following new sentence: "The previous sentence shall not apply to an applicant that has its principal office located in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands."; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(C)(ix), by striking "and American Samoa" and inserting "American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands"; and

(2) in section 34(a)(9) (15 U.S.C. 657d(a)(9)), by striking "and American Samoa" and inserting "American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands".

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.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6021, the Northern Mariana Islands Small Business Development Act.

There are 1,700 small businesses with 18,000 employees in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, yet these businesses are the only ones in the United States that are ineligible for the SBA's Small Business Development Center, or SBDC, and Federal and State Technology, or FAST, partnership programs.

The SBDC program provides free or low-cost counseling and training services to thousands of entrepreneurs and small business owners each year, and the FAST partnership program provides funding to increase the number of Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technical Transfer applications and better prepare applicants for success.

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which rely heavily on tourism, has not been immune from the economic devastation resulting from COVID-19. Moreover, it has been trying to rebuild from two catastrophic typhoons that wreaked havoc on the country in October 2018.

By extending SBA's SBDC and FAST programs to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Congress will extend valuable opportunities for small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs to receive support from qualified counselors on how to launch and grow their small businesses as well as recover from the economic catastrophes.

In March, H.R. 6021 was unanimously approved by the House Small Business Committee, and I commend the spon-

sors of the legislation, Mr. SABLAN and Mrs. RADEWAGEN, for raising this inequity to the committee.

The dedication they have shown to creating greater parity to the entrepreneurs in all territories shows exactly how small business issues are neither Democratic nor Republican issues; they are American issues.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the small business owners and entrepreneurs of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands by voting in favor of H.R. 6021.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this extends a matter of simple fairness to American citizens.

Currently, the Northern Mariana Islands, part of the United States since 1975, is the only U.S. jurisdiction not included for eligibility in certain SBA programs.

According to the SBA, there are more than 1,700 small businesses in the Commonwealth that employ more than 18,000 people. These businesses, these owners, these employees, and these families are no different than those in my hometown of Cincinnati or those in the chairwoman's district in Brooklyn.

This bill amends the Small Business Act to allow the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to establish a lead Small Business Development Center, or SBDC, and to be eligible for the same funding as the other lead SBDCs across our Nation.

Additionally, H.R. 6021 waives the requirement that the new SBDC be established at a higher education institution because the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands does not have a college or university to operate an SBDC on campus.

The Northern Mariana Islands' 55,000 inhabitants deserve the same access to SBA programs as any other American citizen, and this bill ensures that they do. It is a very simple, bipartisan, and just piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. We have no further speakers on our side, so I am prepared to close.

I would like to thank gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) for their leadership on this issue.

The legislation is long overdue, and I am happy to support the bill. I urge my colleagues to support the bill as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just urge support of this bill. It corrects an inequity, and I

am so proud that, under my leadership and the ranking member, we are providing access to all the programs under the Small Business Administration for the small businesses in the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, my legislation, H.R. 6021, ensures the 1,700 small businesses in my district can receive assistance through grants from the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program and through FAST, the Federal and State Technology program.

The Northern Mariana Islands is the only place in the U.S. not included in these Small Business Administration (SBA) programs, which help small businesses access the knowledge and capital needed to grow and compete successfully for federal contracting opportunities.

H.R. 6021, the Northern Mariana Islands Small Business Development Act, would correct that by ensuring Marianas businesses access to these SBA programs on the same basis as their counterparts across the nation. The Small Business Committee unanimously reported the bill favorably in March.

Under my legislation, the Marianas can apply to establish a Lead SBDC, which would make available renewable funding to expand the reach and capacity of the existing SBDC service center on Saipan. With additional funding, small businesses on Saipan, Tinian and Rota will have better access to free or low-cost services such as incubator workspaces for entrepreneurs, business planning, operations, and other areas required for small business growth and success.

H.R. 6021 would also help our small businesses participate in federal research and development opportunities. The legislation does this by including the Marianas in the SSA's FAST program which funds outreach and assistance to small businesses interested in competing for the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

I want to also express my support for H.R. 6079, the Microloan Improvement Act, being considered by the House. The Act includes a provision from my bill, H.R. 2603, which provides Marianas small businesses owners access to the SBA's Microloan program. SBA microloans provide up to \$50,000 typically not offered by banks for working capital or the acquisition of materials, supplies, or equipment. The program also provides marketing, management, and technical assistance to assist the women, low-income, veteran entrepreneurs in my district.

I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 6021 and H.R. 6079, so we can be sure that all small businesses in our country can fully benefit from the SBA's programs, regardless of where in our nation they happen to operate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6021.

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.

MICROLOAN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2020

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6078) to amend the Small Business Act to increase transparency and to enhance the use of microloans in rural areas, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6078

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 “Microloan Transparency and Accountability Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. ASSISTANCE FOR INTERMEDIARIES SERVING RURAL AREAS.

Section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (4)(C)(i) to read as follows:

“(i) Each intermediate shall be eligible to receive a grant equal to 5 percent of the total outstanding balance of loans made to the intermediary under this subsection, in addition to grants made under subparagraph (A), if the intermediary has either—

“(I) a portfolio of loans made under this subsection that averages not more than \$10,000 during the period of the intermediary’s participation in the program;

“(II) a portfolio of loans made under this subsection of which not less than 25 percent are made to small business concerns located in or owned by one or more residents of an economically distressed area; or

“(III) a portfolio of loans made under this subsection of which not less than 25 percent is serving rural areas during the period of the intermediary’s participation in the program.”; and

(2) in paragraph (11)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking all after the semicolon and inserting “and”; and

(B) by striking all after subparagraph (C), and inserting the following:

“(D) the term ‘economically distressed area’, as used in paragraph (4), means a county or equivalent division of local government of a State in which the small business concern is located, in which, according to the most recent data available from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, not less than 40 percent of residents have an annual income that is at or below the poverty level.”.

SEC. 3. PORTFOLIO RISK ANALYSIS OF MICROLOANS.

Section 7(m)(10) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(10)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (F) as clauses (i) through (vi), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(2) by amending clause (iv), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(vi) the number, amount, and percentage of microloans made by intermediaries to small business concerns—

“(I) that went into default in the previous year; and

“(II) that were charged off in the previous year by such intermediaries;”;

(3) in clause (vi), as so redesignated, by striking “and” at the end;

(4) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as clause (viii), and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(5) by striking “On November 1, 1995,” and all that follows through “the following:” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on February 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives, and make available to the public on the website of the Administration, a report on the effectiveness of the microloan program during the fiscal year preceding the date of the report. Such report shall include—”;

(6) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by inserting after clause (vi) the following new clauses:

“(vii) the number and type of enforcement actions taken by the Administrator against noncompliant intermediaries;

“(viii) an analysis of compliance by intermediaries with the credit availability requirements of paragraph (3)(E) for loans in an amount greater than \$20,000;

“(ix) the extent to which microloans are provided to small business concerns in rural areas;

“(x) the number of underserved borrowers, as defined by the Administration, participating in the microloan program;

“(xi) the average rate of interest for each microloan;

“(xii) the average amount of fees charged for each microloan;

“(xiii) the average size of each microloan, including—

“(I) the number of loans made in an amount greater than \$20,000; and

“(II) the average size and charge-off rate of such loans;

“(xiv) the subsidy cost to the Administration;

“(xv) the number and percentage of microloans that were made to refinance other loans;

“(xvi) the number and percentage of microloans made to new program participants and the number and percentage of microloans made to previous program participants;

“(xvii) the average amount of technical assistance grant monies spent on each loan; and”;

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) PRIVACY.—Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall not contain any personally identifiable information of any borrower.”.

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.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, H.R. 6078, the Microloan Transparency and Accountability Act, which makes it easier for rural-serving microloan intermediaries to provide technical and management assistance to entrepreneurs.

One of the key components of the microloan program, and what I believe

makes it so successful, is that intermediaries offer technology, management, and marketing assistance to business owners in conjunction with affordable financing. However, when our Committee held hearings on the program, we heard about the challenges that intermediaries in rural areas face in providing technical assistance.

These nonprofit, mission-based lenders must sometimes drive 2 or 3 hours, or even more, to a borrower’s place of business to conduct training. These expenses all come out of the intermediary’s bottom line.

The measure Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. KIM have put forward to make intermediaries with at least 25 percent of their loans in a rural area eligible for a bonus technical assistance grant is a necessary one that I support and would encourage all of my colleagues to support.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud our bipartisanship and, more importantly, our commitment to America’s small businesses. I urge all of my colleagues to vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank the chair, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, for working in a bipartisan manner on all four of these bills, and that is why both Republicans and Democrats support all four, because we really are working together, and that is good for the country.

Mr. Speaker, to enhance the dissemination of microloans in rural areas and to increase transparency, this bill, H.R. 6078, the Microloan Transparency and Accountability Act of 2020, was introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM).

In order to meet the needs of low-dollar borrowers, the SBA offers the microloan program. As with all the SBA financial assistance program, the SBA does not make a microloan directly to a small business. Rather, it makes direct loans to a nonprofit, called a microloan intermediary. The intermediary, in turn, makes loans of up to \$50,000 to borrowers and is required to provide technical assistance to its borrowers through a technical assistance grant.

The average loan within the microloan program is approximately \$14,500, and the program has grown from approving over 3,500 loans for a total of \$52 million in fiscal year 2015 to approving over 5,000 loans—5,532, to be exact—for over \$81 million in fiscal year 2019.

H.R. 6078, the Microloan Transparency Act of 2020, increases transparency for the growing microloan program and enhances microloan options for rural areas. Specifically, H.R. 6078 requires the SBA to perform an annual portfolio risk analysis to examine defaults and charge-off rates to ensure taxpayer money is safeguarded.

Additionally, to enhance the dissemination of rural loans, the bill introduces an opportunity for an intermediary that currently makes at least 25 percent of its loans to a small business serving rural areas the ability to receive a 5 percent bonus technical assistance grant.

Mr. Speaker, I would again like to thank Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. KIM for working together to protect American taxpayer dollars and to ensure our rural communities have the ability to utilize this program to its fullest.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support this bipartisan legislation. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT). I thank him for his leadership in pushing this legislation.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member CHABOT for this opportunity as a freshman. It doesn't escape me that you all have allowed me to move forward with a meaningful piece of legislation as a freshman, and I can assure you that the people I represent thank you all very much.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses, whether in urban centers or rural areas, deserve access to small business administration resources.

The Microloan Transparency and Accountability Act is strong, bipartisan legislation that improves rural access to the SBA microloan program and will help ensure that community-based businesses, and not just the heavy hitters, have access to needed resources.

□ 1445

As a former local mayor, I know the difference that easy access to loans, even small ones, can make for our American mom-and-pop shops.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, rural small businesses often don't get enough consideration from microloan providers. To incentivize interest in supporting our rural small businesses, this legislation would establish a 5 percent technical assistance grant for intermediaries who make 25 percent of their loans to these small businesses. Rural small businesses will have more opportunity to grow and innovate with the help of this legislation.

This bill also improves transparency within the SBA microloan program so American taxpayers know their dollars are being invested responsibly. Under this legislation, Mr. Speaker, the SBA would update Congress with a portfolio risk analysis of microloans on an annual basis.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill and the steps it takes to promote fair access to financial resources for every American small business. I am proud to work with my friend Representative KIM on this bill, and I thank him for his efforts

to get it across the finish line. I also thank the chairwoman and the ranking member.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The recent growth of the SBA's microloan program has shown how beneficial it can be to small-dollar borrowers. Not only does this bill make the program more valuable to small firms located in rural areas, it also increases transparency and allows future Congresses with important information to help guide policy decisions.

This is a bipartisan, good government piece of legislation that deserves each Member's support.

I thank Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. KIM for their leadership. I once again thank Representative VELÁZQUEZ for, as always, working together with us in a bipartisan fashion. I very much appreciate that.

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

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

Oftentimes, the biggest barrier to entrepreneurship is accessing affordable capital. But for many entrepreneurs, access to expert advice can give them an added boost and the skills needed to grow a sustainable business.

To that end, the microloan program leverages the network of nonprofit intermediary lenders, many of them CDFIs, who have deep roots in the local community, are committed to economic development, and offer technical business and marketing assistance for these small businesses.

This bill will go a long way in helping these microlenders reach more small businesses in rural areas, which, in turn, will stimulate the local economies. It also mandates reporting on the program's effectiveness so our committee can continue to oversee the program and make necessary modifications to further improve the program.

Again, thank you to Representative BURCHETT and Representative KIM for collaborating on the bill before us today. I also thank the ranking member, Mr. CHABOT, and his staff for working with us in a bipartisan manner, not just on this piece of legislation, but on all the bills we have brought to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4894, 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.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2020

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4894) to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, to require the budget justifications and appropriation requests of agencies be made publicly available, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4894

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 “Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS AND APPROPRIATION REQUESTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–282; 31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3. FULL DISCLOSURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than monthly when practicable, and in any event not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary (in consultation with the Director and, with respect to information described in subsection (b)(2), the head of the applicable agency) shall ensure that updated information with respect to the information described in subsection (b) is posted on the website established under section 2.

“(b) INFORMATION TO BE POSTED.—

“(1) FUNDS.—For any funds made available to or expended by a Federal agency or component of a Federal agency, the information to be posted shall include—

“(A) for each appropriations account, including an expired or unexpired appropriations account, the amount—

“(i) of budget authority appropriated;

“(ii) that is obligated;

“(iii) of unobligated balances; and

“(iv) of any other budgetary resources;

“(B) from which accounts and in what amount—

“(i) appropriations are obligated for each program activity; and

“(ii) outlays are made for each program activity;

“(C) from which accounts and in what amount—

“(i) appropriations are obligated for each object class; and

“(ii) outlays are made for each object class; and

“(D) for each program activity, the amount—

“(i) obligated for each object class; and

“(ii) of outlays made for each object class.

“(2) BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘budget justification materials’ means the annual budget justification materials of an agency that are submitted, in conjunction with the budget of the United States Government submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, but does not include budget justification materials that are classified.

“(B) INFORMATION.—The information to be posted shall include any budget justification materials—

“(i) for the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this paragraph, and each fiscal year thereafter; and

“(ii) to the extent practicable, that were released for any fiscal year before the date of enactment of this paragraph.

“(C) **FORMAT.**—Budget justification materials shall be posted under subparagraph (B)—

“(i) as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

“(ii) in a manner that enables users to download individual reports, download all reports in bulk, and download in bulk the results of a search, to the extent practicable; and

“(iii) in a structured data format, to the extent practicable.

“(D) **DEADLINE.**—The budget justification materials required to be posted under subparagraph (B)(i) shall be posted not later than 2 weeks after the date on which the budget justification materials are first submitted to Congress.

“(E) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize an agency to destroy any budget justification materials relating to a fiscal year before the fiscal year described in subparagraph (B)(i).”

(b) **INFORMATION REGARDING AGENCY BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS.**—Section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make publicly available on a website, and continuously update, a tabular list for each fiscal year of each agency that submits budget justification materials, which shall include—

“(A) the name of the agency;

“(B) a unique identifier that identifies the agency;

“(C) to the extent practicable, the date on which the budget justification materials of the agency are first submitted to Congress;

“(D) the date on which the budget justification materials of the agency are posted online under section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006;

“(E) the uniform resource locator where the budget justification materials are published on the website of the agency; and

“(F) a single data set that contains the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) with respect to the agency for all fiscal years for which budget justifications of the agency are made available under section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 in a structured data format.

“(2)(A) Each agency that submits budget justification materials shall make the materials available on the website of the agency, in accordance with the policies established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under subparagraph (B).

“(B) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish policies for agencies relating to making available materials under subparagraph (A), which shall include guidelines for making budget justification materials available in a format aligned with the requirements of section 3(b)(2)(C) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 and using a uniform resource locator that is in a consistent format across agencies and is descriptive, memorable, and pronounceable, such as the format of ‘agencyname.gov/budget’.

“(C) If the Director of the Office of Management and Budget maintains a public website that contains the budget of the United States Government submitted under subsection (a) and any related materials, such website shall also contain a link to the tabular list required under paragraph (1).

“(3) In this subsection, the term ‘budget justification materials’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Federal

Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.”

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 gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 before us.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The bill before us, the Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act, is a commonsense, good government measure every Member should support.

It would require the congressional budget justification documents that agencies prepare for congressional committees to be posted online in a centralized, searchable database.

This would make these detailed plain-language explanations of how agencies plan to spend taxpayer dollars more accessible to the public.

I thank Representatives MIKE QUIGLEY and DOUG COLLINS for their work on this bill.

Representative QUIGLEY, in particular, has a long history as a strong advocate of transparency in the operations of the Federal Government.

Representative QUIGLEY is the founder and chair of the bipartisan Congressional Transparency Caucus, which shines a light on the importance of government transparency and accountability.

This legacy of championing good government stems from his time serving as Cook County Commissioner where government reform was one of his major legislative priorities.

H.R. 4894 builds on the work of the committee to improve government transparency by allowing the public to more easily learn how Federal agencies spend their taxpayer dollars.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 4894, the Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act.

The Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act is a long overdue reform to ensure that the Congress and the public can understand the full scope of the Federal budget.

This bipartisan bill will make it possible for the public and every Member of Congress to readily find and compare the annual budget justification and supporting materials that each agency prepares and sends to Congress.

Taxpayers should know how agencies plan to spend their hard-earned money.

Last year, the Federal Government spent more than \$4.4 trillion.

We have transparency tools like USAspending.gov to track Federal spending after Congress appropriates taxpayer dollars.

However, the annual Federal agency budget justifications provide detailed and plain-language explanations of how agencies plan to spend congressionally appropriated funds.

In other words, an agency Congressional Budget Justification provides the necessary details in context to actually understand how agency missions connect to eventual Federal spending.

Currently, agencies send these plans directly to congressional appropriators.

However, if the rest of us wish to review these valuable government budget materials, we are left to manually search through hundreds of individual agency websites.

H.R. 4894 solves this problem by requiring the budget justifications of every agency be publicly available at a central, single website.

The bill would require the Office of Management and Budget to provide a comprehensive list of each agency’s budget justification with a stable link to where the documents are published on agency websites.

This way Congress and the public can know that they are looking at the complete picture of the budget request materials.

Each agency would also be required to publish their materials at a consistently named web address to further simplify the public’s discovery of these budget documents.

The bill would also require the U.S. Treasury to centrally publish all materials themselves on USAspending.gov as open data.

USAspending is a current one-stop shop for the public to find information on how the government is using their tax dollars.

It tracks all Federal spending activity, as required by the 2014 DATA Act, which is an example of the strong bipartisan work the House Committee on Oversight and Reform and Congress has accomplished in the past.

Adding congressional budget justifications to USAspending.gov for future generations will provide greater context to Federal spending information.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania has no further speakers, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss without mentioning another interesting benefit of the Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act.

Thanks to another law that the House Oversight and Reform Committee has previously produced in the last Congress, the 2018 Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act, congressional budget justifications also list unimplemented inspector general audit and GAO report recommendations.

Therefore, H.R. 4894 will also centralize documents containing valuable IG and GAO recommendations for the public and Congress to easily find.

This will empower better oversight over a sprawling and complicated Federal Government. I hope we can continue to find ways to continue building on such good government reforms in a bipartisan fashion.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I likewise, urge passage of H.R. 4894, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4894, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CHARGING HELPS AGENCIES REALIZE GENERAL EFFICIENCIES ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2193) to require the Administrator of General Services to issue guidance to clarify that Federal agencies may pay by charge card for the charging of Federal electric motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2193

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 “Charging Helps Agencies Realize General Efficiencies Act” or the “CHARGE Act”.

SEC. 2. PAYMENT BY CHARGE CARD FOR CHARGING FEDERAL ELECTRIC MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act—
(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services;

(2) the term “charge card”—
(A) means a card, plate, coupon book, or other means existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services; and

(B) includes—
(i) a card issued under the GSA SmartPay program; and

(ii) a Fleet Services card;

(3) the term “covered electric motor vehicle” means a passenger carrier that is—

(A) a passenger motor vehicle; and
(B) an electric motor vehicle;

(4) the term “electric motor vehicle” has the meaning given the term in section 601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13271);

(5) the term “electric motor vehicle charging station” means a battery-charging station that permits the transfer of electric energy (by conductive or inductive means) to a battery or other storage device in an electric motor vehicle; and

(6) the terms “Federal agency” and “passenger carrier” have the meanings given those terms in section 1344(h) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue guidance to clarify that each Federal agency may, in accordance with section 1344 of title 31, United States Code—

(1) charge a covered electric motor vehicle at a commercial electric motor vehicle charging station; and

(2) pay for a transaction described in paragraph (1) with a charge card.

(c) ISSUANCE OF CHARGE CARDS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue to each Federal agency a charge card for each covered electric motor vehicle of the Federal agency that may be used by an officer or employee of the Federal agency to pay for charging the covered motor vehicle in accordance with the guidance issued under subsection (b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Senators GARY PETERS and ROB PORTMAN for their bipartisan work on this com-

monsense, forward-thinking measure, as well as Congressman RO KHANNA and ANTHONY GONZALEZ for championing a companion bill in the House.

The SmartPay Program operated by the General Services Administration is the world’s largest commercial payment program, serving over 560 Federal entities. It also is used for the fuel, maintenance, and repair of the government-wide commercial fleet.

□ 1500

With that size and reach comes impact and opportunity. SmartPay actively supports the goal of incorporating electric, hybrid, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles into this fleet, yet it is not clear that it can be used to pay for charging electric vehicles.

S. 2193 would reinforce this goal by requiring GSA to issue guidance clarifying that authorized Federal employees can pay for charging electric vehicles using SmartPay, just as they can for refueling conventional motor vehicles.

The Federal Government must lead the way in embracing technology and innovations that address society’s gravest threats. Climate change is at the top of that list, challenging us all to do better.

If we can rise to this challenge by investing in strategic industries, workforce training, and solutions, we can rise from this crisis as a safer, stronger, more prosperous Nation.

I am firmly committed to cutting-edge, solutions-oriented policies that support our progress toward a Federal fleet of the future that is clean, green, and efficient.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud S. 2193 for its important contribution toward this goal, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of S. 2193, the Charging Helps Agencies Realize General Efficiencies Act, or CHARGE Act.

The CHARGE Act would direct the General Services Administration to allow Federal employees to use official Federal travel charge cards to pay for electric vehicle recharging at commercial charging stations.

This simple change would help Federal Government employees take greater advantage of Federal electric motor vehicle fleet vehicles while traveling for official business.

By ensuring the government can utilize expanding commercial charging stations, we can help drive down costs to the taxpayer and avoid the need for the government to buy and maintain more electric vehicle charging stations.

If Federal employees must use their travel charge cards to refuel their traditional vehicles, they should also be allowed to use these same cards to refuel or charge their electric vehicles.

This is a commonsense and easy step toward modernizing the Federal Government and granting more flexibility to Federal employees.

As an added benefit, according to the Congressional Budget Office, this new policy will not cost the American taxpayers anything to implement.

Further, this new flexibility for the Federal Government and its employees to utilize electric vehicles could help bolster the American market for electric vehicles.

As we have learned throughout the coronavirus pandemic, American manufacturing is vitally important to our success as a Nation. By allowing the increased use of electric vehicles in America, we can secure all the American ingenuity and innovation that comes with the vehicles of the future.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 2193, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2193.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

INTERNET OF THINGS CYBERSECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1668

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 “Internet of Things Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020” or the “IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) ensuring the highest level of cybersecurity at agencies in the executive branch is the responsibility of the President, followed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of each such agency;

(2) this responsibility is to be carried out by working collaboratively within and among agencies in the executive branch, industry, and academia;

(3) the strength of the cybersecurity of the Federal Government and the positive bene-

fits of digital technology transformation depend on proactively addressing cybersecurity throughout the acquisition and operation of Internet of Things devices by the Federal Government; and

(4) consistent with the second draft National Institute for Standards and Technology Interagency or Internal Report 8259 titled “Recommendations for IoT Device Manufacturers: Foundational Activities and Core Device Cybersecurity Capability Baseline”, published in January 2020, Internet of Things devices are devices that—

(A) have at least one transducer (sensor or actuator) for interacting directly with the physical world, have at least one network interface, and are not conventional Information Technology devices, such as smartphones and laptops, for which the identification and implementation of cybersecurity features is already well understood; and

(B) can function on their own and are not only able to function when acting as a component of another device, such as a processor.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) DIRECTOR OF OMB.—The term “Director of OMB” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(3) DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.—The term “Director of the Institute” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(4) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term “information system” has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(5) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term “national security system” has the meaning given that term in section 3552(b)(6) of title 44, United States Code.

(6) OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The term “operational technology” means hardware and software that detects or causes a change through the direct monitoring or control of physical devices, processes, and events in the enterprise.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(8) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term “security vulnerability” has the meaning given that term in section 102(17) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501(17)).

SEC. 4. SECURITY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR AGENCIES ON USE AND MANAGEMENT OF INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES.

(a) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR USE OF INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES BY AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Institute shall develop and publish under section 20 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-3) standards and guidelines for the Federal Government on the appropriate use and management by agencies of Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by an agency and connected to information systems owned or controlled by an agency, including minimum information security requirements for managing cybersecurity risks associated with such devices.

(2) CONSISTENCY WITH ONGOING EFFORTS.—The Director of the Institute shall ensure that the standards and guidelines developed under paragraph (1) are consistent with the efforts of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) regarding—

(i) examples of possible security vulnerabilities of Internet of Things devices; and

(ii) considerations for managing the security vulnerabilities of Internet of Things devices; and

(B) with respect to the following considerations for Internet of Things devices:

(i) Secure Development.

(ii) Identity management.

(iii) Patching.

(iv) Configuration management.

(3) CONSIDERING RELEVANT STANDARDS.—In developing the standards and guidelines under paragraph (1), the Director of the Institute shall consider relevant standards, guidelines, and best practices developed by the private sector, agencies, and public-private partnerships.

(b) REVIEW OF AGENCY INFORMATION SECURITY POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Director of the Institute completes the development of the standards and guidelines required under subsection (a), the Director of OMB shall review agency information security policies and principles on the basis of the standards and guidelines published under subsection (a) pertaining to Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by agencies (excluding agency information security policies and principles pertaining to Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by agencies that are or comprise a national security system) for consistency with the standards and guidelines submitted under subsection (a) and issue such policies and principles as may be necessary to ensure those policies and principles are consistent with such standards and guidelines.

(2) REVIEW.—In reviewing agency information security policies and principles under paragraph (1) and issuing policies and principles under such paragraph, as may be necessary, the Director of OMB shall—

(A) consult with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security; and

(B) ensure such policies and principles are consistent with the information security requirements under subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code.

(3) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.—Any policy or principle issued by the Director of OMB under paragraph (1) shall not apply to national security systems.

(c) QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW AND REVISION.—

(1) REVIEW AND REVISION OF NIST STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which the Director of the Institute publishes the standards and guidelines under subsection (a), and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of the Institute, shall—

(A) review such standards and guidelines; and

(B) revise such standards and guidelines as appropriate.

(2) UPDATED OMB POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 180 days after the Director of the Institute makes a revision pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director of OMB, in consultation with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, shall update any policy or principle issued under subsection (b)(1) as necessary to ensure those policies and principles are consistent with the review and any revision under paragraph (1) under this subsection and paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b).

(d) REVISION OF FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—The Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised as necessary to implement any standards and guidelines promulgated in this section.

SEC. 5. GUIDELINES ON THE DISCLOSURE PROCEEDINGS FOR SECURITY VULNERABILITIES RELATING TO INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INCLUDING INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Institute, in consultation with such cybersecurity researchers and private sector industry experts as the Director considers appropriate, and in consultation with the Secretary, shall develop and publish under section 20 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-3) guidelines—

(1) for the reporting, coordinating, publishing, and receiving of information about—

(A) a security vulnerability relating to information systems owned or controlled by an agency (including Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by an agency); and

(B) the resolution of such security vulnerability; and

(2) for a contractor providing to an agency an information system (including an Internet of Things device) and any subcontractor thereof at any tier providing such information system to such contractor, on—

(A) receiving information about a potential security vulnerability relating to the information system; and

(B) disseminating information about the resolution of a security vulnerability relating to the information system.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The guidelines published under subsection (a) shall—

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, be aligned with industry best practices and Standards 29147 and 30111 of the International Standards Organization (or any successor standard) or any other appropriate, relevant, and widely-used standard;

(2) incorporate guidelines on—

(A) receiving information about a potential security vulnerability relating to an information system owned or controlled by an agency (including an Internet of Things device); and

(B) disseminating information about the resolution of a security vulnerability relating to an information system owned or controlled by an agency (including an Internet of Things device); and

(3) be consistent with the policies and procedures produced under section 2009(m) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659(m)).

(c) INFORMATION ITEMS.—The guidelines published under subsection (a) shall include example content, on the information items that should be reported, coordinated, published, or received pursuant to this section by a contractor, or any subcontractor thereof at any tier, providing an information system (including Internet of Things device) to the Federal Government.

(d) OVERSIGHT.—The Director of OMB shall oversee the implementation of the guidelines published under subsection (a).

(e) OPERATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of OMB, shall administer the implementation of the guidelines published under subsection (a) and provide operational and technical assistance in implementing such guidelines.

SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF COORDINATED DISCLOSURE OF SECURITY VULNERABILITIES RELATING TO AGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INCLUDING INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES.

(a) AGENCY GUIDELINES REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enact-

ment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in consultation with the Secretary, shall develop and oversee the implementation of policies, principles, standards, or guidelines as may be necessary to address security vulnerabilities of information systems (including Internet of Things devices).

(b) OPERATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Consistent with section 3553(b) of title 44, United States Code, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of OMB, shall provide operational and technical assistance to agencies on reporting, coordinating, publishing, and receiving information about security vulnerabilities of information systems (including Internet of Things devices).

(c) CONSISTENCY WITH GUIDELINES FROM NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the assistance provided under subsection (b) is consistent with applicable standards and publications developed by the Director of the Institute.

(d) REVISION OF FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—The Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised as necessary to implement the provisions under this section.

SEC. 7. CONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE WITH COORDINATED DISCLOSURE OF SECURITY VULNERABILITIES RELATING TO AGENCY INTERNET OF THINGS DEVICES.

(a) PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT AND USE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency is prohibited from procuring or obtaining, renewing a contract to procure or obtain, or using an Internet of Things device, if the Chief Information Officer of that agency determines during a review required by section 11319(b)(1)(C) of title 40, United States Code, of a contract for such device that the use of such device prevents compliance with the standards and guidelines developed under section 4 or the guidelines published under section 5 with respect to such device.

(2) SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION THRESHOLD.—Notwithstanding section 1905 of title 41, United States Code, the requirements under paragraph (1) shall apply to a contract or subcontract in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The head of an agency may waive the prohibition under subsection (a)(1) with respect to an Internet of Things device if the Chief Information Officer of that agency determines that—

(A) the waiver is necessary in the interest of national security;

(B) procuring, obtaining, or using such device is necessary for research purposes; or

(C) such device is secured using alternative and effective methods appropriate to the function of such device.

(2) AGENCY PROCESS.—The Director of OMB shall establish a standardized process for the Chief Information Officer of each agency to follow in determining whether the waiver under paragraph (1) may be granted.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) REPORT.—Every 2 years during the 6-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report—

(A) on the effectiveness of the process established under subsection (b)(2);

(B) that contains recommended best practices for the procurement of Internet of Things devices; and

(C) that lists—

(i) the number and type of each Internet of Things device for which a waiver under subsection (b)(1) was granted during the 2-year period prior to the submission of the report; and

(ii) the legal authority under which each such waiver was granted, such as whether the waiver was granted pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of such subsection.

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex that contains the information described under paragraph (1)(C).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibition under subsection (a)(1) shall take effect 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY CONSIDERATIONS STEMMING FROM THE CONVERGENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, INTERNET OF THINGS, AND OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVICES, NETWORKS, AND SYSTEMS.

(a) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on broader Internet of Things efforts, including projects designed to assist in managing potential security vulnerabilities associated with the use of traditional information technology devices, networks, and systems with—

(1) Internet of Things devices, networks, and systems; and

(2) operational technology devices, networks, and systems.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on broader Internet of Things efforts addressed in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives KELLY and HURD for introducing the bill before us, which has garnered strong support from both sides of the aisle.

As technology evolves rapidly, this bill will help safeguard our Federal

workforce, systems, and data from the very real cyber threats posed by the commonplace, everyday devices and items that make up the Internet of Things.

Since 2014, there have been more devices connected to our networks and in use than there are people on this planet.

Our committee has conducted extensive work this Congress to address the silent war of cyberattacks that American governments, companies, and citizens face on a daily basis. Reports indicate that 25 percent of those attacks target these types of devices.

Without adequate standards and protections in place, these devices can be compromised, hijacked, and utilized for surveillance, disruption, denial-of-service, or ransomware attacks.

Currently, there are no national standards to ensure the security of these connected devices. H.R. 1668 would establish minimum cybersecurity standards for such devices that are owned by the Federal Government, based on guidelines set by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

This bill will also require contractors or vendors to notify the Federal Government if devices in Federal use have a known or suspected security vulnerability.

H.R. 1668 recognizes that protecting our Nation from cyber threats is an ongoing interactive process that requires established baseline standards and constant vigilance.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1668, the Internet of things, or IoT, Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2019.

Our Nation's use of technology has shifted dramatically in recent years. Internet of Things, or IoT, devices have found a way into nearly every aspect of our lives, work, and now government.

A recent Congressional Research Service report cites market estimates that, by 2025, there will be more than 21.5 billion internet-connected devices.

IoT devices, such as smart TVs and appliances, home security systems, thermostats, and many other home and work devices, are now connected to the internet. This offers ever-increasing gateways into our most valuable networks through our weakest technology devices.

We traditionally think of computing devices such as computers, smartphones, and tablets as our primary interface with the internet. These computing devices have securely designed, mature, and powerful operating systems. However, IoT devices normally have less computing power and, therefore, security capabilities than traditional computing devices.

As our economy has embraced the convenience of IoT devices, we have also created more entry points to the internet and our networks for malicious actors to exploit. For example,

building elevators, HVAC, lighting, audio-video, fire suppression, and even security systems are now capable of being monitored and updated remotely through networks.

IoT devices play an integral role with industrial and manufacturing infrastructure as well. These systems can be potentially manipulated in a manner that can put our security at risk.

With new technology capabilities come new cyber vulnerabilities that can be taken advantage of in unpredictable ways.

But why are we talking about IoT devices here in Congress? Well, Congress, and the House Oversight and Reform Committee, in particular, have the responsibility to ensure appropriate oversight of the technology that our Federal Government procures and the security of our Federal networks.

The IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act will ensure that any security gaps in Internet of Things devices are properly and transparently identified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

It then requires that the Office of Management and Budget develop and the Department of Homeland Security implement policies requiring Federal agencies to only procure IoT devices that can be securely incorporated into an agency's information systems.

It does this while ensuring that leading private-sector security standards are adopted and improved upon by the Federal Government. Such government and private-sector partnership is key to developing widely useful and effective security standards.

Lastly, H.R. 1668 would ensure that proper disclosure mechanisms exist to report and fix newly discovered security vulnerabilities related to the government's use of IoT devices.

In summary, this bill will help improve the mechanisms protecting the Nation's valuable cybersecurity infrastructure as new technology devices are increasingly used by Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY). Representative KELLY from Illinois is an outstanding member of our Committee on Oversight and Reform.

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in October 2017, the IT Subcommittee held a hearing on cybersecurity of the Internet of Things. This hearing was largely held in response to the Mirai botnet, a massive Distributed Denial of Service, or DDoS, attack, which left the internet inaccessible for much of the East Coast.

IoT devices have processing power and an internet connection, but often have little security and no built-in ability to be patched remotely. IoT devices can range from your home routers, security cameras, and baby mon-

itors to smart appliances and industrial sensors.

During the Mirai attack, hackers attempted to log in to common devices using 61 username-password combos that are frequently used as a default for IoT devices and never changed. This tactic gave them access to hundreds of thousands of unsecured IoT devices.

This attack served as a wake-up call.

In 2018, Lieutenant General Robert Ashley, DIA Director, described the exploitation of insecure IoT devices as one of the two "most important emerging cyber threats to our national security." This is why I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

During the hearing and subsequent process, we learned that the U.S. Government is purchasing these IoT devices without a standard for security to prevent them from being used in such an attack or used as an unauthorized access point to U.S. Government networks.

Bipartisan and bicameral conversations necessitated the introduction of this legislation.

H.R. 1668, the IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act, aims to address supply chain risk to the Federal Government stemming from insecure IoT devices. By establishing light-touch, minimum security requirements for procurement of connected devices by the government, this bill has two main focuses: ensuring the government is purchasing secure devices and resolving critical vulnerabilities to existing devices.

Building upon the amazing work over at NIST, the bill has NIST-published guidelines on the appropriate use and management of Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by a government agency. At a minimum, it will address secure development, identity management, patching, and configuration management for IoT devices.

Following this, OMB will take these guidelines and issue policies and principles consistent with the current law.

To ensure these devices stay secure, this bill creates a coordinated vulnerability disclosure program to receive information about a device's related vulnerabilities.

To improve U.S. cybersecurity and the security of American citizens, agencies would be prohibited from purchasing devices that fail to comply with the minimum security policies and vulnerability disclosure guidance.

□ 1515

Throughout the entire process, I have worked hard to ensure that the requirements of this bill do not impede or conflict with the current and good efforts of NIST or CISA. Both agencies have been issuing excellent guidance on IoT devices and Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosures, and they should be commended for their proactive work and their engagement with me and my team during this process.

This bill offers Congress the opportunity to secure our Federal infrastructure from threats, both foreign

and domestic. We cannot wait as more devices are connected to government networks that could potentially become part of a botnet or an entryway for hackers.

I want to thank everyone: experts, industry leaders, civil society leaders, and my colleagues who made comments and helped us craft a bill that is bipartisan and solves a real problem.

Finally, I have been proud to have worked with my friend and colleague WILL HURD on this legislation. He has always been there when I needed a partner on IT legislation, and he has taught me a lot about technology. His absence from this Chamber will be sorely missed.

I also want to thank Senators WARREN and GARDNER for working with me on this legislation.

This is a strong bill that I believe can pass both Chambers and be signed into law. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important bipartisan piece of legislation.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of securing the Internet of Things through the IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020.

Every second of the day, more devices are connecting to the internet, and the amount of data we put online through these devices grows. The Internet of Things is the world in which all these devices and information live. The Internet of Things is the world where devices work together to make our lives easier. The Internet of Things is a world where we are always connected.

IoT devices are improving our society. IoT devices are improving our economy. IoT devices are improving healthcare systems, shopping experiences, and just about every other aspect of our lives. The Internet of Things is showing just how innovative humans can be.

But, like most innovations, IoT has the potential to be misused and abused by bad actors.

The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency has called IoT devices one of “the most important emerging cyber threats to our national security.”

If our security practices for using the Internet of Things does not evolve as our use of it grows, then we will find out how innovative criminals, hackers, and hostile foreign governments can be.

Securing the Internet of Things is something Congress can actually address, and we are doing just that with the IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act. The bill reduces the risks associated with introducing new devices into the Federal Government’s digital infrastructure. We achieve this goal by establishing minimum security requirements for the supply chain that is used to purchase devices that will be used on government systems.

The IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act will ensure that taxpayer dollars

are only being used to purchase IoT devices that meet basic minimum security requirements. We are taking simple steps to secure our supply chain and protect Americans’ personal data and information.

We can take advantage of technology before it takes advantage of us, and one way we accomplish this feat is by passing this piece of legislation that will mitigate vulnerabilities that IoT devices might introduce into Federal networks.

What we are about to do today wouldn’t have been possible without my friend and partner from the great State of Illinois, Representative ROBIN KELLY. We have had a lot of fun together and passed a lot of legislation together.

I want to also thank the Committee on Oversight and Reform staff for helping to perfect this legislation. If it weren’t for you all, we couldn’t have gotten to this point.

I hope all of our colleagues join us in supporting this legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman has no further speakers, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

We often talk about the need for government to be a responsible steward of taxpayer dollars. This responsibility of stewardship extends to safeguarding the public’s data and government systems.

With H.R. 1668, we can take positive steps to secure the devices that connect to and interact with our valuable Federal Government networks. These same networks enable critical government missions and protect America’s valuable information.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 1668, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1668, 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 establish minimum security standards for Internet of Things devices owned or controlled by the Federal Government, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AI IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2020

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2575) to

authorize an AI Center of Excellence within the General Services Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2575

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 “AI in Government Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services;

(2) the term “agency” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code;

(3) the term “AI CoE” means the AI Center of Excellence described in section 3;

(4) the term “artificial intelligence” has the meaning given the term in section 238(g) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note);

(5) the term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(6) the term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); and

(7) the term “nonprofit organization” means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code.

SEC. 3. AI CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is created within the General Services Administration a program to be known as the “AI Center of Excellence”, which shall—

(1) facilitate the adoption of artificial intelligence technologies in the Federal Government;

(2) improve cohesion and competency in the adoption and use of artificial intelligence within the Federal Government; and

(3) carry out paragraphs (1) and (2) for the purposes of benefitting the public and enhancing the productivity and efficiency of Federal Government operations.

(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the AI CoE shall include—

(1) regularly convening individuals from agencies, industry, Federal laboratories, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and other entities to discuss recent developments in artificial intelligence, including the dissemination of information regarding programs, pilots, and other initiatives at agencies, as well as recent trends and relevant information on the understanding, adoption, and use of artificial intelligence;

(2) collecting, aggregating, and publishing on a publicly available website information regarding programs, pilots, and other initiatives led by other agencies and any other information determined appropriate by the Administrator;

(3) advising the Administrator, the Director, and agencies on the acquisition and use of artificial intelligence through technical insight and expertise, as needed;

(4) assist agencies in applying Federal policies regarding the management and use of data in applications of artificial intelligence;

(5) consulting with agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Energy, the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and

the National Science Foundation, that operate programs, create standards and guidelines, or otherwise fund internal projects or coordinate between the public and private sectors relating to artificial intelligence;

(6) advising the Director on developing policy related to the use of artificial intelligence by agencies; and

(7) advising the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy on developing policy related to research and national investment in artificial intelligence.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide necessary staff, resources, and administrative support for the AI CoE.

(2) SHARED STAFF.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall meet the requirements described under paragraph (1) by using staff of the General Services Administration, including those from other agency centers of excellence, and detailees, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, from other agencies.

(3) FELLOWS.—The Administrator may, to the maximum extent practicable, appoint fellows to participate in the AI CoE from nonprofit organizations, think tanks, institutions of higher education, and industry.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. GUIDANCE FOR AGENCY USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in consultation with the Administrator and any other relevant agencies and key stakeholders as determined by the Director, shall issue a memorandum to the head of each agency that shall—

(1) inform the development of policies regarding Federal acquisition and use by agencies regarding technologies that are empowered or enabled by artificial intelligence, including an identification of the responsibilities of agency officials managing the use of such technology;

(2) recommend approaches to remove barriers for use by agencies of artificial intelligence technologies in order to promote the innovative application of those technologies while protecting civil liberties, civil rights, and economic and national security;

(3) identify best practices for identifying, assessing, and mitigating any discriminatory impact or bias on the basis of any classification protected under Federal nondiscrimination laws, or any unintended consequence of the use of artificial intelligence, including policies to identify data used to train artificial intelligence algorithms as well as the data analyzed by artificial intelligence used by the agencies; and

(4) provide a template of the required contents of the agency plans described in subsection (c).

(b) PUBLIC COMMENT.—To help ensure public trust in the applications of artificial intelligence technologies, the Director shall issue a draft version of the memorandum required under subsection (a) for public comment not later than 180 days after date of enactment of this Act.

(c) PLANS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Director issues the memorandum required under subsection (a) or an update to the memorandum required under subsection (d), the head of each agency shall submit to the Director and post on a publicly available page on the website of the agency—

(1) a plan to achieve consistency with the memorandum; or

(2) a written determination that the agency does not use and does not anticipate using artificial intelligence.

(d) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Director issues the memorandum required under subsection (a), and every 2 years thereafter for 10 years, the Director shall issue updates to the memorandum.

SEC. 5. UPDATE OF OCCUPATIONAL SERIES FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and in accordance with chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall—

(1) identify key skills and competencies needed for positions related to artificial intelligence;

(2) establish an occupational series, or update and improve an existing occupational job series, to include positions the primary duties of which relate to artificial intelligence;

(3) to the extent appropriate, establish an estimate of the number of Federal employees in positions related to artificial intelligence, by each agency; and

(4) using the estimate established in paragraph (3), prepare a 2-year and 5-year forecast of the number of Federal employees in positions related to artificial intelligence that each agency will need to employ.

(b) PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a comprehensive plan with a timeline to complete requirements described in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank Representative MCNERNEY and former Ranking Member Meadows for introducing the Artificial Intelligence in Government Act.

As the Federal Government faces historic challenges and resource constraints due to the coronavirus pandemic, artificial intelligence can provide innovative solutions to help agencies fulfill their missions and is critical to broader IT modernization efforts.

H.R. 2575 would codify the Artificial Intelligence Center of Excellence at the General Services Administration, advancing the acquisition and implementation of AI technologies throughout the Federal Government by providing expertise, best practices, and support.

The bill would improve cohesion and competency around Federal use and

adoption of AI by requiring agencies that use or plan to use such technologies to submit a memorandum to the Director of OMB demonstrating compliance with relevant guidelines. It also would require the Office of Personnel Management to evaluate AI skills needed in the Federal workforce and to provide an up-to-date occupational series for these skills.

If we are to maintain our leadership and competitive edge globally, America must prioritize these mission-critical capabilities and their strategic implementation across Federal agencies.

We also must ensure that AI is deployed with an unwavering commitment to cybersecurity, data security and integrity, ethics, privacy, and the protection of the constitutional rights of our citizens.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2575, the AI in Government Act.

Artificial intelligence, or AI, has the potential to improve our Federal workforce's productivity and to solve complex government challenges.

By responsibly increasing the utilization of AI in the Federal Government, we can streamline burdensome administrative tasks and better allocate finite resources. AI can potentially save the Federal Government billions of dollars and countless man-hours.

Artificial intelligence tools can also free Federal workers from mundane tasks, giving them time for more challenging work. In fact, a Deloitte report from 2017 estimated that the Federal Government could potentially save 1.2 billion employee labor-hours by automating certain tasks. That could potentially save the Federal Government up to \$41 billion, annually.

AI can also improve Federal policy decisions by presenting new insights and improving the quality of information available to decisionmakers.

AI represents a force multiplier benefiting the American people in an era of soaring Federal deficits and increasing complexity of various Federal agency missions and programs. The taxpayers should especially benefit from a smarter, more effective government.

The good news is that the government agencies are well on their way to realizing the benefits of artificial intelligence technology solutions. A 2018 survey by IBM found that nearly half of the responding Federal agencies already incorporated AI solutions.

The Trump administration has already made advancement of AI a national priority. In February of 2019, President Trump issued the executive order on "Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence."

The executive order promotes national research and development efforts, workforce training, and technology standards. However, it did not go as far as to establish the necessary accountability or governing policies

for Federal agencies using AI tools. But the AI in Government Act does, because, along with the potential of AI, there are attending concerns and considerations regarding its ethical use which must be taken into account to maintain the trust and confidence of the American people.

H.R. 2575 ensures proper oversight over the government's increasing use of AI. The bill requires the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Science and Technology Policy to issue a memorandum to agencies to inform the development of agency AI policy plans. These agency plans will provide greater insight into agency AI activities and will ensure public accountability over how Federal agencies incorporate AI tools into their mission delivery and decisionmaking.

Mr. Speaker, we must tap into the benefits AI has to offer, and, with this bill, we can do it with proper oversight and accountability. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and chairwoman of the committee for their support of this bill, and all members of the committee.

The work of the Federal Government impacts every single American. Artificial intelligence presents many opportunities for the Federal Government to be better able to serve all Americans.

There are also certain risks that AI presents. As Federal agencies adopt AI technology, it is critical that they are equipped with the expertise and tools they need to succeed and that they address the potential risks of adopting this technology. That is why this legislation is critical. It will help Federal agencies scale AI adoption in a smart and responsible way.

First, this legislation will create a Center of Excellence within the General Services Administration. The Center of Excellence will provide a pool of AI experts within the Federal Government that can help agencies adopt AI and will also help better coordinate AI adoption across the Federal Government.

Second, this legislation will require agencies to develop governance plans to guide their AI adoption and use. These governance plans must address privacy and civil liberties considerations. The goal of these governance plans is to ensure agencies adopt and use AI in a responsible way.

Third, this legislation will make it easier for the Federal Government to attract AI talent by establishing a new occupational series for AI experts.

As co-chair of the Congressional AI Caucus, I have heard about the different ways in which the Federal agencies are adopting and looking to adopt AI to improve their operations and to be able to more effectively serve Amer-

icans. Some of these include the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, the USDA, the Veterans Affairs Administration, the Department of Labor, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The AI in Government Act will enable these Federal agencies and others to scale AI adoption, while reducing and addressing the potential risks of using AI.

I again want to thank Chairwoman MALONEY and the Oversight Committee staff for working with me and my staff on this important bill.

I also want to thank Senators PORTMAN, HARRIS, and GARDNER for their leadership on this bill in the Senate.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation.

□ 1530

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, artificial intelligence is leading to breakthroughs in productivity in industries across the Nation such as science, transportation, healthcare, and education. The American people deserve a government that takes full advantage of modern technology in a responsible manner.

H.R. 2575 will help assure the proper governance and oversight over the Federal Government's use of a rapidly advancing and promising technology area.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 2575, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2575, 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.

DEPUTY SANDEEP SINGH DHALIWAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5317) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 315 Addicks Howell Road in Houston, Texas, as the "Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5317

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

SECTION 1. DEPUTY SANDEEP SINGH DHALIWAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 315

Addicks Howell Road in Houston, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5317, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 315 Addicks Howell Road in Houston, Texas, as the Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building.

Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal was born in Punjab, India, before his parents decided to emigrate to Houston, Texas.

Before joining the Harris County Sheriff's Office, Deputy Dhaliwal owned a successful trucking business.

It was his sense of duty and a desire to build a bridge between the department and the Houston area Sikh community that compelled him to join the Sheriff's office.

He joined the force as a detention officer in 2009 and was later deputized and graduated to the rank of patrol deputy. He was assigned to northwest Harris County where he would stay for the rest of his career.

Deputy Dhaliwal was the first observant Sikh to serve in the Harris County Sheriff's Office and was one of the first observant Sikhs in Texas to receive an accommodation to observe his religion while serving as a police officer.

He served with distinction and was a shining example of the important contributions that religious minorities make to our country.

Deputy Dhaliwal also spent countless hours volunteering for Sikh communities across the Nation.

Tragically, he was shot and killed while conducting a routine traffic stop. He was only 42 years old and is survived by his wife and three children.

Naming a post office in his honor is a fitting tribute to a man who served selflessly, made the ultimate sacrifice for his community, and left this country a better place.

I would like to thank the honorable Member from Texas, Representative

FLETCHER, for this legislation to honor a dedicated public servant and trailblazer for the rights of religious minorities.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5317 which would name a post office in my home State of Texas after Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal.

Dhaliwal joined the Harris County Sheriff's Office out of a sense of duty and a desire to build a bridge between the department and the Houston area Sikh community. He was also one of the first observant Sikhs in Texas to receive a policy accommodation allowing him to wear the turban and beard associated with the Sikh religion during his service as a police officer.

After being promoted to the rank of patrol deputy, he was assigned to northwest Harris County.

In September of 2019, Dhaliwal was shot and killed from behind during a routine traffic stop leaving behind a wife and three daughters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation honoring a local law enforcement hero, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from the great State of Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER). I congratulate my friend on this bill.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for all of her efforts to bring this important bill to the floor of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal. He was my constituent, and he was killed in the line of duty nearly a year ago today on September 27, 2019.

As we reach this sad anniversary for our community, I am grateful that this bill to pay tribute to Deputy Dhaliwal's lasting impact on our community is on the floor of the House today. This legislation will designate the postal facility on Addicks Howell Road in Texas' Seventh Congressional District as the Deputy Sandeep Singh Dhaliwal Post Office Building.

Deputy Dhaliwal was widely regarded as a role model for Americans of all faiths wishing to serve their communities. He was the first observant Sikh to serve in the Harris County Sheriff's Office, and he was also one of the first officers in Texas to receive a policy accommodation to practice his religion while serving as a police officer.

As my colleagues have noted, he was born in Punjab, India, but his parents soon decided to emigrate to Houston where Mr. Dhaliwal grew deep roots.

He did have a successful business, but seeking to build a bridge between law enforcement and the Sikh community and the greater Houston community, he joined the Harris County Sheriff's Office, first as a detention officer in

2009 and one year later he was deputized and graduated to the rank of patrol deputy.

He was assigned to district 5 which covers much of northwest Harris County, an area he would patrol for the rest of his career. Through his years of service, he improved law enforcement's cultural understanding of Sikhs and was an outstanding example of the tireless contributions that religious minorities and marginalized communities make to our country.

Deputy Dhaliwal was also known to have a giving heart, coordinating relief efforts after Hurricane Harvey and traveling to Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria to help a colleague's relatives.

He volunteered countless hours for Sikh communities across the Nation serving as the director of homeland security for United Sikhs, helping to advise Sikh communities on dealing with potential hate crime threats, and advocating for their religious rights.

Deputy Dhaliwal is survived by his wife and three young children. He represented the very best of our community. He worked for equality, connection, and community through his life of service to others. The senseless slaying of Deputy Dhaliwal is a solemn reminder of the risks assumed by police officers daily in serving and protecting our communities.

Renaming this post office facility in his honor will serve as a permanent reminder of Deputy Dhaliwal's commitment to and sacrifice for the community that he lived in and served. It will show that we stand in solidarity with the people of Houston, of Harris County, and the Sikh community across the country as they celebrate the life and mourn of loss of this remarkable and selfless hero.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for her support of this important bill, I thank my colleagues in Texas for joining me unanimously in bringing it forward as cosponsors, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" in favor of the bill.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5317, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5317.

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.

PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS (SEAL)
MATTHEW G. AXELSON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend

the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4672) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 21701 Stevens Creek Boulevard in Cupertino, California, as the "Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Matthew G. Axelson Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4672

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

SECTION 1. PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS (SEAL) MATTHEW G. AXELSON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 21701 Stevens Creek Boulevard in Cupertino, California, shall be known and designated as the "Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Matthew G. Axelson Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Matthew G. Axelson Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4672 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 21701 Stevens Creek Boulevard in Cupertino, California, as the Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Matthew G. Axelson Post Office Building.

Petty Officer Axelson was born June 25, 1976, in Cupertino, California. He was raised locally and graduated from Monta Vista High School in 1994.

Petty Officer Axelson attended California State University at Chico and graduated with a degree in political science. He joined the Navy in 2000 and went on to earn a position as a member of its elite special warfare team, the SEALs.

Only a few short months after he was deployed to Afghanistan, Petty Officer Axelson and two other members of his unit were ambushed and killed by enemy forces in June of 2005. The surviving member of his team would go on to write the book "Lone Survivor" that depicts the courageous actions of the four SEALs on that day.

Petty Officer Axelson was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross, the

second highest military award for valor in the United States. Naming a post office in his honor will serve as a tribute to a true American hero taken from us far too soon.

I would like to thank Representative KHANNA, a distinguished member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for this legislation to honor this American hero.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4672 which would name a Cupertino, California, post office after Petty Officer 2nd Class Matthew Axelson, a Navy SEAL.

Petty Officer Axelson was born and raised in Cupertino. After graduating from college, he joined the U.S. Navy, eventually earning a spot as an elite Navy SEAL serving on SEAL Team 10.

He was deployed to Afghanistan in 2005 and served as part of a four-man special reconnaissance element that participated in Operation Red Wings, a mission to counter fundamentalist forces in the Kunar province of Afghanistan.

On June 28, 2005, Petty Officer Axelson's unit was assigned to kill or capture Ahmad Shah, a high-ranking Taliban leader in the Hindu Kush mountains. He and two other team members were killed in action as part of an ambush by enemy forces, but not until after the four-man group fought ferociously back against a significantly larger force. Axelson continued to fight alongside his teammates after being wounded in the head and chest, but he ultimately succumbed to his wounds. Axelson was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross, the second highest military award for valor.

The sole remaining survivor of the team wrote a book about the courageous actions of these men called "Lone Survivor" which was later turned into a movie of the same name.

Mr. Speaker, Petty Officer Axelson's actions are a profile in courage. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I now close urging passage of H.R. 4672.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4672.

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.

CLARA LUPER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5597) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Northwest 5th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the "Clara Luper Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5597

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

SECTION 1. CLARA LUPER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Northwest 5th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the "Clara Luper Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Clara Luper Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5597 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Northwest 5th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the Clara Luper Post Office Building.

Clara Luper made her mark in a time when people of color could not even walk through the front door of Oklahoma City businesses. She had a vision for equality, a heart for service, and a commitment to justice. She knew that Oklahoma and this country could be a place where everyone is treated with respect, dignity, and humanity.

In August of 1958, Ms. Luper and 14 of her NAACP youth council students organized one of America's first sit-ins when they entered Katz Drug Store in Oklahoma City to order a hamburger and a Coke. They were denied service but refused to leave. Though they were verbally and physically assaulted, they persisted.

Within days of the sit-in, Katz Drug Stores integrated their lunch counters not just in Oklahoma City, but in three other States as well.

Her initiative helped inspire the 1961 Greensboro, North Carolina, sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter, which fueled momentum within the civil rights movement.

Ms. Luper continued her fight for freedom. She was arrested 26 times, integrated the history department at the University of Oklahoma by becoming its first African-American graduate of the master's program and worked tirelessly across the State in pursuit of her vision for justice. We should commemorate this heroine of the civil rights movement by naming a post office in her honor.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the honorable gentlewoman and my very good friend from Oklahoma, Representative HORN, for this legislation to honor a heroine of the civil rights movement.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5597, which would name a post office in Oklahoma after Clara Luper.

Luper believed that Oklahoma and the United States should be a place where everyone is treated equally with respect.

In 1958, she and 14 of her NAACP youth council students organized one of the first U.S. sit-ins at a Katz Drug Store in Oklahoma. They tried to order a hamburger and soda knowing that they would be refused solely because of the color of their skin.

Though they were assaulted, they stayed with their cause. And within days, Katz Drug Stores integrated their lunch counters in Oklahoma and three other States.

This sit-in helped inspire the 1961 sit-ins at the Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, which was a critical moment during the civil rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the great State of Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for taking up this important bill to honor Clara Luper and her sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to urge passage of H.R. 5597, a bill to rename the downtown Oklahoma City Post Office in honor of Clara Luper.

Clara Luper, known as the mother of Oklahoma's civil rights movement was a teacher, a publisher, and so much more. On August 19, 1958, Luper and 13 NAACP youth council students led the Nation's first lunch counter sit-in at Katz Drug Store in downtown Oklahoma City.

These sit-ins inspired similar action across the south during the civil rights movement, including the Woolworth's lunch counter sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina.

When Luper and the NAACP students sat down at that lunch counter, they knew they would be refused. They also knew what was on the line. In Ms. Luper's words, "Within that hamburger, was the whole essence of democracy."

Each day they returned to the drugstore with more people asking to be served. Though verbally and physically assaulted, they persisted. Sitting in peaceful protest, their fearlessness and determination resulted in Katz Drug Stores integrating lunch counters, not just in Oklahoma City, but also in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa. And they went on to integrate lunch counters and businesses throughout Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City was ground zero for America's civil rights movement, and we have a responsibility to share that proud history and make sure that the story of the Oklahoma sit-in movement is never lost. Renaming the downtown post office in honor of Clara Luper is just one small step we can take to honor those who struggled and fought for civil rights in Oklahoma and across the country.

We have come a long way because of the sacrifices of Clara Luper and those who stood with her in the civil rights movement, but there is much more work left to be done. This bill will take a step forward but, to me, the best way we can honor Ms. Luper is to uphold her legacy through a commitment to justice and equity in our laws and policies.

Today, 62 years after Clara Luper and the NAACP youth council students first sat down at Katz Drug Store to stand up for justice, she and the sit-inners are inspiring a new generation of Oklahomans to take action through peaceful protest, to challenge injustice and systemic racism.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Clara Luper Post Office can stand as a testament to her enduring legacy, her courage, and her historic fight for justice, and I urge passage.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5597, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5597.

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.

**REVEREND CURTIS WEST HARRIS
POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3847) to

designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 117 West Poythress Street in Hopewell, Virginia, as the "Reverend Curtis West Harris Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3847

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

**SECTION 1. REVEREND CURTIS WEST HARRIS
POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located 117 West Poythress Street in Hopewell, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Reverend Curtis West Harris Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Reverend Curtis West Harris Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 3847, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 117 West Poythress Street in Hopewell, Virginia, as the "Reverend Curtis West Harris Post Office Building".

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Curtis West Harris was born in Dendron, Virginia, on July 1, 1924. After graduating from high school and the Virginia Union University in Richmond, he worked at Allied Chemical.

After an executive order was issued to prohibit discrimination at companies that received contracts from the Federal Government, Reverend Harris successfully sued Allied Chemical for violating the order.

Reverend Harris continued the fight for social justice and would be arrested more than a dozen times for acts of peaceful protest and civil disobedience.

In 1960, he joined the national board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He would eventually head its Virginia chapter for more than 30 years.

Reverend Harris was one of Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King's top lieutenants, joining Dr. King's 54-mile march in 1965 from Selma to Montgomery. Reverend Harris continued to lead

marches and engage in other forms of action for decades despite repeated threats against his life and his family.

He later would be elected to the Hopewell City Council and became Hopewell's first Black mayor in 1998.

Reverend Harris died on December 10, 2017, at the age of 93. He was buried in Appomattox Cemetery, the same cemetery he fought to integrate in 1960.

Naming a post office after Reverend Curtis West Harris would celebrate the memory of a civil rights icon who fought throughout his life for social justice.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished Member from Virginia, Representative MCEACHIN, for this legislation to honor a civil rights leader and hero.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3847, which would designate a Virginia Postal Service facility as the "Reverend Curtis West Harris Post Office Building".

Reverend Harris was a native Virginian who attended the Carter G. Woodson High School and Virginia Union University. After college, Reverend Harris began to work at the Allied Chemical Plant in Hopewell, Virginia. He successfully sued Allied Chemical after an executive order that prohibited discrimination at companies that received government contracts. This began Reverend Harris' lifelong fight for social justice.

In 1960, he was sentenced to 60 days in jail for staging a sit-in at a segregated drugstore. He also protested the segregation of Hopewell's cemetery and swimming pool. He joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's national board and would eventually head up the Virginia chapter.

During this time at SCLC, Reverend Harris became close to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King and joined him on the 54-mile march from Selma to Montgomery.

Reverend Harris was an influential and well-respected member of the community.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3847, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1600

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3847.

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.

NORMANDIA MALDONADO POST
OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3870) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 511 West 165th Street in New York, New York, as the "Normandia Maldonado Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3870

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

SECTION 1. NORMANDIA MALDONADO POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 511 West 165th Street in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Normandia Maldonado Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Normandia Maldonado Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 3870, to designate the facility of the United States Post Office located at 511 West 165th Street in New York, New York, as the Normandia Maldonado Post Office Building.

When Normandia Maldonado came to the United States in 1960, she brought her love for the arts and her passion for serving the community. She began her career as a dancer and teacher while also becoming actively involved in the Washington Heights community as an activist and a leader.

Ms. Maldonado promoted Dominican culture in New York City and was a pioneer in the development of Dominican history in the United States. She cofounded the second oldest Dominican cultural institution in New York, the Instituto Duarte of the United States.

Ms. Maldonado also founded a ballet company, Casandra Dameron Hall of Fame, and was a founding member of the Dominican Day Parade.

Ms. Maldonado was an artist, activist, leader, and legend who made piv-

otal contributions to the Washington Heights community, Dominican culture in America, and all New Yorkers.

I would like to thank my colleague and friend, Representative ESPAILLAT, a distinguished member of the New York delegation, for introducing this measure to honor a great artistic and community leader.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3870, which would name a New York City post office after Normandia Maldonado.

Normandia Maldonado was born in the Dominican Republic, where she developed a love for the arts and a passion to serve her community. She took this love and passion to New York City in 1960, when she came to the U.S. to star in the Cuban film "Busquen A Ese Hombre."

She began to plant roots in the Washington Heights community and worked to promote Dominican culture in the area. She cofounded Club Civico y Cultural Juan Pablo Duarte, which is the second oldest Dominican cultural institution in New York. She also founded what is now known as the Dominican Day Parade.

Her contributions have impacted countless Dominicans and New Yorkers.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3870, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Normandia Maldonado, an icon of Dominican culture, and my bill H.R. 3870, which designates the U.S. Post Office located at 511 W. 165th Street in Washington Heights as the "Normandia Maldonado Post Office Facility."

Normandia Maldonado is renowned for her decades of artistic leadership within the Dominican diaspora of New York City, where she cofounded Club Civico y Cultural Juan Pablo Duarte, Inc., directed and released various films, and helped establish the Dominican Day parade.

But, perhaps even more so, she is revered as a pioneering activist who was instrumental in the establishment of the Dominican population within the mosaic of New York City.

From the time she arrived in New York City in 1960, the Dominican diaspora leaned on her fiery yet elegant and inspirational character.

And much like the United States Postal Service, Normandia ALWAYS answered the call to service, especially for the Dominican community and our fellow New Yorkers.

She taught in neighborhood schools.

She led efforts in the community to build a statue in honor of Juan Pablo Duarte, the Dominican Republic's foremost founding father.

And she established the Cassandra Damiroń Hall of Fame to ensure that fellow Dominican artists' accomplishments and talent receive the recognition they deserve.

In the wake of the Administration's unprecedented attacks on the Postal Service, I am honored to enshrine and underscore Ms. Maldonado's altruistic spirit, fortitude, and commitment to public service via this designation at the facility on 165th Street.

This will stand for decades in the community and hopefully come as a reminder—and perhaps a mandate—to the Postal Service employees working there, who I know will weather this Administration's storm of punitive policies and will continue to dutifully serve the people of Washington Heights and New York City.

I want to thank my friend and fellow New Yorker, Chairwoman CAROLYN MALONEY, for her help in bringing this to the floor, Government Operations Subcommittee Chairman GERRY CONNOLLY, and the staff of the Committee on Oversight and Reform for helping us through this process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN of Illinois). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3870.

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.

OFFICER ROBERT GERMAN POST
OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5062) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9930 Conroy Windermere Road in Windermere, Florida, as the "Officer Robert German Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5062

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

SECTION 1. OFFICER ROBERT GERMAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9930 Conroy Windermere Road in Windermere, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Officer Robert German Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Officer Robert German Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5062, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9930 Conroy Windermere Road in Windermere, Florida, as the Officer Robert German Post Office Building.

Robert German was born in Burlington, Ontario, on March 4, 1983. He moved with his family to central Florida at the age of 5.

After high school and college at South Georgia College, he moved back to central Florida to work in airport operations. There, he regularly worked with security and local police departments, which inspired him to serve his community by pursuing a career in law enforcement.

After graduating in 2007 from Seminole State College Law Enforcement Academy, Officer German decided to serve the town of Windermere, where he hoped the tight-knit community would allow him to build personal relationships with fellow officers and residents.

On the night of March 22, 2014, Officer German was shot and killed. His untimely death marks the first time in the history of the Windermere Police Department that an officer was slain in the line of duty.

Officer German exemplified the best of Windermere's police department. Dedicating a post office after Officer Robert German would honor his courage and dedication to his community.

I would like to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) for this legislation to honor a dedicated public servant taken far too soon.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5062, which would name a Florida post office after Officer Robert German.

Robert German, affectionately known as Robbie, moved to central Florida when he was 5 years old. After graduating with a business degree, he began working in airport operations, where he coordinated with security and police departments. These interactions inspired him to become a law enforcement agent.

Officer German was shot and killed in the line of duty on March 22, 2014.

Officer German's courage, dedication, and passion for his community are to be commended.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I likewise urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5062, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5062.

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.

DOROTHY BRADEN BRUCE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4975) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1201 Sycamore Square Drive in Midlothian, Virginia, as the "Dorothy Braden Bruce Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4975

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

SECTION 1. DOROTHY BRADEN BRUCE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1201 Sycamore Square Drive in Midlothian, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Dorothy Braden Bruce Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Dorothy Braden Bruce Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4975, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1201 Sycamore Square Drive in Midlothian, Virginia, as the Dorothy Braden Bruce Post Office Building.

Dorothy Bruce served as a cryptanalyst with the U.S. Army Signal Corps' Signal Intelligence Service during World War II. Dorothy Bruce served with thousands of other women as code breakers who were vital to the war effort in the Pacific.

Dorothy's unit was critical in discovering the locations of Japanese ships in the Pacific, identifying and intercepting enemy supply convoys and protecting the lives of countless American servicemembers.

She passed away at the age of 99 last year.

Naming a post office after Dorothy Bruce will serve as a bright example for women and girls pursuing careers in science and math and will honor her remarkable service to the country in one of its darkest hours.

I want to thank the honorable Member from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) for this legislation to honor one of our Nation's quiet, unsung heroes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4975, which would name a Virginia post office for Dorothy Braden Bruce.

Dorothy Bruce served as a cryptanalyst with the U.S. Army Signal Corps' Signal Intelligence Service during World War II.

Sworn to secrecy, Dorothy's unit worked to disclose the locations of Japanese ships in the Pacific. Her unit also identified and intercepted enemy supply movements.

The contributions of Bruce and her unit were crucial in defeating the Axis Powers in the Pacific.

Her story is featured in the best-selling book "Code Girls: The Untold Story of the American Women Code Breakers of World War II."

Bruce serves as a shining inspiration for women and girls pursuing careers in STEM fields.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), the sponsor of this incredibly important legislation.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from New York and the comments of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4975.

Midlothian resident Dorothy Braden Bruce—or Dot, as she was widely known—embodied the true spirit of central Virginia and our Commonwealth.

In World War II, Dorothy's work to break Japanese codes was one of the most pivotal Allied code-breaking efforts in the war.

Having been recruited by the military to serve in a top-secret group of code-breaking women, she intercepted enemy movements, supply shipments, and potential threats to American servicemembers.

For 70 years, Dorothy Bruce kept her story a secret. She had sworn an oath of secrecy. It wasn't until an author reached out to her a few years ago that

she learned that she could finally talk about her by-then declassified work in the service of our country. It was at this time that even her grown children first learned of their mother's pivotal work.

Dorothy Bruce didn't ask for credit, and she didn't seek the limelight. She knew that she had protected the lives of American servicemembers in the field of combat, and she knew their families were prospering and growing in the following decades, thanks to the diligence of her top-secret code-breaking unit. For her, that was an achievement worth celebrating, though quietly and secretly.

Meanwhile, Dorothy Bruce became a dedicated member of our central Virginia community. She worked as an educator, and she raised a loving family. Last year, she passed away at the age of 99.

This legislation honors Dorothy Braden Bruce's life serving our country and her service to others across Virginia.

Her story continues to inspire, and that is why I am working to make sure our community will always remember Dorothy Bruce's story and the stories of her fellow women code breakers.

My legislation would name the Sycamore Square post office in Midlothian, Virginia, near where she once lived at the Spring Arbor Assisted Living, after her.

With this bipartisan bill passing today, we are one step closer to future generations of trailblazers walking through the doors of the Dorothy Braden Bruce Post Office Building.

I would like to thank every member of the Virginia delegation of the House for signing onto this bill at introduction in order to recognize Dorothy Bruce's work.

She was a trailblazer. Her ingenuity and her determination as a code breaker did not just blaze a path for a generation of future code breakers and women in public service, but it saved thousands of American lives.

□ 1615

For women pursuing careers in science and math and intelligence, Dorothy is a reminder of the pioneering contributions of women in these fields throughout our Nation's history.

Today, I would also like to thank Dot's loving family for their work to amplify her story and reaffirm the importance of the female code breakers of World War II. Their story is worth knowing and worth celebrating.

This bill is just a small act to remember and recognize Dorothy Braden Bruce's remarkable life of courage, dedication, selflessness, and service to country.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I also urge passage of H.R. 4975, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4975.

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.

ALTHEA MARGARET DAILY MILLS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2969) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1401 1st Street North in Winter Haven, Florida, as the "Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2969

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

SECTION 1. ALTHEA MARGARET DAILY MILLS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1401 1st Street North in Winter Haven, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 2969, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1401 1st Street North in Winter Haven, Florida, as the Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building.

Althea Mills began her education in Pughsville, which was Winter Haven's first Black community. When she moved at the age of 13 to Pennsylvania to live with her aunt, Ms. Mills was able to attend integrated schools before returning to Winter Haven, which was not integrated.

In 1963, Ms. Mills filed a lawsuit against the Polk County Board of Education. The result of the lawsuit allowed her son to attend Winter Haven High School, which was all White at that time. Ms. Mills' successful lawsuit would later be credited with the integration of all Polk County public schools.

Ms. Mills was also the first Black employee of the United States Postal Service in Winter Haven. She later would manage the Florence Villa Post Office.

Althea Mills passed away in 2008. Naming a post office after her would commemorate an unsung hero in the fight for desegregation in Florida and a trailblazer for civil rights who improved the lives of countless students.

I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida for this bill to honor a great public servant and civil rights pioneer.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2969, which would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1401 1st Street North in Winter Haven, Florida, as the Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building.

Althea Margaret Daily Mills had a crucial role in the desegregation of Florida. When asked about her motivation to challenge the Polk County Board of Public Instruction, Mills said: "Our instructors were just as good, but some of my son's textbooks would go to page 3 and then skip to page 35. You can't learn like that." This lawsuit eventually led to the public integration of all Polk County public schools.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 2969.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleague, Congressman SOTO, for this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2969.

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.

JOHN HENRY TURPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4034) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 602 Pacific Avenue in Bremerton, Washington, as the "John Henry Turpin Post Office Building".

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

H.R. 4034

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

SECTION 1. JOHN HENRY TURPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 602 Pacific Avenue in Bremerton, Washington, shall be known and designated as the “John Henry Turpin Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 “John Henry Turpin Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4034, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 602 Pacific Avenue in Bremerton, Washington, as the John Henry Turpin Post Office Building.

John Henry “Dick” Turpin was a U.S. Navy sailor born in 1876. Over his distinguished and accomplished career, Turpin likely became the first African American qualified as a master class diver, in 1915, and one of the first African-American Navy chief petty officers.

Mr. Turpin’s three-decade career in the Navy included service during the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and World War I. During World War II, Mr. Turpin volunteered to make inspirational visits to Navy training centers and defense plants. He survived two Navy disasters: the sinking of both the USS *Maine* in 1898 and the USS *Bennington* in 1905.

Naming a post office after John Henry “Dick” Turpin would honor his distinguished service and unwavering commitment to our country.

I would like to thank the honorable Member from Washington, Representative KILMER, for this legislation to honor this great public servant.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4034, which would designate the facility

of the United States Postal Service located at 602 Pacific Avenue in Bremerton, Washington, as the John Henry Turpin Post Office Building.

After a distinguished career serving in the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and World War I, and being disallowed from reenlisting during World War II because of his age, Mr. Turpin instead volunteered to tour the Navy training facilities and defense plants to speak to African-American sailors.

After his retirement from Active Duty in the Navy, Turpin worked as a master rigger in Bremerton, Washington. His service is to be commended, and because of that, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I also urge passage of this bill, H.R. 4034, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4034.

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.

DEPUTY DONALD WILLIAM DURR, CORPORAL ZACH MOAK, AND PATROLMAN JAMES WHITE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2246) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Cherokee Street in Brookhaven, Mississippi, as the “Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2246

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

SECTION 1. DEPUTY DONALD WILLIAM DURR, CORPORAL ZACH MOAK, AND PATROLMAN JAMES WHITE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Cherokee Street in Brookhaven, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the “Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 “Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 2246, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Cherokee Street in Brookhaven, Mississippi, as the Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building.

Donald William Durr, 39, died in the line of duty on May 27, 2017. William was a deputy with the Lincoln County Sheriff’s Department, where he had been employed for 2 years. In the weeks just prior to his passing, he had completed training to become the department’s DARE officer and educator.

Prior to joining the Lincoln County Sheriff’s Department, he was a police officer with the Brookhaven Police Department for 4 years. William enjoyed spending time doing youth and children ministries, where he would often use his talents on the guitar.

James White, 35, died in the line of duty on September 29, 2018, by gunfire. James was employed by the Brookhaven Police Department for 3 months and was previously employed with the Lawrence County Sheriff’s Department, where he worked for many years.

He was a soldier in the Army National Guard and served his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. He was also a Purple Heart recipient.

Zach Moak died in the line of duty at the age of 31, on September 29, 2018, by gunfire. Zach was employed with the Brookhaven Police Department for 3 years. He previously worked for Wesson and the Lincoln County Sheriff’s Department.

Zach enjoyed spending time working and helping people in his community. He also loved spending time with his family.

These fallen heroes deserve the recognition they will receive by having a post office named in their honor. Our communities are better for their service.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the honorable Member from Mississippi, Representative GUEST, for his legislation to honor these fallen heroes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2246, which would name a Mississippi post office after three brave citizens who died in the line of duty.

Donald William Durr was a deputy in the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department when he was killed in the line of duty. Just prior to his passing, he had completed training to become a DARE officer and educator. He was also a talented musician and ventriloquist who enjoyed spending time with his family.

James White had only briefly been employed with the Brookhaven Police Department when he died in 2018. He had previously been employed with the Lawrence County Sheriff's Department, and before that, he was a soldier in the Army National Guard and served our country in Operation Iraqi Freedom, receiving a Purple Heart.

Zach Moak was a patrolman with the Brookhaven Police Department. He had previously worked for Wesson and the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department. In his free time, he loved to spend time with his family and help out in his community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 2246, a bill to designate the United States Postal Service facility at 201 West Cherokee Street in Brookhaven, Mississippi, as the Deputy Donald William Durr, Corporal Zach Moak, and Patrolman James White Memorial Post Office Building. These three men lost their lives in the line of duty, and with the passage of this legislation, we will ensure that their sacrifice is not forgotten.

Donald William Durr, age 36, died in the line of duty May 27, 2017. William was a deputy with the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department where he had been employed for 2 years after serving as a police officer with the Brookhaven Police Department for 4 years. William is survived by his wife, one son, his mother, and his sister.

James White, age 35, died in the line of duty September 29, 2018, by gunfire. James was employed with the Brookhaven Police Department for 3 months and was previously employed with the Lawrence County Sheriff's Department where he worked many years. He was a soldier in the Army National Guard and served his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. James was also a Purple Heart recipient and was the father of two.

Zach Moak, age 31, died in the line of duty September 29, 2018, by gunfire. Zach was employed with the

Brookhaven Police Department for 3 years. He previously worked for Wesson and the Lincoln County Sheriff's Departments. Zach enjoyed spending time working, helping people in his community, and in the company of his family.

President Ronald Reagan once said there could be no more noble vocation than the protection of one's fellow citizens. No single group is more fully committed to the well-being of their fellow Americans and to the faithful discharge of duties than our law enforcement. Law enforcement we know lives by creed. That creed is to serve and to protect. In the performance of their duty, danger is a routine part of their job, and we, on occasion, lose some valiant men and women.

Because of the sacrifice of these three officers, we want to make sure that their valiant deeds will never be forgotten.

I hope you will join me in supporting this legislation to dedicate this post office in the memory of three heroes who gave their lives in honorable service to their community.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2246.

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.

ERNEST "ERNIE" T. PYLE POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4734) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, as the "Ernest 'Ernie' T. Pyle Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4734

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

SECTION 1. ERNEST "ERNIE" T. PYLE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Ernest 'Ernie' T. Pyle Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Ernest 'Ernie' T. Pyle Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 4734 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, as the Ernest Taylor Pyle Post Office Building.

Ernest or "Ernie" Pyle began his career in media writing for Indiana University's campus student newspaper, the Indiana Daily Student.

Mr. Pyle took a job as a reporter for the La Porte Herald in Indiana, moving through a variety of publications, before working with the Scripps-Howard News Service where he covered aviation and travel throughout the 1930s.

But it was during World War II that Mr. Pyle made his greatest contributions to American journalism and the American war effort.

Beginning in 1942, Mr. Pyle began reporting from the front lines of both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war, bringing the experiences and stories of soldiers back home to America.

His simple storytelling style of writing and first-person perspectives endeared him to Americans back home and abroad alike.

His reporting led directly to congressional legislation that provided combat infantry with an additional \$5 to \$10 a month to compensate them for more dangerous positions. This benefit would eventually lead to the creation of combat pay as we know it today.

Through the course of the war, Mr. Pyle wrote and reported from the front lines in battles ranging from Anzio in Italy, to the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, to Okinawa in the Pacific.

Near the end of the war on April 18, 1945, Mr. Pyle was reporting on the U.S. Army's 305th Infantry Regiment in the South Pacific when he was killed by enemy fire.

Following his death, President Harry Truman stated, "No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told."

Ernie Pyle was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for journalism for his correspondence in the war, as well as the Medal for Merit and the Purple Heart posthumously. Today his legacy lives on through his depictions of soldiers in World War II.

I thank the honorable gentleman from Indiana for this legislation to honor this American patriot and hero.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 4734, which would name an Indiana Post Office after Ernest T. Pyle.

Ernie Pyle was born near Dana, Indiana. After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve before attending Indiana University. At Indiana University he studied economics and journalism and wrote for the student newspaper.

During World War II, Pyle served as a war correspondent. He reported from the front lines of both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war. His accounts from the front helped provide Americans with valuable unseen perspectives of war.

His reporting helped lead to the creation of combat pay. Near the end of the war in April 1945, Pyle was reporting on the island of Iejima when he was killed by a lone Japanese machine gunner. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for journalism, as well as the Medal for Merit and the Purple Heart.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON).

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4734, which will designate the United States Post Office at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, as the Ernest 'Ernie' Taylor Pyle Post Office.

I was proud to introduce this legislation with the support of the entire Indiana delegation to honor the life and achievements of a great Hoosier.

Born in Dana, Indiana, on August 3, 1900, Ernie Pyle was one of the most beloved and impactful war correspondents in World War II. Beginning in 1942, Pyle began reporting from the front lines in battles ranging from Anzio in Italy, to the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, to Okinawa in the Pacific. It was here that he brought the experiences and stories of the everyday soldier back home to America. His simple storytelling style and first-person perspectives endeared him to Americans back home and abroad alike.

While reporting from Italy, Pyle wrote in his column that our troops in combat should receive additional compensation for risking their lives as he was doing, eventually prompting Congress to pass a bill nicknamed "The Ernie Pyle Bill" that provided combat infantry with an additional \$5 to \$10 a month. This benefit would eventually lead to the creation of combat pay as we know it today.

Near the end of the war on April 18, 1945, Pyle was reporting on the U.S.

Army's 305th Infantry Regiment on the island of Iejima when he was killed by Japanese gunfire. Following his death, President Harry Truman stated, "No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told."

Ernie Pyle was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for journalism for his war correspondence as well as the Medal for Merit and the Purple Heart posthumously.

Today his legacy lives on through the work of dedicated nonprofit organizations and in museums and libraries, such as the Ernie Pyle Library in New Mexico that has been designated a national historic landmark and the Ernie Pyle World War II Museum in his home town of Dana, Indiana, in my congressional district.

I am grateful to this body for taking up this legislation to honor the legacy of a great Hoosier and an American hero. I urge a "yes" vote on this bill.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4734, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4734.

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.

LANCE CORPORAL ANDY "ACE" NOWACKI POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3275) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 340 Wetmore Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, as the "Lance Corporal Andy 'Ace' Nowacki Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3275

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

SECTION 1. LANCE CORPORAL ANDY "ACE" NOWACKI POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 340 Wetmore Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Lance Corporal Andy 'Ace' Nowacki Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Lance Corporal Andy 'Ace' Nowacki Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY)

and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 3275 to designate the facility of the U.S. Post Office located at 340 Wetmore Avenue, Grand River, Ohio, as the Lance Corporal Andy 'Ace' Nowacki Post Office Building.

Andrew, known as Andy or Ace to those who knew him, learned the importance of duty, country, commitment and community at a young age, as his parents had many friends who were police officers and veterans.

Andy graduated from Brush High School in 1998 and joined the Marine Corps.

Andy also attended the Cleveland Heights Police Academy becoming a patrolman for Grand River in 2001. He was a dedicated member of the Ready Response Team, the Honor Guard, and the Bike Patrol, always looking to protect and serve his community.

□ 1645

On February 26, 2005, he was killed by a roadside bomb on his second tour of duty in Iraq. He was serving as a gunner on a Humvee that was protecting a truck convoy south of Baghdad.

Andy bravely served his country and community, and his memory in both of these roles should be commended.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished Member from Ohio, Representative JOYCE, for his legislation to honor this American hero.

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

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3275, which would name the United States Postal Service facility located at 340 Wetmore Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, as the Lance Corporal Andy 'Ace' Nowacki Post Office.

Known as Andy or Ace to his loved ones, he graduated from Brush High School in 1998 and joined the Marine Corps Reserves shortly after.

He attended the Cleveland Heights Police Academy and became a patrolman for Grand River in 2001. As a patrolman, he was a dedicated member of the ready response team, the honor guard, and the bike patrol.

He was killed by a roadside bomb on his second tour in Iraq on February 26, 2005, as he served as a gunner on a

Humvee that was protecting a convoy south of Baghdad.

Andy was always looking to protect and serve his country and those around him. He served his country and his community bravely, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise humbled by the opportunity before this House today to help preserve the legacy of a true American patriot and local hero in northeast Ohio, the late Lance Corporal Andrew Nowacki.

Lance Corporal Nowacki was tragically killed in action on February 26, 2005, while protecting his fellow marines during his second tour of duty in Iraq.

He was just 24 years old.

However, his dedication to protecting his community and serving his country made him a hero long before he gave the ultimate sacrifice in the name of freedom.

Andrew, known as Andy or Ace to those closest to him, graduated from Brush High School in 1998 and signed up for the Marine Corps Reserves shortly thereafter.

He later attended the Cleveland Heights Police Academy and joined the Grand River Police Department in 2001.

Always looking to protect and serve others, Andy was a dedicated member of the ready response team, the honor guard, and the bike patrol.

Andy's commitment to community, dedication to service, and desire to help others is something we should forever honor, and his sacrifice is something we should never forget.

My bill, H.R. 3275, would rename the United States Post Office in Grand River, Ohio, the Lance Corporal Andy 'Ace' Nowacki Post Office, ensuring he will forever be remembered by the community he cared so deeply for and contributed so much to.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to help preserve Andy's legacy and vote "yes" on H.R. 3275.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I also urge passage of H.R. 3275, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3275.

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.

DR. C.O. SIMPKINS, SR., POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5384) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office".

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

H.R. 5384

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

SECTION 1. DR. C.O. SIMPKINS, SR., POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, shall be known and designated as the "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5384 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office.

Born and raised in Mansfield, Louisiana, Dr. Simpkins attended Wiley College and Tennessee State University for his undergraduate studies before earning a degree in dentistry from Meharry Medical College.

Following his undergraduate education, he joined the U.S. Air Force, obtaining the rank of captain before being honorably discharged.

After his military service, he returned to Shreveport, Louisiana, to open a dental practice. During this time, he became very involved with the civil rights movement and was a close friend of Dr. Martin Luther King.

This drew the attention of racist organizations like the Ku Klux Klan, and his home and office were firebombed. Fearing for his safety, Dr. Simpkins moved to New York, where he continued to advocate for civil rights.

After living in New York for 26 years, Dr. Simpkins returned to Shreveport,

reopened his dental practice, and pursued a career in politics. He won a seat in the Louisiana State House of Representatives, where he served for one term before returning to his dental practice full time.

He retired from his practice in 2011. Dr. Simpkins passed away on December 4, 2019, at the age of 94. We are pleased to honor his legacy and memory by naming a post office in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative JOHNSON, the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Liberties, for this bill to honor this community and civil rights leader.

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

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5384 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office.

Dr. Simpkins joined the U.S. Air Force after school, attaining the rank of captain before being honorably discharged.

Following his military service, he returned to Shreveport and opened a dental practice.

He became involved in the civil rights movement, serving with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Unfortunately, his involvement drew the attention of racist organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan, tragically resulting in his home and office being firebombed.

Fearing for his safety, Dr. Simpkins moved to New York, where he continued to be an advocate for civil rights.

After living in New York for 26 years, Dr. Simpkins returned to Shreveport, reopened his dental practice, and pursued a career in politics. He won a seat in the Louisiana State House of Representatives, where he served for one term before returning to his dental practice full time. He continued working at his dental practice until retiring in 2011.

He passed away on December 4, 2019, at the age of 94.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 5384, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5384.

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.

LANCE CORPORAL RHONALD DAIN
RAIRDAN POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend

the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4785) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1305 U.S. Highway 90 West in Castroville, Texas, as the "Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4785

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

SECTION 1. LANCE CORPORAL RHONALD DAIN RAIKIDAN POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1305 U.S. Highway 90 West in Castroville, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4785 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1305 U.S. Highway 90 West in Castroville, Texas, as the Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan Post Office.

Rhonald Dain Rairdan was born on April 22, 1984, at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. He was a 2003 graduate of Medina Valley High School, where he was a member of the ROTC drill team.

Dain was raised in an Air Force family and lived in many different places, but he wanted to be a U.S. marine his entire life.

Four months after joining the Marine Corps, Lance Corporal Rairdan was deployed to the Middle East to join the Marine-led offensive to take control of Fallujah.

Lance Corporal Rairdan's unit was tasked with hunting for weapon stockpiles and policing the damaged city as residents tried to regain a sense of normalcy.

On January 26, 2005, the helicopter he was onboard crashed near Rutbah, Iraq, killing 30.

Dain died doing what he loved, protecting the United States.

Castroville, Texas, was his adopted home, and naming this post office for

him will allow the residents there to remember and honor his dedicated service.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Honorable Member from Texas, Representative HURD, for this legislation to honor this American hero.

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

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4785, which would name a post office in Castroville, Texas, after Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan.

Dain, as he was called by his loved ones, was raised in an Air Force family and lived all over the country.

He considered Castroville to be his adopted home, and it is where his celebration of life would eventually be held.

Dain grew up wanting to join the Marine Corps because he wanted to protect his country. Four months after joining the Marines, he was deployed to the Middle East to join the Marine-led offensive to take control of Fallujah.

On January 26, 2005, Dain was onboard a helicopter near Rutbah, Iraq, when it crashed. Twenty-eight marines were killed alongside Dain.

He died serving this Nation and protecting us, a most honorable calling.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4785, which will honor the bravery of Lance Corporal Rhonald Dain Rairdan, who died serving his country in Iraq.

Dain, as he was called by his friends and family, grew up in an Air Force family, moving to and living in many places around the country, but his adopted hometown was Castroville, Texas.

It was in Castroville that Dain joined the Air Force JROTC program at Medina Valley High School. It was here that he realized his passion for service and, in 2005, joined the U.S. Marine Corps.

According to his friends and family, being a marine was what he wanted to do his whole life. Four months after joining the Corps, Dain deployed to the Middle East, where his unit was tasked with hunting for weapon stockpiles and policing damaged cities as residents tried to regain a sense of normalcy.

Tragically, on what was supposed to be his last mission before leaving Iraq, Dain and 30 other servicemembers were killed when their helicopter crashed in western Iraq.

□ 1700

With that crash, we lost so many brave, incredible American patriots who embodied Semper Fidelis—Always Faithful.

This was true for Dain especially. His commitment to his country left an unwavering impact on the lives of those who knew or served with him. He made his country, family, and friends proud.

While his legacy will undoubtedly live on through his family and all those who knew him, the renaming of the Castroville, Texas, Post Office in his name will forever enshrine his love of our great Nation.

I thank every one of my Texas colleagues for joining me in this bipartisan effort to allow folks in Castroville to remember Lance Corporal Rairdan, and I hope the rest of my colleagues in this Chamber will do the same.

As we reflect on the bravery of one man who gave everything for country, let's remember that our mission in the Middle East isn't finished. He died for this mission, and we must ensure it is complete.

God bless all of our servicemen and -women.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4785.

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.

SERGEANT DAVID KINTERKNECHT POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4200) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 321 South 1st Street in Montrose, Colorado, as the "Sergeant David Kinterknecht Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4200

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

SECTION 1. SERGEANT DAVID KINTERKNECHT POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 321 South 1st Street in Montrose, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Sergeant David Kinterknecht Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Sergeant David Kinterknecht Post Office".

(c) REPEAL OF PREVIOUS DESIGNATION.—Section 1 of Public Law 115-366 is hereby repealed, and the designation made and references deemed in subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of such section shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4200, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 321 South 1st Street in Montrose, Colorado, as the Sergeant David Kinterknecht Post Office.

Sergeant Kinterknecht was born on May 23, 1968, in Montrose, Colorado. His roots in Montrose run deep. Throughout his childhood, he attended public schools in Montrose and eventually graduated, in 1986, from Montrose High School.

After graduation, he attended Mesa State College and Delta Montrose Technical College, where he trained and completed his education to achieve his lifelong dream of becoming a police officer.

He worked for several different departments, starting with the Telluride Marshal's Office, the San Miguel County Sheriff's Office, and the Montrose County Sheriff's Office.

In the last 10 years of his career, he worked for the Montrose Police Department, and he was also a volunteer for the Montrose Fire Protection District. In his free time, he was a member of the Montrose Area Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 56.

Sergeant David Kinterknecht was shot and killed while responding to a routine domestic violence call in 2009. Two of his fellow officers were also wounded in the tragedy. He died at the age of 41, survived by his wife, two daughters, and three stepsons.

Naming this post office after Sergeant Kinterknecht would honor his life of courageous, selfless service to his community and the ultimate sacrifice he made for the safety of others.

I would like to thank the honorable Member from Colorado, Representative TIPTON, for this bill to honor this dedicated public servant who was taken too soon.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 4200, which would name a Colorado post office after Sergeant David Kinterknecht. Sergeant Kinterknecht was a law en-

forcement officer who was killed in 2009 while responding to a routine domestic violence call.

This bill would repeal and replace a bill passed in Congress that named a mail processing facility after Sergeant Kinterknecht. This mail processing facility is not commonly used by those in Montrose.

Instead, to ensure that Sergeant Kinterknecht is remembered as he deserves, Congressman TIPTON wishes to name a more commonly used post office after the sergeant. This would allow Montrose residents, including Sergeant Kinterknecht's family and friends, to be able to see a post office named after him.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4200.

I would like to thank my colleagues for the kind words in regard to Sergeant Kinterknecht and the sacrifice that he made on behalf of our communities.

H.R. 4200 will make a technical correction to prior legislation signed into law to designate the primary USPS facility in Montrose, Colorado, after Sergeant David Kinterknecht, who was killed in the line of duty on July 25, 2009.

Sergeant Kinterknecht was born and raised in Montrose and graduated from Mesa State College and the Delta Montrose Technical College.

His career in law enforcement began in the 1980s, and throughout his career, he served in the Telluride Marshal's Office, the San Miguel County Sheriff's Office, and the Montrose County Sheriff's Office.

Sergeant Kinterknecht was a respected law enforcement officer, a dedicated public servant, and a family man. His death was mourned throughout the entire State of Colorado, and the passage of H.R. 4200 will help preserve and honor the memory of Sergeant Kinterknecht in his community.

I am grateful for the entire Colorado delegation signing on to this legislation to honor someone who gave his all for his community in support of all he loved.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4200, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4200, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4200.

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.

RICHARD G. LUGAR POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3105) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3105

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

SECTION 1. RICHARD G. LUGAR POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a 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 "Richard G. Lugar Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of S. 3105, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the Richard G. Lugar Post Office.

Richard Lugar was born in Indianapolis in 1932. After attending high school, he studied at Denison University and Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. He then served in the U.S. Navy as an intelligence officer and returned to Indianapolis soon after. He first served in local government on the school board and then became city mayor.

In 1976, Richard Lugar was elected to the United States Senate. While in office, he made significant bipartisan reforms to the farm program, started the biofuels research program, and preserved the Federal school lunch program.

Senator Lugar also left a mark on United States foreign policy. He served

34 years on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he was a leader in reducing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

With Senator Sam Nunn, Senator Lugar helped pass and implement the Nunn-Lugar program, which dismantled the weapons of mass destruction and their associated infrastructure in former Soviet Union states.

Senator Lugar was also instrumental in the expansion of the NATO alliance, the creation of a program to end the global AIDS epidemic, and the ratification of various antiterrorist treaties.

For his lifetime of service, Senator Lugar was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2013, and he held 47 honorary degrees.

Senator Lugar passed away shortly after his 87th birthday on April 28, 2019. Naming a post office after Senator Lugar would help honor his lifetime of public service.

I would like to thank Senator BRAUN and Representative ANDRÉ CARSON, who introduced the House companion for this bill to honor Senator Lugar's lifetime of work to save our Nation.

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

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

I rise to speak on S. 3105, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the Richard G. Lugar Post Office.

Senator Lugar left the United States Senate as the longest serving Member of Congress in Indiana history. During his time in the Senate, he was internationally recognized. Senator Lugar was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Her Majesty the Queen of England even bestowed on him the rank of honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in honor of his work to make the world more secure from weapons of mass destruction.

This House already passed the House version of this bill, H.R. 3152, last October. I thank Senator BRAUN for sponsoring this bill.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I just would like to urge my colleagues to support this bill unanimously.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bill to name a U.S. Post Office in Indianapolis in honor of Senator Richard Lugar, the former distinguished Senator from Indiana who passed away last year.

S. 3105, follows my bill, H.R. 3152, a bipartisan bill supported by every Member of Indiana's House Delegation, which was successfully marked up and reported out of Committee by a unanimous vote last year, and then passed by the House by another unanimous vote last October. At the time, it was a wonderful start as we worked to celebrate Senator Lugar's inspiring legacy. Now, it is an even more timely reminder of the importance of

public service and comity—and the importance of recognizing the people committed to serving our country, each day.

I was fortunate to know the late Senator Lugar, and I respected him deeply for his commitment to community and country.

He understood what it meant to be a true public servant, and the values he expertly displayed have inspired my work in Congress since.

He was a brilliant scholar, a brave member of our armed forces, and a dedicated public servant who championed people and principle over party.

His distinguished life is a testament to the type of leader that Indiana cultivates. And his public service is an unquestionable example of his deep commitment to our country.

That commitment to community and those values are the same as the ones that inspire the public servants working at the United States Postal Service. As this bill is considered today, I think it is both fitting and timely for us to reflect on the importance of the public service done at USPS.

At a time when public servants—especially Postal Service workers—are under attack from the current administration, this bill is a reminder of why we name our public buildings after the men and women who serve our nation with distinction and honor.

As the former Mayor of Indianapolis during the turbulent year of 1968, Richard Lugar helped lead our city away from violence after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by working with Robert F. Kennedy, who broke the terrible news to Hoosiers gathered that day for a campaign speech. Those two proponents of peace over violence helped make Indianapolis one of the few major cities that did not erupt in painful destruction after Dr. King's murder.

Naming public buildings after a man like Senator Lugar is not only an act of commemoration and celebration of a great man, but it is also a fine example for our youth and the next generation about the virtues of public service in a democracy like our own.

Now, more than ever, the Postal Service will play a critical role in safeguarding and ensuring an accurate vote tally—the absolute bedrock of a democratic system.

I was honored to introduce the legislation that passed the House last year, and I remain proud to help add the late Senator Lugar's name to a building that means so much for the public service and the democratic values we hold so dear.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3105.

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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4894) to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, to require the budget justifications and appropriation requests of agencies be made publicly available, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 1, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

YEAS—402

Adams	Castor (FL)	Dunn
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Emmer
Aguilar	Chabot	Engel
Allen	Cheney	Escobar
Allred	Chu, Judy	Eshoo
Amash	Ciulline	Española
Amodei	Cisneros	Estes
Armstrong	Clark (MA)	Evans
Arrington	Clarke (NY)	Ferguson
Axne	Clay	Finkenauer
Babin	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick
Bacon	Cline	Fleischmann
Baird	Cloud	Fletcher
Balderson	Clyburn	Flores
Banks	Cohen	Fortenberry
Barr	Cole	Foster
Barragán	Comer	Fox (NC)
Bass	Conaway	Frankel
Beatty	Connolly	Fudge
Bera	Cook	Fulcher
Bergman	Cooper	Gabbard
Beyer	Correa	Gaetz
Bilirakis	Costa	Gallagher
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gallego
Bishop (NC)	Cox (CA)	Garamendi
Blumenauer	Craig	García (CA)
Blunt Rochester	Crawford	García (IL)
Bonamici	Crenshaw	García (TX)
Bost	Crist	Gibbs
Boyle, Brendan	Crow	Gohmert
F.	Cuellar	Golden
Brady	Cunningham	Gomez
Brindisi	Curtis	Gonzalez (OH)
Brooks (AL)	David (KS)	Gonzalez (TX)
Brown (MD)	Davidson (OH)	Gooden
Brownley (CA)	Davis (CA)	Gosar
Buchanan	Davis, Danny K.	Gottheimer
Buck	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Bucshon	Dean	Graves (GA)
Budd	DeGette	Graves (LA)
Burchett	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Burgess	DelBene	Green (TN)
Bustos	Delgado	Green, Al (TX)
Butterfield	Demings	Griffith
Byrne	DeSaulnier	Grothman
Calvert	DesJarlais	Guest
Cárdenas	Deutch	Guthrie
Carson (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Haaland
Carter (GA)	Dingell	Hagedorn
Carter (TX)	Doggett	Harder (CA)
Cartwright	Doyle, Michael	Harris
Case	F.	Hartzler
Casten (IL)	Duncan	Hastings

Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui

McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Robby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)

Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steupe
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiffany
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Pressley
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Robby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)

NAYS—1

Biggs

NOT VOTING—27

Abraham
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (IN)
Carbajal
Collins (GA)
DeFazio
Gianforte
Grijalva
Huizenga

Keating
LaMalfa
Loeb sack
Marchant
McClintock
McHenry
O'Halleran
Palazzo
Quigley

Riggleman
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Ruppersberger
Schneider
Simpson
Timmons
Walden
Wright

□ 1919

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma changed his vote from "nay" to "yea." So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Beyer) Kirkpatrick (Gallego) Pingree (Clark (MA))
Blumenauer (Beyer) Kuster (NH) Pocan (Raskin)
Butterfield (Clark (MA)) Porter (Wexton)
Langevin (Kildee) Richmond
Chu, Judy (Lynch) (Fudge)
(Takano) Lawrence Roybal-Allard
(Kildee) (Aguilar)
Clay (Davids) Lawson (FL) Rush
(KS) (Evans) (Underwood)
Cohen (Beyer) Lieu, Ted (Beyer) Serrano
Davis, Danny K. Lipinski (Cooper) (Jeffries)
(Underwood) Lofgren (Jeffries)
DeSaulnier Lowenthal Sewell (AL)
(Matsui) (Beyer) (DelBene)
Frankel (Clark) Lowey (Tonko) Thompson (MS)
(MA) Meng (Clark) (Fudge)
Garcia (IL) (MA) Trahan
(Raskin) Moore (Beyer) (McGovern)
Hastings Napolitano (Correa) (Pallone)
(Wasserman) Pascrell Welch
Schultz (Pallone) (McGovern)
Jayapal (Raskin) Kaptur (Dingell) Payne Wilson (FL)
Khanna (Gomez) (Wasserman) (Hayes)
Kind (Beyer) Schultz

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 7 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1929

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois) at 7 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.

CHARGING HELPS AGENCIES REALIZE GENERAL EFFICIENCIES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2193) to require the Administrator of General Services to issue guidance to clarify that Federal agencies may pay by charge card for the charging of Federal electric motor vehicles, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 2, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—403

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Ciilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado

Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Crist
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keller

Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui

Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin

Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Stires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiffany
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko

Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

Jayapal (Raskin)
Kaptur (Dingell)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick
(Gallego)
Kuster (NH)
(Clark (MA))
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lawrence
(Kildee)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lipinski (Cooper)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)

Lowey (Tonko)
Meng (Clark
(MA))
Moore (Beyer)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Pascrell
(Pallone)
Payne
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Pingree (Clark
(MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Richmond
(Fudge)
Roybal-Allard
(Aguilar)

Rush
(Underwood)
Serrano
(Jeffries)
Sewell (AL)
(DeBene)
Thompson (MS)
(Fudge)
Trahan
(McGovern)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch
(McGovern)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)

These brave men and women sacrificed for us, some giving their lives: Veterans like my constituent JL Demps, Jr., a U.S. Army Specialist, who at 18 was deployed and had to leave his wife and 2-month-old son; Or Manuel Suarez Rodriguez, who was drafted out of high school to serve in the Army's 2nd Infantry Division in Korea; Or Gary Malfield, a Comms Officer, who served in Vietnam reviewing heartbreaking messages on the status of Marines who were wounded or killed. Gary put it best by saying, "Many of them lost their lives, but none of them were losers." I couldn't agree more. They deserve better, Mr. Speaker, and should never be disrespected the way this President did.

NAYS—2
Biggs Gohmert

NOT VOTING—25
Abraham
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (IN)
Carbajal
Collins (GA)
DeFazio
Gianforte
Huizenga
Keating

□ 2002

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at a wildfire summit with the President, to discuss aid for the devastating wildfires that have recently swept through Oregon, I was unable to return for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 183 and "yea" on rollcall No. 184.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, due to a family medical emergency, I was unable to make roll call votes 183 and 184. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: No. 183, "yes" on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass and No. 184, "yes" on Motion to suspend the Rules and Pass.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Blumenauer
(Beyer)
Butterfield
(Kildee)
Chu, Judy
(Takano)

Clay (Davis
(KS))
Cohen (Beyer)
Davis, Danny K.
(Underwood)
DeSaulnier
(Matsui)

Frankel (Clark
(MA))
García (IL)
(Raskin)
Grijalva (Raskin)
Hastings
(Wasserman
Schultz)

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 3114

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 3114, a bill originally introduced by Representative LEWIS of Georgia, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSE of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Minnesota? There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 14, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 14, 2020, at 6:20 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H.J. Res. 87.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H.J. Res. 88.

Appointments:
Commission on Combating Synesthetic Opioid Trafficking.

Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

HONORING COURAGEOUS SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS

(Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I stand here to honor and thank the courageous servicemembers and veterans who have served and protected this Nation.

I was appalled when the President, the Commander in Chief, referred to them as "losers" and "suckers."

HONORING MERLE T. SCHALL

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.) Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lieutenant Merle T. Schall. Lieutenant Schall was a member of the United States Navy from Elderton, Pennsylvania.

On the evening of November 6, 1943, at approximately 2200 hours, Lieutenant Schall took off for what would be his final journey.

His plane was shot down while serving as cover and guidance for a ship below in the Pacific Ocean as he and his fellow Navy men approached Bougainville Island in an effort to regain control from the Japanese who had invaded the island the year before.

Sadly, Lieutenant Schall did not survive. On Wednesday, August 26, I had the pleasure and honor of meeting Michael, Lieutenant Schall's nephew, at the Indiana County Courthouse in my district. I was pleased to present Michael with his uncle's much-deserved medals. Lieutenant Schall is a recipient of a Purple Heart, Air Medal, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, the Honorable Service Lapel Pin, and the Gold Star Lapel Button.

It was an honor to celebrate his service and his life that he sacrificed to this country at the Indiana Courthouse that day.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Hispanic Heritage Month, celebrated each year between September 15 through October 15.

This month provides our Nation the opportunity to recount the rich cultural legacy the Hispanic community has made for our country.

Due to the pandemic, the Hispanic Heritage Council of Western New York is holding a series of events virtually to chronicle the critical contributions the Hispanic community has made to Buffalo and western New York.

This year, the Hispanic Heritage Council is also celebrating 10 years of work raising community awareness of the contributions our Hispanic friends and neighbors have made towards strengthening our community's future.

America is stronger because of its diversity. Our lives are enriched through a greater appreciation of other experiences and cultures.

We are thankful for the opportunity to spotlight the contributions of the Hispanic community this month and grateful to have the Hispanic Heritage Council of Western New York committed to this mission this year and every year.

HONORING COLEMAN CREST FARM

(Mr. BARR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Coleman Crest Farm in Lexington, Kentucky. This farm is one of Lexington's oldest African-American-owned family farms with a remarkable legacy.

James Coleman, the farm's first owner, was born into slavery in 1845 in Uttingertown, Kentucky. Incredibly, in March of 1888, James Coleman purchased the land he and his parents had worked on for years as slaves.

The farm has passed through four generations of Colemans since that time, all while enduring and prevailing over racial discrimination, the Great Depression, and two world wars.

In 2001, James Coleman's great-grandson, Jim, and his late wife, Cathy, purchased the farm. Tomorrow on September 15, Cathy Coleman's birthday, a groundbreaking of a new house at the farm will take place dedicated to Cathy's memory. The farm will be used to help shape the future for Black farmers as Lexington youth are exposed to the agricultural opportunity as a means to realize the American Dream.

I am honored to pay tribute to the entire Coleman family today in the people's House.

RECOGNIZING JOHN HENRY TURPIN

(Mr. KILMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of John Henry Turpin, a distinguished U.S. Navy sailor and a lifelong resident of Bremerton, Washington.

John's 30-year career in the Navy included service during the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and World War I. He is believed to be

the first Black American to qualify as a master diver and was one of the first Black Americans to achieve the rank of Chief Petty Officer in the U.S. Navy. John's outstanding legacy of service to our country is made even more significant by the era of prejudice and discrimination during which he served.

I am proud that today the House of Representatives unanimously passed the bipartisan bill that I introduced to designate the U.S. Postal Service facility on Pacific Avenue in Bremerton as the John Henry Turpin Post Office Building in recognition of his achievements and his service.

It is fitting that today Democrats and Republicans stood together in honoring his lifelong and selfless commitment to the defense of America and American values, and in ensuring that his accomplishments are permanently remembered in the city of Bremerton.

RECOGNIZING MATTHEW WEBB AND WILLIAM GIANAKOPOLOUS

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize two brave police officers in my district for their outstanding actions and bravery.

Sergeant Matthew Christopher Webb and Corporal William Gianakopolous exemplify the best of our Nation.

Webb and Gianakopolous responded to a house fire and an armed man following a woman during the very same shift.

At 1 a.m. on July 6, Webb and Gianakopolous helped evacuate residents and a family pet from a fire where they bravely went into the burning structure several times.

Then at 5 a.m. on the same day, they responded to a call of a man following a woman where the officers found him hiding with two knives in his possession.

Mr. Speaker, Officers Webb and Gianakopolous, exemplify courage, commitment and honor that our Nation, State, and south Jersey deserve, and we thank them for their heroism.

The virtue and integrity of the majority of our hard-working men and women in blue cannot go unnoticed, especially in these trying times.

William and Matthew, thank you. May God bless you and God bless America.

□ 2015

COMMENDING WALTER PUDDIFER, TOM GARNER, HUGH LOFTING II, DAN DIGREGORIO, DAVID MACDONALD, AND BURNETT H. WILSON III

(Ms. HOULAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representa-

tives to commend Walter Puddifer, Tom Garner, Hugh Lofting II, Dan DiGregorio, David MacDonald, and Burnett H. Wilson III for their heroism.

On Tuesday, August 4, in our community of Chester County, amidst fast-moving floodwaters, these six men risked their own lives and saved a father and children from sinking in a vehicle.

It is so important in these trying times to try to recognize the brave, heroic acts that everyday Americans are committing.

This story is not an isolated incident. There are countless stories across the country of people stepping up to save lives: healthcare workers, essential workers, and, indeed, the average person who sees somebody in need and drops everything to help.

Mr. Speaker, I thank these brave Pennsylvanians, and I enter their names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their selfless and courageous acts of service.

HONORING PAUL BECKHAM

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the life of an amazing leader, Paul Beckham, who sadly passed away on August 30.

Paul was dedicated to improving my alma mater, Young Harris College, through his work on the Board of Trustees. He served as its chairman for 8 years and improved the lives of countless students and faculty members.

Paul had a diversified background in business, marketing, sports, and finance that included television operations.

Impressively, he served as Turner Broadcasting System's president. He also served as president of Private Networks, Inc., which is the wholly owned subsidiary of TBS responsible for developing nontraditional television opportunities, including the Airport Channel.

Remarkably, he was also chairman and cofounder of Hope-Beckham with Bob Hope when they purchased the events division of Whittle Communication LP of Knoxville.

Paul was also a devoted member of his church, Peachtree Road United Methodist Church, and was active in multiple charitable and community organizations.

His life was marked by service to others and working to improve the greater good.

I am immensely grateful for the life he lived. He impacted countless individuals in all his pursuits, and I was grateful to know him.

Paul's family and friends will continue to be in my thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

I know his legacy will remain for many years to come.

SUPPORTING ALTHEA MARGARET DAILY MILLS POST OFFICE BUILDING

(Mr. SOTO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our bill, H.R. 2969, which passed the House today.

This bill names the Florence Villa United States Post Office located at 1401 1st Street North in Winter Haven, Florida, as the Althea Margaret Daily Mills Post Office Building.

Ms. Althea Margaret Daily Mills is an unsung hero in the fight for desegregation in Florida.

Ms. Mills began her education in Pughsville, Winter Haven's first Black community. When she was 13, she moved to Pennsylvania to live with an aunt. There, she was able to attend integrated schools.

In 1963, Mills filed a lawsuit against Polk County Board of Public Instruction to end the dual school system and allow her son to attend the then-all-White Winter Haven High School. This lawsuit eventually led to integration of all Polk County public schools.

When asked about her motivation to challenge the system, Mills would later say: "Our instructors were just as good, but some of my son's textbooks would go to page 3 and then skip to page 35. You can't learn like that."

Ms. Mills was also the first Black career employee of the United States Postal Service in Winter Haven and eventually became a manager of the Florence Villa Post Office, which will bear her name.

Mr. Speaker, although she passed in 2008, her legacy lives on, and I thank my colleagues for the support of this bill.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC TIMELINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we are here today with the GOP Doctors Caucus for the next hour to discuss the COVID epidemic.

It is my distinct honor and privilege to be down here with my colleagues for the first time in some time since the House has not been in session for quite a few weeks.

Collectively on the floor tonight, there are over 200 years of clinical experience with the GOP Doctors Caucus. I myself practiced 37 years before I retired and ran for Congress in 2008.

Tonight, I want to go over the timeline just briefly of the pandemic that we currently are experiencing.

Remember, about 8½ months ago, we knew that there was a virus that had spread from China, from Wuhan, China, to the U.S.

In that timeline, on January 9, the World Health Organization announced

that there was a pneumonia in Wuhan, China.

By January 20, three cities in the U.S. had already begun to limit flights and to check passengers from flights that landed in Los Angeles at LAX, at San Francisco, and at JFK International.

On January 21, the first confirmed case was a person who lived in Wuhan but came back to the U.S.

By January 31 of this year, the President had stopped all flights from China to the U.S. and then subsequently, as we all know, from Europe to the U.S.

So, literally, from not knowing what this virus was in the first month, what RNA sequence it was, we had limited the travel of this virus.

Through the month of February, I became involved with the *Diamond Princess* cruise ship. It turned out I had a very good friend on that ship. It was docked with 3,500 people onboard. The average age of the passengers on that ship was 75 years of age.

My friend is a physician. I talked to him on the phone.

I must give a shout-out to HHS, who really led the evacuation of that ship, bringing all Americans back home, quarantining them. Not a single American died, and I think we can take some pride in that.

I am a former U.S. Army officer. I served in the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea. We were trained, and it was beaten in our heads, you do not leave anyone behind.

I think a number that is left out is our U.S. State Department has repatriated over 90,000 U.S. American citizens from overseas back home to the U.S., where they can receive the care that they need.

We have recognized that we got the RNA sequence of the virus and literally, within 6 weeks, began to approve treatments for this virus we didn't know a lot about.

I want to say, in my 37 years—this December, I would have graduated from medical school 50 years ago—I don't ever remember a time in my life where we found a disease, an infectious disease, where within 8 months we had cut the mortality rate by over 40 percent. That is literally unheard of.

It is a huge shout-out to the men and women who get up every day and go into our hospitals—we all know them at home—and put their lives on the line to treat us as patients and to take care of us. When given the proper equipment, they are doing a phenomenal job on the front lines.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friends and colleagues who are still in practice every day for that.

We had an opportunity in May. Once we had realized that this had ramped up and a lot of Americans had been affected by this, the White House started something called Operation Warp Speed.

Literally, in the history of this country, I don't remember a time—typically, when we have a vaccine, a treat-

ment for a disease, there is usually anywhere from 3 or 4 years to 10 or 15 years to get that vaccine approved and get it to market.

What we want is a safe, effective vaccine like you would for polio.

As a child, I remember as a little boy when the polio vaccine came out. Literally overnight in this country, we eliminated polio as a risk. Many of my friends developed polio. They got it before the vaccine was available. I was very fortunate and did not, as were many children. We have essentially eliminated that from the Earth today.

We began Operation Warp Speed, which was to develop a vaccine. Well, how is that going to happen? We kept hearing it would be done in about a year. How can you safely do that in a year?

What usually happens in vaccine development is you sequence the RNA. The virus, you sequence it. After that virus is sequenced, you send your information over to the FDA, and they approve that you can begin clinical phase 1 trials. Phase 1 trials are typically 45 or 50 patients.

You then get the information from the phase 1 trials back to the FDA, the approval boards, and they give you permission to go to phase 2 and then to phase 3 trials.

If all of that is successful, then you begin to manufacture the vaccine and then deliver the vaccine to health departments, to doctors' offices, to hospitals and pharmacies and so forth to use the vaccine, just like we do for the flu.

What has happened this time is that all of these things have occurred simultaneously. So the phase 1 trials, the FDA gets the information. Phase 2 trials, they get the information. If it looks good, they can go ahead with phase 3 trials. That is why right now we have three trials in phase 3 trials in 8 months, which is unheard of, I can tell you. These are tens of thousands of patients who are enrolled in these trials.

Hopefully, by the end of this year, we will have a vaccine that is both safe and effective to treat our people in this country, our ones at most risk.

I am going to stop now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS). The first person I would like to recognize tonight is my good friend, Dr. MIKE BURGESS, a fellow OB/GYN doctor representing Texas' District 26.

He is a senior member of our GOP Doctors Caucus and has been active in the caucus since it began. Dr. BURGESS serves on the Energy and Commerce Committee as a senior member.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, Dr. ROE, for yielding and for convening this hour.

I think it is so important that the people hear directly from us, the doctors who are serving in the United States House of Representatives.

When Dr. ROE was delivering his remarks, I was reminded of how the information about this illness came to us

and how serious it seemed that a city in China, a city of 10 million people, would be shut down.

Clearly, this was a significant illness and must be taken quite seriously, but I will say the committee on which I serve, the Subcommittee on Health for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the very committee that the Congress before had worked on the reauthorization of the Pandemic All-Hazards Preparedness Act, would not hold a hearing on this during the month of February. It was a missed opportunity.

We had created the legislation that reauthorized pandemic preparedness. The President had signed that into law in June 2019. Now, 6 months later, we are faced with this possible worldwide pandemic.

You would think there would have been enough curiosity on the committee to do some real-time oversight. Did we get it right? Were we focused on the right conditions? Were we responding to the right signals?

But we don't know because we didn't look. We had to do hearings on flavored tobacco, horse racing, ticket stubs, all kinds of other things.

It was not until the end of February, tacked on to the waning moments of a budget hearing, that we heard from the Secretary of Health in the principle subcommittee that deals with health in this United States House of Representatives.

Dr. ROE also has talked about the speed with which the development of the vaccine is progressing, and it is truly remarkable.

Just as a data point, for people who may not remember, when Ebola was careening through western Africa, in August 2014, we basically had a vaccine that was at the same place as our candidate vaccines were at the end of August 2014, the end of phase 1 trials. The final approval by the Food and Drug Administration came in December 2019.

Clearly, that 5-year time horizon is just too long in this situation, and the administration recognized that. The President recognized that and leaned into the process of developing a vaccine.

One of the more remarkable things I have seen is that the Food and Drug Administration is going to license the production of appropriate vaccine candidates prior to their approval.

Now, they can't be sold until they get that final approval, so there is a financial risk that is taken by the companies that proceed with the production of that vaccine.

But for those who remember the fall of 2019, when H1N1 was such a problem in this country, remember the vaccine was developed and then another month went by before there was sufficient quantity of the vaccine to begin vaccinating the most vulnerable populations. That is not going to happen under the watch of Donald J. Trump.

I, for one, am grateful for the leadership that the President has provided in this regard. I am grateful for the lead-

ership that the House Doctors Caucus has been providing as we go through this very difficult time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Tennessee for yielding.

□ 2030

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Dr. BURGESS is correct. It is one thing to manufacture a very small amount of vaccine, and vaccines are only one part of the prevention part.

We all know about washing our hands and face coverings, and the American people are doing that. Certainly, I have traveled a lot, as we all have, and I have seen great compliance in my home State of Tennessee with this very deadly virus.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON), my good friend, and he is that indeed. I have had the privilege of getting to know Dr. BUCSHON and his family. I have been to his district, Indiana 8 in Evansville.

He has been here five terms, has served a little over 10 years as U.S. Navy Reserve, and is a retired cardiothoracic surgeon.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be here on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives tonight with my fellow Doc Caucus members. I want to thank Dr. ROE for putting this Special Order together. It is really important that the American people hear from the medical professionals in the Congress about this really critical issue.

I remember back in medical school, one of my first rotations, I was on pediatrics. I understood vaccines to a certain extent, but then one of my first patients I had had whooping cough because they hadn't been vaccinated. So that is when I started to understand what it actually means to have safe and effective vaccines, not only for children but also for other diseases.

In this situation, what we need to do, as the American people, is we need to work to restore our way of life in America and around the world.

And how are we going to do that as it relates to COVID-19? Well, we are going to have to have a safe and effective vaccine.

And what I have been impressed with really over the last few months, up to about 6 months, is the unprecedented response from this administration as it relates to developing a vaccine so that we can restore our way of life in America and around the world.

And what have they done? Working along with Congress, of course there has been financing to help finance research and development of the vaccine, but also other things.

Operation Warp Speed has really put in an unprecedented streamlining of the process. Let me just say this: not eliminating the process of developing a vaccine, which would potentially make it problematic with safety and efficacy and whether it works or not, but streamlining the process, doing things together with private-sector compa-

nies, helping design the research protocols after they have helped pick the best candidates for an effective vaccine.

So, the Federal Government working in concert with the private sector helping to pick the best candidates, not just people throwing out, "Hey, I have got a great candidate here," but looking at the science of these developments, this research, helping to pick the best candidates and then streamlining the process by helping to design the further protocols, as Dr. ROE has mentioned, the phase one, two, and three trials and working in concert. So the Federal Government doesn't just sit back and say, like would normally happen: "Well, do your research. Go through the process. Show us that this works."

See, the government, under this administration, is working in concert at the same time, so that once we have this vaccine get to the point where it has been developed, people at FDA already know what has been happening with this vaccine. It is unprecedented, really.

I think Dr. BURGESS just mentioned the manufacturing process, already manufacturing the vaccines before they develop, so as soon as it gets proven to be safe, number one, effective, number two, look, we are going to have vaccines available. Again, that would not happen without Operation Warp Speed.

Let me just say this in closing, and then I will turn it back to Dr. ROE. These are career scientists at FDA, NIH, Health and Human Services. These are people who have worked—many, for decades—on vaccine development.

The narrative that politicians are driving this is just not true. The reality is—and I think Dr. Collins, Francis Collins from the NIH, testified in front of Congress last week or the week before—that science is driving this. We want safe and effective vaccines.

Let me just say this. When there is a vaccine available and when the healthcare providers, other people who are at high risk and everyone has had their chance to be vaccinated, I will take this vaccine myself because I have confidence that the process we are going through will ensure safety and it will ensure efficacy. The vaccine will work.

Let's help restore our way of life.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I think you have to ask, any time you put something like this, Operation Warp Speed, together is: What is the goal? And the goal of that is to produce 300 million doses of an effective, safe vaccine to protect the American people. And also, it is to provide therapeutics and diagnostics along with that.

And this is under the umbrella of Health and Human Services; the FDA; the CDC; the NIH; BARDA, which is the Biomedical Advanced Research and

Developmental Authority; and the Department of Defense. So it is a multi-department approach of the entire government and the private sector. It is a private-public partnership to try to help defeat this virus and put our American people back at ease and back at work.

Look, every day when I go home, they say: Dr. ROE, when are we going to be able to get back to normal?

And yesterday was the first day I had attended an in-person church service in 6 months, the longest time in my life I remember not being in church, and people were so glad to be there and to have some semblance of normalcy.

This morning I got up. As I drove back, I saw parents putting their children on schoolbuses—something as simple as that, just to put your child on a schoolbus. I saw a mother this morning hug her little boy, and he jumps on with his mask on, jumps on the schoolbus ready to go to school. I think people are craving that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), my good friend, who is the vice chair of the Doctors Caucus, as Dr. BUCSHON is. He is a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve—I have to salute him. I never made it past O-4—for over 20 years. He served in Iraq and also served on the Veterans' Affairs Committee and chaired the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, this is such a unique experience for all of us tonight. Here we are on the floor of Congress, and we have got almost a dozen healthcare providers coming to share our years of experience and knowledge and education with the American people as far as what we are trying to do in this country to develop a vaccine for the coronavirus. I mean, vaccines save lives. That is nothing new. Vaccines prevent illness. We know this.

I know growing up, my mom's first cousin had gotten polio when she was 4 years old. She spent the rest of her life in a wheelchair, disfigured, disfigured hands. She still found a way to make a living. But think if she had just had that vaccine a little bit sooner, if we had actually come up with it.

And to this day, the challenges that we face—I look at Rotary International, of which I am a member, and their goal is to rid the world of polio and try to get everyone in the world vaccinated.

This is not new science. But I will tell you this: With the virus that we are facing today, it is called novel for a reason. It is new and it is different, and we know more today than we knew 6 months ago. That is what is so important is that we continue to learn and get better and take care of people.

We know that some people are more at risk than others. We know that some people are more vulnerable to this than others. When we look at the symptoms for those who have tested positive and have gotten this, the symptoms can go anywhere from no

symptoms at all to may be a cough or a cold or flu-like symptoms or loss of taste and smell to respiratory problems, difficulty breathing, all the way, as we know, to death.

But therapeutics have come into play as we are studying this and understanding and identifying this virus and being able to treat it.

Early on, we were taking a concept that is not new, which is to take what we call convalescent plasma, take plasma from somebody who has had this disease and gotten better, developed the antibodies, so that they can use it to help someone else. And we have seen that it has been effective. We have seen that it has helped.

We have seen antivirals like the Remdesivir come forward that are working and helping people get better. Not everyone gets better, so the fight always continues.

We are using steroid treatments to reduce some of the inflammation that occurs from this viral attack, especially on the lungs, because it is the damage to the lungs that does the most.

So think about this and what we are doing today. If someone tests positive, especially if they have no or very few symptoms, go home and quarantine; check your temperature. You can check your oxygen level in your blood which, if it is going down, then you are getting sicker. It is a pulse oximeter. You put it on your finger. You can get them on Amazon. And if you are getting sicker, then the time to be treated is sooner rather than later. And that is what we are doing.

So, as has been mentioned a couple of times tonight, the mortality rate has gone down 40 percent, which is almost unheard of, and that is without a vaccine. That is with the therapeutics that have been developed.

We are doing something that probably no other country is doing to the level that we are doing. We are testing healthy people, people with no symptoms. Why? Because we know that people without symptoms can spread this, and it is important that we know who they are. No other country is doing the amount of testing that we do.

I was out with the National Guard during the August break. I went to four sites. We did about 1,000 tests on people driving up or walking up. It is amazing what we are doing with our country and how we are trying to respond to this.

So, on to Operation Warp Speed. This is about a commonsense path forward to find a safe and effective vaccine, and we are doing it in a way that no one has ever seen before.

Right now, in record time, you have seen pharmaceutical companies that usually compete against each other coming together to share knowledge and to come forward to try and develop a vaccine. We have six that are in phase three right now, three that are up and running.

I want to point out one thing about this being safe and effective.

AstraZeneca had one patient in a trial who developed an illness; and just like any other trial, when something like that happens, you put it on pause. You put it on pause to make sure that that illness was not a result of the trial or the vaccine. That is how you develop a safe and effective vaccine.

We are asking for about 30,000 volunteers for every one of these trials. That is the standard. Some will do even more. It is really incredible what we have done in such a short amount of time, and I applaud the people who are stepping up to be in these trials so that we can develop a vaccine right here in America.

The public-private collaboration is unique. It is new, and, as has been mentioned, the risk we take is that we are developing the vaccines and manufacturing before they have been through phase three, and if they don't get through phase three, then it is wasted. But if they do, then immediately we have it and we start treating the most vulnerable people. Ultimately, we want 300 million vaccines to treat all of America.

There are a lot of lessons learned. We have learned a lot. There is still more to learn. Only science will solve this, folks. That is who is going to solve it.

I just want to say this. When I look at Operation Warp Speed and all that we have done in this country so far, if there is going to be a pandemic in this world, there is no other country that I would rather be in than the United States of America.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, before the gentleman leaves, I know we had the opportunity, and we do about weekly, to be on a phone conference call with Operation Warp Speed leaders. One of the things that they asked us to do, and I do this here tonight, is to ask more African Americans to sign up for the vaccine trials.

□ 2045

In one particular large trial there were only 5.5 percent I believe African Americans in the trial, and they need to get that up.

So if you are out there, I am asking you to volunteer for this trial. Certainly, we need that. I think they had enough Latinos and senior citizens like myself, but I think that we do need that.

Mr. Speaker, you do need that. Basically, you need to study this as you do the population.

I think Pfizer is going to increase their trial to the low 40,000s. So it is a huge—just to let people know—that is a gigantic clinical trial. It is placebo controlled. One group gets a saline, basically a placebo, and the other group gets the vaccines. Then you check later.

By the way, all of these six vaccines, five of them will be two shots; one, and then one 21 to 28 days later. One which

will be developed a little later on, I think into 2021, will be a single shot.

Mr. WENSTRUP. To add to that, this is important, they are trying to make sure that the people in the trials are coming from the groups that are most vulnerable especially, and they want to make sure that that is an adequate number so that we get, again, a safe and effective vaccine.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. How you decide who gets this vaccine is basically you just look at who suffered the most from it.

Where has that been?

It has been your nursing homes and your long-term care facilities.

I want to give the VA a shout-out. I served as the ranking member on the Veterans' Affairs Committee and chairman in the last Congress.

They have used the fourth mission of the VA to go out into many, many nursing homes across this country and to train and bring people up to speed about how to isolate patients so that it doesn't spread.

I remember one State veterans' nursing home in Massachusetts that lost over 70 veterans—that is unbelievable—in one facility. So we are getting much better. It is our elderly and long-term care facilities, over 40 percent of the deaths have been in long-term care and nursing homes.

Certainly, our healthcare workers and our first responders should be the first ones when a safe and effective vaccine is created.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS). Dr. HARRIS is the cochair of the Doctors Caucus. Dr. ANDY HARRIS is a Navy veteran and very active Member who will have the reins next year.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. ROE for his service. Congress will miss him next year. We will miss his expertise especially in this time of crisis in the Nation.

But I am going to make my remarks very brief to remind the American people who are watching what we were talking about back in spring about the possibilities of how this pandemic comes to an end. The possibilities really were, well, the virus weakens on its own, but we haven't seen that at all, or a vaccine is developed.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, because I have had NIH grants, an NIH grant is usually written for a 3-year period with a renewal because that is usually how long it takes to even begin to make a discovery. With vaccines it is typically 5 to 10 years.

What we are talking about now, because of what this administration has done, is to have a vaccine being administered, being declared safe by the FDA potentially within 10 months of conceptualizing a vaccine.

As Dr. ROE knows, I sit on the Health Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and foundations for Operation Warp Speed were laid by this administration years ago when they increased funding to the Biomedical Ad-

vanced Research and Development Authority which we call BARDA. One of the things they did is decide to heavily invest in vaccine technology and vaccine production, because it is one thing to discover the vaccine and to prove it is safe, it is another thing to make hundreds of millions of doses. Think about it, Mr. Speaker, you actually have to make the glass vials and you have to have the facility that can produce that. That is exactly what this administration has done through BARDA over the last few years, have those facilities in the United States.

This isn't like some of the PPE that we have to outsource overseas. We have the ability in this country to create hundreds of millions of vaccines, and we likely will by next year. Again, this is very, very unusual.

Mr. Speaker, as you will hear from a lot of the doctors tonight, it is very unusual to be able to do this within months, to be able to tell the American people that there is light at the end of the tunnel and that we see the end of this pandemic because, again, as the American people know, your own local school board may have said: We really can't go back to school full-time until there is a vaccine.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we are going to have that vaccine because this administration has cut through the red tape with Operation Warp Speed, ensuring a safe and effective vaccine that can be produced for hundreds of millions of people. That is really phenomenal. Because once we take care of the United States, then we can actually take care of the world health and this pandemic. That will be truly a wonderful thing.

I want to thank Dr. ROE for leading this tonight and for giving me the opportunity to remind the American people that from the very beginning we said the vaccine was the solution, and this administration is delivering that solution.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to Dr. HARRIS before he leaves, let's have a little discussion. The Doctors Caucus can get down in the weeds sometimes, and I realize that we do. But let's explain to people what herd immunity is.

What does it actually mean? You heard about this, and you hear all these folks get on TV and the talking heads start talking about it.

What does that actually mean?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, if you think about it, the herd is h-e-r-d, just like a herd of critters. In this case we talk about humans.

If you think about it, Mr. Speaker, your chance of contracting, in this case, a respiratory virus is proportional to the number of people you come in contact with who could spread it to you.

Conventional wisdom is that if 60 or 70 percent of the people have had the virus or are immune to the virus, either naturally by having the virus or

by having a vaccine, then your chance of contracting it goes way down because your chance of coming in contact with someone who has that virus or is not immune to it has gone way down. You achieve functionally what is called herd immunity; that is, your chance of developing that virus is much, much lower. So it means that you can begin to do some of the things, to draw back on some of those restrictions that we have now that people are so upset with.

That is what a vaccine promises to deliver because certainly a percent of the population now has immunity by having had the virus, but a much larger percent will have immunity because they are vaccinated and therefore can't get it nor can spread it to someone else. It is a very important public health concept.

It looks like if these vaccines are approved by year end or early next year, by next summer—I tell this to people in my district—we could actually have a normal summer.

Wouldn't that be nice?

We could actually have a normal summer.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Actually, we had a normal summer at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park this year. We had 1.7 million people come in July which was a record, I understand.

One of the things I want to also mention briefly while Dr. DUNN comes up is: Should you wear a mask, or should you not wear a mask?

A mask is an inconvenience. I am standing here way away from anybody, 20 feet away from anybody, but the way a mask probably works is this—these are not good enough to keep a virus from getting in. But if you walk through a room with coronavirus and you walk through a room filled with people, Mr. Speaker, you potentially will infect 2½ of those people.

Why?

Because it is probably spread by droplets. So if I have this mask on it prevents—if I sneeze or cough or whatever—a droplet from getting out or certainly not spreading very far. That is why if you touch a surface you want to wash your hands and cleanse the surface.

To give an example of how infectious measles is, if I have the measles and I walk through that same room, I probably can infect as many as 15 to 18 people. So it is aerosolized. It is like a pollen in the air. That is how it is spread as opposed to just a droplet spread, which means that the coronavirus is not spread nearly as easily as some other viruses are.

I wore a mask for over 30 years in the operating room. If it turns out it doesn't help all that much, then you have been inconvenienced. If it helps, then you maybe have saved a life.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to introduce Dr. DUNN. My friend is a U.S. Army veteran. I served with Dr. DUNN on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. He is extremely active on that

committee. It has been a real pleasure to serve with Dr. DUNN in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ROE for putting on this opportunity for us to address the American people directly and reassure them that this Operation Warp Speed is truly an amazing accomplishment for our country.

Mr. Speaker, if you were born after 1969 you didn't get a chance to celebrate with us on the original moonshot, those heady days of the Apollo landing and all the run-up science to get that done.

This is America's new moonshot. This is an amazing program. By leveraging the private sector and all parts of the private sector, as well as all of the agencies and all of government effort, we are making progress on medical science at a rate that has literally never been seen before. Every living Nobel Prize laureate with a Nobel Prize in medicine is cooperating with the government and rushing forward. The science on all these areas is really making a difference and making a difference very quickly.

The administration put \$10 billion with a B—bravo—in supplemental funding into the Operation Warp Speed and separately another \$1.5 billion into developing Shark Tank testing. So we are not only working on vaccines, we are working on testing for the virus, we are working on prevention of the virus, and we are working on therapeutics, that is medicines that are true antivirals.

We already have new protocols so that we are improving the treatment. The mortality rate for this disease has plummeted.

I mentioned that innovative and creative people are coming out and working on all facets of this disease. I have a story. This is a mask. Every one of you has a mask. This is a different kind of a mask. This is made out of a polyester fiber, and it is impregnated with bionic silver. It is virucidal. It kills the virus. It kills bacteria as well. So when you take your mask off, Mr. Speaker, and you put it down on the table, it sets about sterilizing itself. When I pick it back up, it will be sterile. That is an amazing accomplishment. That happened just this year, just since this started.

It is amazing these things can happen. All the science and all the medical experimenters and all the researchers are running flat out. We are pushing new frontiers in medicine. We are doing things that we never thought we would do in my lifetime in medicine. We have broken the mold, and I am so grateful to all the brilliant innovative men and women who are pushing out these frontiers and helping everybody. Medicine will never be the same after this just because of the advances in this time to this threat. We will be treating all of our diseases differently in the future.

Before I close I would like to associate myself with the comments Chairman ROE made earlier about the heroism of the medical care people and the healthcare people at all levels, including the ambulance drivers and the police who have to go out and respond to people. It is heroic for them to go out there and do that and continue to work in very difficult and challenging circumstances. But I think what this amounts to is America's shining moment in medicine. I can't think of a better time I have ever seen American medicine respond.

It has been a pleasure working with Chairman ROE.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. It has been. One of the things that the CARES package did was—this is not Operation Warp Speed—but the CARES package also provided the way we shift when seeing patients in person through telehealth.

The VA, for instance, about 1 year ago did 70,000 or 80,000 telehealth visits a month for their PTSD treatments. That number went to over 900,000 in May of this year. That is unbelievable when you can do that. I think many practices now, including my own at home, have used telehealth to see patients, and I myself have used telehealth which saved me a many-hour drive one way or the other.

The pandemic is not all bad. We have learned some good things and some things I think that are going to persist after we get through this particular pandemic.

I also might add, this is not the first pandemic we have had. That is why I know we were going to be fine. There was an H3N2 pandemic in 1968, a coronavirus pandemic, and we got through that as a country. We have responded so much better this time with the therapeutics, monoclonal antibodies antivirals, just the way we treat it.

Anticoagulation hasn't been mentioned. We know this is an inflammatory response. It causes coagulation in the kidneys, the heart, and the lungs. So we have learned that.

Hats off to our medical professionals who have gone out and literally—it is unbelievable how fast they have upped their knowledge of this.

I appreciate the gentleman's comments.

□ 2100

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), who I just introduced. He is double-boarded in internal medicine and dermatology, is a relatively new representative from Pennsylvania 13th, and has had 31 years in practice.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee, for yielding and for his leadership in the Doctor's Caucus.

Dr. ROE has educated us that perhaps as physicians in the United States Congress there might not be a more impor-

tant time that we present ourselves, our abilities to communicate, and understand the nature of this novel coronavirus and its impact on the world, and specifically, on Pennsylvania.

Over the past 6 months, the American people have united against what we have come to realize is an invisible enemy. We have done our part to slow the spread of the coronavirus and to serve our neighbors. Each and every one of us have made sacrifices during this pandemic. And together, we work to make a difference; we work to save lives.

As we look ahead to the future, Americans are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the coronavirus vaccine, and I am confident that our researchers, our scientists, are equipped to win this race.

Right now, constituents in Pennsylvania and around our country are making incredible progress in this pursuit as part of Operation Warp Speed—the Trump administration's historic initiative to develop a coronavirus vaccine.

Under the leadership of President Trump, the Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services, together with so many in the private sector, are in the midst of what is truly an unprecedented search for a safe and effective vaccine, all in record time, with significant amounts of vaccine that will be developed for the people of America.

This process, as the doctors with me here tonight have testified, is driven by science but it is rooted in safety. And let's be certain: A vaccine will only be approved if it is proven to be both safe and effective.

Operation Warp Speed is taking all of the precautionary steps that are required to develop any vaccine. But here is the difference: As part of Operation Warp Speed, vaccine manufacturers can undertake several steps of vaccine development at the same time, mitigating the financial risk without, again, compromising the safety or the efficacy of the vaccine.

We know that Operation Warp Speed is unprecedented. To achieve the results for the American people, the Federal Government has invested over \$10 billion to support the development of this coronavirus vaccine. While we, as Members, as healthcare professionals, recognize that there are no guarantees in science, this strategy is setting up manufacturers for success, and it is offering hope for the American people.

If anyone can deliver substantial qualities and quantities of a safe and effective vaccine within a year of the discovery of a new virus, it is the United States of America.

Thanks to Americans' unparalleled ingenuity and drive, we are better positioned to develop therapeutics and a vaccine than any other country. And Americans know that we are up to the challenge because we have seen challenges before.

In the late 1940s, the polio virus was responsible for disabling more than

35,000 average people per year in the United States. And in 1954, Dr. Jonas Salk developed the polio vaccine at the University of Pittsburgh in my home State of Pennsylvania. Since then, the polio vaccine has been widely distributed in the United States and across the world. We have witnessed previously significant progress. And it is our hope—and that is why we bind together as the Doctor's Caucus and present in this Special Order a discussion of how this vaccine is being developed today, right now. And we look forward to that.

We trust in American ingenuity. We recognize that American ingenuity will win, and we are confident that we will see that in short order.

Again, I thank my colleague, my mentor, Dr. PHIL ROE for organizing this Special Order and allowing us to present this important information to America.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, next I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER). Dr. BUDDY CARTER is our only pharmacist—soon to be two—in the U.S. Congress. We are glad to have Dr. Carter from Georgia One. He has been an incredibly important member of the Doctor's Caucus in providing his perspective because he has run a business for many, many years, has seen patients for many, many years, and brings his perspective to our caucus.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership.

We are going to miss him. I know Dr. ROE is retiring, and there is going to be a great void there with him not being here, but I thank him for his service to the Doctor's Caucus and his service to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the amazing work our Nation's top scientists are doing to get a safe and effective coronavirus vaccine to the American people.

Earlier this year, President Trump initiated Operation Warp Speed, a collaborative effort between the Federal Government and the private sector to research, develop, and distribute a coronavirus vaccine.

The merits of this initiative were quickly realized, and Congress came together in a bipartisan fashion and invested \$10 billion to support the effort. The focus of the initiative works by accelerating development of vaccines through staggered clinical trials, completely overseen by Federal regulatory authorities. You have heard that time and time again tonight as each of the physicians here have explained how this is taking place.

Traditionally, a vaccine would undergo several separate phases of trials, with the average trial lasting nearly 7 years. Mr. Speaker, we don't have 7 years. Our country—our world—needs a vaccine now, and that is why Operation Warp Speed is on track to deliver vaccines in record speed, potentially even

by the end of the year. This is nothing short of a miracle. It is phenomenal.

And it is critically important to stress that any vaccine approved by the FDA will be safe and effective.

Mr. Speaker, I have been a practicing pharmacist for over 30 years. I have witnessed the process by which the FDA approves medications. They will not approve it unless it is safe and effective. Don't think for one minute that any administration or any person is going to have an impact on that. They are not. It will be safe and effective if it is approved by the FDA.

I repeat: Only vaccines that are proven to be completely safe and effective will be allowed for use.

But recently, we have heard dangerous rhetoric from certain politicians and candidates about Operation Warp Speed, rhetoric and comments that are lies based in politics instead of science; even doubting the thousands of scientists who have spent their life working to find cures and casting fear on the American people.

I have outright confidence in this administration's commitment to safety and science. And I can tell my constituents and the American people right now, I will be in line to get the vaccine when approved.

Our communities are suffering, and we are losing loved ones. This effort will save thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of lives.

I commend this administration and the thousands of scientists working to find a cure, and I thank them for all they are doing to save lives, to produce a safe and effective vaccine.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this should be about people not politics.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), my good friend, who is a dentist, who served both in the Army as an artilleryman and in the United States Air Force as a dentist, and has been a very active member of our caucus.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I can't thank Dr. ROE enough for this initiative and his leadership. And so many people have gotten up at the mike and said he was their mentor. He actually was my mentor, and I really appreciate him very much.

Mr. Speaker, as a healthcare professional for nearly 40 years and a member of the House Doctor's Caucus, I am very pleased to report on the Trump administration's groundbreaking, unprecedented initiative to develop a safe and effective vaccine and treatment for COVID-19, called Operation Warp Speed.

I remember well as a boy back in the 1950s, and several of my schoolmates were stricken with polio. And I remember well standing in line at our elementary school to take the new vaccine,

which virtually has eliminated polio in the United States of America.

Well, our Nation's best scientists and researchers, doctors, and manufacturers are now collaborating and working around the clock to research, test, approve, and manufacture a vaccine in record time. This is the very key to restoring our way of life and rebuilding our economy to get back to those normal summers that we were talking about a while ago.

The President has capitalized on the ingenuity and the drive of the private sector and the scientific community, putting the United States at a better position than any other country in the world to develop a vaccine that the entire world can then benefit from.

The goal of Operation Warp Speed is to deliver 300 million doses of a safe and effective vaccine by January 2021. And by removing all unnecessary red tape and barriers, the President is on track to meet this goal.

The administration is cutting the development time to a matter of months by allowing development steps to occur simultaneously. Despite what the media may incorrectly report, the testing standards for this are the same as any other vaccine developed here in the United States of America. No safety shortcuts are being taken. The health and safety of the public remains the number one priority of this administration, and we have every reason to be hopeful.

The advances that the scientific community has made since the beginning of this pandemic are nothing short of remarkable and are directly responsible for a 40 percent decrease in the mortality rate from COVID-19 that we have seen.

Our knowledge about this novel virus grows every single day. And with our Nation's leaders and brightest minds working together, we will defeat this disease with unprecedented speed.

As a practicing dentist for nearly four decades, I believe that prevention is the best treatment, and that is exactly what this vaccine will do. While finding treatments and the therapeutics to fight this disease and its symptoms are a very worthwhile cause, actually blocking the virus from infecting us in the first place is the very strongest defensive strategy that we can have.

President Trump and his administration are bravely blazing a trail forward and leading our country out of this challenging time of global pandemic. So thanks to Operation Warp Speed, the world is only months away from a safe and reliable vaccine.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I might point out that I have never seen a Republican or Democratic virus in my life. Just like I have never seen a Republican or Democratic cancer. This just affects people. The virus will be safe, it will be effective, and it will be voluntary. It will be a person's decision, or their family's decision, who actually receives the vaccine.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), who I served with on the Committee on Education and Labor, my good friend, and the newest member of the GOP's Doctor's Caucus.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ROE for yielding, and thank him for gathering everyone together.

Mr. Speaker, I will give a summary here this evening. Since the end of January, the world has been attacked essentially by a virus that none of us can see. I will say that since May 15, our administration has put in play Operation Warp Speed, and this is meant to save American lives.

Mr. Speaker, \$10 billion was allocated by this body to develop a safe and effective vaccine in record time. It has literally been today's Manhattan Project. It is combining the resources and the brilliant minds of private industry and governmental researchers in an unprecedented effort of cooperation. We have used decades of previous research combined with today's new technology and research to help us end the COVID-19 pandemic.

The objective is to deliver 300 million doses by the end of December, early January, to the citizens of the United States.

What do vaccines do? I think it is very important for people to understand what vaccines do.

They stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies exactly as it would happen if you were exposed to the disease. After you get vaccinated, you develop immunity to that disease without having to get the disease first.

We have two trials, two companies—Moderna and Pfizer—that are furthest along in their developments; 20,000 individuals so far have been accrued in the trials—half have been getting the vaccines, half placebo, and we need more.

The highest at-risk populations are those being targeted: The elderly, those with comorbidities, Black Americans, Hispanic Americans. As we have heard earlier, Black Americans are under-enrolling in the vaccine and we need them to enroll.

So how can this process, which normally takes years, be done in 8 months?

□ 2115

It is that research is being done concurrently rather than in parallel; our phases are going at the same time; and production is going at the same time, fully understanding that we may have millions of doses of a vaccine that we will never use.

How do we develop this at warp speed? Just to give folks one example, how do we develop a vaccine this quickly?

If you can imagine the space shuttle, the space shuttle is a transport mechanism. It carries things out to the space station. We already have the space shuttle. We use that in vaccines. But

what we have now is a different payload, a different payload going out to the space station. And the space shuttle is taking that into viruses with a different payload now specific to the coronavirus.

What all Americans are talking about now is not only the development of a vaccine but a safe vaccine. We have proof that the processes that are in place to develop safe vaccines are working.

As we have talked about, AstraZeneca stopped its trial because there was one untoward event. We have done research, and now they have started that trial again. Stopping trials is very commonplace in vaccine development, and the American people need to understand this.

We went through this once before with polio. Polio in the fifties was killing thousands and disabling many, many more. Jonas Salk developed the vaccine. What he did was remarkable, but what he did also was led by example. He took the vaccine himself, and he had his family take the vaccine.

This is what the Doctors Caucus is going to do. I will take the vaccine. The other members of the Doctors Caucus will take the vaccine because we need to tell the American people that we, physicians who have trained our entire lives in medicine, believe that what we are doing and what we are doing for the American people is safe.

What this will come out to is that we will have 300 million doses. Right now, our government is working on how to get those doses out to the American people. In an unprecedented effort, the CDC is working with HHS and the Department of Defense to develop a mechanism to get the vaccine out and to track the vaccine.

Finally, I will say this to the American people. There are two ways out of this pandemic, two ways on the pathway back to normalcy. One is to become infected with the virus, develop antibodies, and you recover. The second is to take the vaccine, develop antibodies without ever having the disease, and we can move forward as a Nation.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for being here tonight. I look forward to continuing this debate and this discussion here on the House floor.

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

LETTER SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4(b) OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,

Washington, DC, September 14, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 965, we are writing to inform you that the Committee on Small Business has met the requirements for con-

ducting a business meeting outlines in regulation E.1 of the remote committee proceedings regulations, inserted into the Congressional Record on May 15, 2020, and that the Committee is prepared to conduct a remote meeting and permit remote participation.

In meeting these requirements, the Committee held a non-public business meeting rehearsal on September 11, 2020; a public full Committee hearing with remote participation on June 10, 2020; and a public subcommittee hearing with remote participation on June 24, 2020.

Thank you,

Nydia M. Velázquez, Chairwoman; Jared Golden, Member of Congress; Abby Finkenauer, Member of Congress; Andy Kim, Member of Congress; Jason Crow, Member of Congress; Dwight Evans, Member of Congress; Adriano Espaillat, Member of Congress; Chrissy Houlahan, Member of Congress; Sharice Davids, Member of Congress; Judy Chu, Member of Congress; Bradley S. Schneider, Member of Congress; Antonio Delgado, Member of Congress; Angie Craig, Member of Congress.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 15, 2020, at 9 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4894, the Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act of 2020, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5249. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's annual report for calendar year 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5250. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting notification of the President's intent to exempt all military personnel accounts from any discretionary cap sequestration in FY 2021, if a sequestration is necessary, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 905(f); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 255(f) (as amended by Public Law 105-33, Sec. 10207(b)); (111 Stat. 704); to the Committee on Appropriations.

5251. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report of violations of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258; (96

Stat. 926); to the Committee on Appropriations.

5252. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Luke M. McCullum, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5253. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Robert D. McMurry, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5254. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Maryanne Miller, United States Air Force Reserve, and her advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5255. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael A. Bills, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5256. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Rear Admiral Michelle C. Skubic, United States Navy, to wear the insignia of the grade of vice admiral for a period not to exceed 14 days before assuming the duties of the position for which the higher grade is authorized, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5257. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a report titled, "Evaluation of the TRICARE Program: Fiscal Year 2020 Report to Congress Access, Cost, and Quality Data through Fiscal Year 2019", pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1073 note; Public Law 104-106, Sec. 717(c); (110 Stat. 376); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5258. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Lieutenant General Daniel R. Hokanson, United States Army National Guard, to wear the insignia of the grade of general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5259. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Report to Congress from the Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 262r(a); Public Law 95-118, Sec. 1701(a) (as amended by Public Law 105-277, Sec. 583); (112 Stat. 2681-202); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5260. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the Bank's statement with respect to transactions involving exports to Mexico, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as

added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5261. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Matrix: Flood Act Civil Money Penalty ("CMP") Calculation received July 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5262. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of Head Start, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Head Start Designation Renewal System (RIN: 0970-AC77) received September 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

5263. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the report "Reducing Barriers to Using Telehealth for Pediatric Populations Final Report"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5264. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of 5F-ADB, 5F-AMB, 5F-APINACA, ADB-FUBINACA, MDMB-CHMICA and MDMB-FUBINACA in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-446] received August 28, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5265. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the threat of foreign interference in United States elections that was declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5266. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a notification that the Administration intends to enter into a trade agreement regarding tariff barriers with the European Union received August 27, 2020, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 4202(a)(2); Public Law 114-26, Sec. 103(a)(2); (129 Stat. 333); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5267. A letter from the Regulations Writer-Federal Liaison Officer, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's interim final rule — Waiver of Recovery of Certain Overpayment Debts Accruing During the COVID-19 Pandemic Period [Docket No.: SSA-2020-0045] (RIN: 0960-AI51) received August 28, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5268. A letter from the Regulations Writer-Federal Register Liaison, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Improved Agency Guidance Documents [Docket No.: SSA-2020-0002] (RIN: 0960-AI47) received August 28, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5269. A letter from the Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office Fiscal Year 2020 Semiannual Report to Congress for the period October 1, through March 31, 2020; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

5270. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems for Acute Care Hospitals and the Long-Term Care Hospital Prospective Payment System and Policy Changes and Fiscal Year 2021 Rates; Quality Reporting and Medicare and Medicaid Promoting Interoperability Programs Requirements for Eligible Hospitals and Critical Access Hospitals [CMS-1735-F] (RIN: 0938-AU11) received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

5271. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Center for Clinical Standards and Quality, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs, Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA), and Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Additional Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency [CMS-3401-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU33) received September 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

5272. A letter from the Deputy Director, ODRM, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; FY 2021 Hospice Wage Index and Payment Rate Update [CMS-1733-F] (RIN: 0938-AU09) received September 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. H.R. 1668. A bill to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-501, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1107. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2574) to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore the right to individual civil actions in cases involving disparate impact, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2639) to establish the Strength in Diversity Program, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2694) to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 908) condemning all forms of anti-Asian sentiment as related to COVID-19; and for other purposes (Rept. 116-502). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1267. A bill to designate a mountain ridge in the State of Montana as "B-47 Ridge" (Rept. 116-503). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1668 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia):

H.R. 8235. A bill to provide for the modernization of electronic case management systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 8236. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the importation or transportation of child sex dolls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GOLDEN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 8237. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the scope of procedural rights of members of the uniformed services with respect to their employment and reemployment rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 8238. A bill to establish the Office of Intelligence in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 8239. A bill to facilitate the development and distribution of forensic science standards by establishing in the National Institute of Standards and Technology the Organization of Scientific Area Committees for Forensic Science, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 8240. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Route 66 National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 8241. A bill to eliminate or modify certain mandates of the Government Accountability Office; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. MENG, Mr. REED, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. JUDY CHU of Cali-

fornia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. BEYER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. KATKO, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma):

H.R. 8242. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the National Women's Hall of Fame; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. STANTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 8243. A bill to modify the boundary of the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 8244. A bill to require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to estimate the value of electromagnetic spectrum assigned or otherwise allocated to Federal entities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 8245. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments to hospitals in COVID-19 hot spots to provide hero pay to eligible workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIRE:

H.R. 8246. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a program enabling communities to better leverage resources to address health, economic development, and conservation concerns through needed investments in parks, recreational areas, facilities, and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 8247. A bill to make certain improvements relating to the transition of individuals to services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, suicide prevention for veterans, and care and services for women veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. VELA, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 8248. A bill to establish a grant program in the Department of Defense to increase the number of women, LGBT individuals, and underrepresented minorities in military and civilian leadership positions of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NOR-

TON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COOPER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 8249. A bill to prohibit the denial of the right to vote in elections for public office on the grounds of owing fines, fees, or restitution relating to a conviction of a criminal offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. GALLEGRO):

H.R. 8250. A bill to extend certain deadlines for the 2020 decennial census; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 1108. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2020, through September 20, 2020, as "Balance Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 8235.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8 and Article III, Section 1

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 8236.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 8237.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 8238.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 8239.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 8240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 8241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 8242.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8243.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 8244.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 8245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, § 8, cl. 1 and Article I, § 8, cl. 18.

By Mr. SIREs:

H.R. 8246.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 3(d) (1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 8247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 8248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 12—"To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;"

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:

H.R. 8249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 8250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 369: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
 H.R. 732: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 898: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 955: Ms. PRESSLEY and Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 1109: Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 1139: Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 1287: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1325: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 1329: Mrs. BEATTY.
 H.R. 1349: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1407: Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. SARBANES.
 H.R. 1448: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 1450: Mr. PASCARELL, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 1529: Mr. TRONE, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. BEATTY.
 H.R. 1754: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
 H.R. 1765: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 1857: Ms. PORTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 1968: Mr. HURD of Texas.
 H.R. 2074: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 2200: Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 2208: Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 2431: Mrs. MCBATH.
 H.R. 2442: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 2478: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 2529: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2610: Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 2653: Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 2897: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 2948: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 3296: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 3659: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 3975: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 4022: Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 4052: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 4078: Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 4092: Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 4564: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 4701: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 4838: Mr. STANTON and Mr. COX of California.
 H.R. 4861: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 4924: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 4960: Mrs. FLETCHER.
 H.R. 4991: Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 5046: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. COOK, and Mr. CORREA.
 H.R. 5053: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 5141: Mr. POCAN and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 5309: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 5325: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 5427: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. GALLAGHER.
 H.R. 5516: Mr. HURD of Texas and Mr. PANETTA.
 H.R. 5572: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 5605: Mr. ABRAHAM and Mr. STIVERS.
 H.R. 5701: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 5711: Mr. LEVIN of California and Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 5788: Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 5873: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 5986: Ms. ADAMS.
 H.R. 6141: Mr. HURD of Texas.
 H.R. 6142: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 6153: Mr. TIFFANY.
 H.R. 6365: Mr. STIVERS.
 H.R. 6399: Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 6572: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 6754: Mr. STANTON.
 H.R. 6794: Mr. PETERS, Mr. GALLEG0, and Ms. BARRAGAN.
 H.R. 6821: Mr. KELLER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 6829: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. ABRAHAM.
 H.R. 6849: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. FUDGE, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
 H.R. 6858: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 6860: Mr. PANETTA.
 H.R. 6906: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 6971: Mrs. HAYES and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6977: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. WOMACK.
 H.R. 6986: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 7032: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 7073: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 7151: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
 H.R. 7197: Mr. VELA and Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 7227: Ms. GABBARD.
 H.R. 7324: Mrs. BEATTY.
 H.R. 7388: Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 7443: Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 7463: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas,

Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H.R. 7478: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.
 H.R. 7481: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. TONKO, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 7502: Mr. VARGAS.
 H.R. 7504: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 7640: Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 7642: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KIND, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LONG, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 7718: Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MENG, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. VELA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. RYAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. CORREA.
 H.R. 7777: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 7794: Mr. VARGAS and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 7799: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 7806: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TONKO, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 7809: Mrs. LESKO, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 7816: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 7819: Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 7841: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. CISNEROS.
 H.R. 7883: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. HAGEDORN.
 H.R. 7887: Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 7895: Mr. PERRY, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. MULLIN.
 H.R. 7909: Ms. WILD, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 7927: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 7939: Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 7965: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. BOST.
 H.R. 7966: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
 H.R. 7974: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 8012: Mr. WRIGHT.
 H.R. 8046: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
 H.R. 8053: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 8094: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 8107: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 8109: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 8117: Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 8137: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 8151: Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 8162: Mr. REED.
 H.R. 8169: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 8178: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COOPER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms.

CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 8187: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 8196: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 8200: Ms. WILD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 8201: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOODEN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 8204: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 8221: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 8227: Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 114: Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. STEWART.

H. Res. 835: Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 908: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr.

BERA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. SHALALA.

H. Res. 1008: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H. Res. 1033: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 1062: Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. COLE.

H. Res. 1078: Ms. SPEIER and Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 1085: Mr. TRONE.