

cooperation is important for advancing a range of U.S. economic security and foreign policy interest, and I welcome that recognition.

5G is the next generation of wireless communications networks. It may very well be the most extraordinary remaking of the system, controls, and use of the airwaves that make up today's internet since the internet first came into existence. 5G networks, we are told, will transform the way we live.

In the global race for 5G, where the U.S. and China are among the main contenders, the competition is fierce, and from that frame certainly the core of this bill's proposal—to have the international financial institutions support 5G infrastructure only if it is from trusted vendors—makes sense. We would not want to see this kind of policy cause problems for the missions of the IFIs if they get further caught up in any rivalry between the United States and China. But if our money is involved in these international financial institutions, then it needs to be American policy that those funds be used only to finance secure 5G networks.

That said, the success of such a U.S. policy at the IFIs will depend in large part on the state of U.S. leadership worldwide not only in those institutions but around the world. Let's face it. Over the last 3 years America has squandered its role as a world leader, and we have stretched almost to the breaking point our alliances with our traditional allies.

I look forward to working with everyone in Congress over the next few years to recement our international alliances and put us in a position so that when we speak at the international financial institutions that we are listened to as a world leader and not mocked as a nation that has one tweet one day and another tweet another day.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the passage of this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5798.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, when many of us think of 5G technology, we immediately think of our cell phones. What many of us do not think about is the impact 5G will have on the global economy once the technology is deployed.

Fifth generation cellular technology, or 5G, will truly transform the way we live. It has the power to fuel self-driving autonomous vehicles, increase the use of artificial intelligence, replace Wi-Fi and broadband, and provide speeds expected to be as fast as 100 times greater than current 4G technology. Once widespread, 5G will touch nearly every aspect of our lives.

As with any new technology, there is now a global race for 5G market share. In this global race to 5G, it is not just economic challenges we face. There are also great national security concerns from foreign bad actors who seek to ex-

ploit the technology. This is why the United States must have sound policy when it comes to financing and protecting wireless technologies around the world.

My legislation before the House today, the Promoting Secure 5G Act, would establish a U.S. policy at all international financial institutions, including the IMF and World Bank. This policy would require all countries seeking any financing from those institutions for any purpose to prove their 5G network is secure.

Securing multilateral financing for 5G technology is the first step in facilitating equitable competition in the global economy. This will eliminate backdoor vulnerabilities that private companies and other nations may seek to exploit. One of the biggest offenders is Huawei, a Chinese-based company with direct links to China's Communist Party.

It is not just the U.S. that shares these concerns regarding the security of 5G technology. Recently, the U.K. reversed course and outright banned Huawei by 2027. France announced it will no longer renew licenses for Huawei. Denmark and Singapore have taken steps to avoid the company, and India is moving in the same direction with the potential of an outright ban in the near future.

Our intelligence community has repeatedly warned of the consequences of handing over the world's 5G systems to Huawei and the CCP. We would be wise to heed their warning.

Combating aggression from the Chinese Communist Party will take a whole-of-government approach, and my Promoting Secure 5G Act is a good first step to ensuring every nation conforms to the standards of the global economy when it comes to 5G technology.

I want to thank Ranking Member MCHENRY and my other colleagues who have joined me in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure the secure and competitive deployment of 5G technology around the world, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from South Carolina for authoring this legislation. Also, again, I commend him for spending time this afternoon to pass all the legislation that is here before us.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has often looked to the international financial institutions to meet strategic objectives at critical moments, and this legislation is a good example of that.

The World Bank and others are currently focused on helping developing nations deal with the coronavirus, but soon, they will return to other development goals. The basic principle of this legislation is important because it establishes not only what U.S. policy is going to be in a particular area, but it also directs the administration to pur-

sue that policy. It provides flexibility in the implementation of that policy and keeps Congress informed.

It is important to keep in mind that our ability to influence the direction of the IFIs, the international financial institutions, and to prioritize global objectives in the areas that we think are critically important depend in large part on the degree to which the United States maintains and exercises strong leadership in these international financial institutions and in the world writ large.

We on the Foreign Affairs Committee have focused on the importance of rebuilding our relationships and rebuilding America's status and leadership in the world, and we will only be as effective in carrying out the intent of this legislation as we are in rehabilitating America's image.

For U.S. policy to be effectively advanced in the international financial institutions, other member states at these institutions need to believe that the policies we pursue are not based exclusively out of a narrow self-interest but are policies that will help the entire world move forward.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5698.

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.

IMPROVING EMERGENCY DISEASE RESPONSE VIA HOUSING ACT OF 2020

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6294) to require data sharing regarding protecting the homeless from coronavirus, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6294

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 "Improving Emergency Disease Response via Housing Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. DATA SHARING BETWEEN HUD AND HHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of increasing the ability of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to target outreach to populations vulnerable to contracting coronavirus, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall share with the Secretary of Health and Human Services information regarding the location of projects for supportive housing for the elderly assisted under section 202 of the Housing

Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q) and the location of Continuums of Care with high concentration of unsheltered homelessness.

(b) REMOVAL OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—In sharing the information required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall ensure that appropriate administrative and physical safeguards are in place to remove all personally identifiable information.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services promptly after the date of the enactment of this Act to provide for the sharing of the information required under subsection (a).

(d) LIMITATION.—Information shared pursuant to this Act shall not be shared beyond the Department of Health and Human Services or used for purposes beyond those intended in the Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. TIMMONS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6294, the Improving Emergency Disease Response via Housing Act, which will help the Federal Government better identify and serve populations particularly at risk from COVID-19.

This bill will require the Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD, to share with the Department of Health and Human Services the locations of HUD senior housing properties and local continuums of care with high concentrations of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The bill also includes important protections to ensure people's privacy and to prevent the misuse of this information.

Early in this pandemic, we learned the devastating impact COVID-19 has on seniors. Seniors often have underlying health conditions, which make them particularly vulnerable to the virus. Making matters worse, many seniors live in large multifamily buildings, including HUD-subsidized properties, where the risk of contagion is particularly high.

This constellation of factors—close living quarters, advanced age, higher prevalence of underlying health conditions—puts this population at substantial risk for contracting and at a higher risk for dying from COVID-19.

According to The New York Times, as of last month, 40 percent of COVID-19-related deaths have occurred in senior communities, not just to those who have reached senior age but that subset

of seniors who live in these senior communities.

People experiencing homelessness are also particularly vulnerable to COVID-19 because they are disproportionately likely to have underlying conditions and because they often do not have the means to follow CDC guidelines around handwashing, social distancing, mask-wearing, et cetera.

People experiencing homelessness who contract COVID-19 are twice as likely to be hospitalized, two to four times as likely to require critical care, and two to three times as likely to die as others in the general public.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. TIPTON for introducing this bill to help us better protect some of this country's most vulnerable people, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1700

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6294.

Back in the early days of COVID-19, the Republicans on the Committee on Financial Services anticipated some of the biggest threats the virus posed and moved to protect those who were most vulnerable. Representative TIPTON introduced H.R. 6294 so that the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Housing and Urban Development would be better able to coordinate and target treatment to folks like the elderly and the disabled. We knew that these were going to be the highest risk, most vulnerable populations affected by the pandemic and wanted to make sure States had all the tools they needed to protect these citizens.

Sadly, in some places, we saw the disastrous effect of what happened when local officials failed to act quickly to make sure our seniors were kept safe from the preventable spread of the pandemic. To ensure that we do not repeat such mistakes, H.R. 6294 would allow for data-sharing between HHS and HUD regarding the location of section 202 affordable housing properties while keeping residents' personal information protected.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Representative TIPTON for his leadership in this area, and I will miss working with him. This is a commonsense bill to cut through red tape and allow for greater assistance to vulnerable populations.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank my colleague, Mr. TIPTON, for introducing this bill to help us better protect seniors and people experiencing homelessness from COVID-19.

We have lost too many people to this terrible virus. While it is important that we ensure the safety of those who are particularly vulnerable to the coronavirus, I hope that we can all

work together this month to provide a comprehensive response to this public crisis, modeled after the HEROES Act, which this House passed in May of this year.

Our constituents want us to act on major legislation, but in the meantime, it is good to pass this bill to help those who are particularly impacted by COVID.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6294, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL SUICIDE HOTLINE DESIGNATION ACT OF 2020

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2661) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to designate 9-8-8 as the universal telephone number for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and through the Veterans Crisis Line, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2661

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Suicide Hotline Designation Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, on average, there are 129 suicides per day in the United States.

(2) To prevent future suicides, it is critical to transition the cumbersome, existing 10-digit National Suicide Hotline to a universal, easy-to-remember, 3-digit phone number and connect people in crisis with life-saving resources.

(3) It is essential that people in the United States have access to a 3-digit national suicide hotline across all geographic locations.

(4) The designated suicide hotline number will need to be both familiar and recognizable to all people in the United States.

SEC. 3. UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION AND MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS HOTLINE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION AND MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS HOTLINE SYSTEM.—9-8-8 is designated as the universal telephone number within the United States for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating