

Wisconsin, in Racine County, idealistic, energetic, extraordinarily gifted, and patriotic. He became a leader in our military in the Army. He served under the command of a very personal close friend of mine, Colonel Andy Poppas from Janesville, Wisconsin, who I grew up with, who also went to West Point, and was his commanding officer.

When we heard that he was killed in action, Andy and I had emailed each other at that time about this. Colonel Poppas emailed Rhett's dad, who had put long years over at S.C. Johnson Wax.

From his own commanding officer, who, like I said, is a good friend of mine, this is a story of a man who was brave. This is a story of a man who cared about his country and who cared about the men and women he served with and who put himself in harm's fire so that he could protect those around him, those he was serving with.

And this is the stuff that makes our country great. It is this kind of dedication, this kind of sacrifice that the best and brightest within our communities come to the military to serve our country and all that it stands for. This is why we do these bills, why we do this dedication, and why it is so wholly proper and fitting to dedicate this post office in Waterford, Wisconsin, the "Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office."

I'm so proud to do this. I am pleased that my entire Wisconsin delegation are cosponsors of this legislation so that we can have this proper and fitting memorial so that when young people go through the post office, they will know that one among their ranks in their community stood up, offered bravery, service to country. And that is the kind of example that makes this country the freest, greatest, most exceptional, and prosperous country in the world. And I'm just so proud to have known Rhett Schiller and so proud to actually sponsor this legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I continue to reserve.

Mr. CAO. Mr. Speaker, I urge that all Members support this very meaningful legislation to name the post office after a true American hero.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I want to thank our colleague from Wisconsin for bringing to the attention of this body the service of Captain Rhett Schiller to this country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5873.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES USAGE ACT OF 2010

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2868) to provide increased access to the General Services Administration's Schedules Program by the American Red Cross and State and local governments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND OTHER QUALIFIED ORGANIZATIONS TO USE FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES FOR CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.

Section 502 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) USE OF SUPPLY SCHEDULES BY THE RED CROSS AND OTHER QUALIFIED ORGANIZATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide for the use by the American National Red Cross and other qualified organizations of Federal supply schedules. Purchases under this authority by the American National Red Cross shall be used in furtherance of the purposes of the American National Red Cross set forth in section 300102 of title 36, United States Code. Purchases under this authority by other qualified organizations shall be used in furtherance of purposes determined to be appropriate to facilitate emergency preparedness and disaster relief and set forth in guidance by the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

"(2) LIMITATION.—The authority under this subsection may not be used to purchase supplies for resale.

"(3) QUALIFIED ORGANIZATION.—In this subsection, the term 'qualified organization' means a relief or disaster assistance organization as described in section 309 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5152)."

SEC. 3. DUTY OF USERS REGARDING USE OF FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES.

Section 502 of title 40, United States Code, as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) DUTY OF USERS REGARDING USE OF SUPPLY SCHEDULES.—All users of Federal supply schedules, including non-Federal users, shall use the schedules in accordance with the ordering guidance provided by the Administrator of General Services."

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO USE SUPPLY SCHEDULES FOR CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.

Subsection (d)(1) of section 502 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting "to facilitate disaster preparedness or response," after "Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)".

SEC. 5. PAYGO COMPLIANCE.

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.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to provide increased access to the Federal supply schedules of the General Services Administration to the American Red Cross, other qualified organizations, and State and local governments.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, from Hurricane Katrina to the wildfires in California to the 9/11 attacks, our country faces disasters that try our people and our ability to help them. S. 2868, the Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2009, provides the necessary tools to the organizations that respond to such disasters in a more efficient and effective manner. This bill will help our country's citizens during the times when they need it most.

S. 2868 was introduced by Senator JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN on December 12, 2009, and was reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs without amendment on May 17, 2010. The Senate passed S. 2868 by unanimous consent on May 24, 2010. The bill was then referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, where we worked in a bipartisan manner to get this important legislation to the House floor.

S. 2868 authorizes the Administrator of the GSA to provide for the use of the Federal supply schedules by the American National Red Cross, qualified disaster relief organizations, and State and local governments for disaster preparedness and response.

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This bill seeks to enhance the ability of the American National Red Cross, all qualified disaster relief organizations, and State and local governments to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters by giving them the ability to purchase specific goods and services through the pre-negotiated contracts of the Federal Supply Schedules. This will save them the administrative costs of negotiating individual agreements,

and allow them to leverage the economies of scale of the Federal Government's buying power. By saving these important organizations money, more money can be put directly towards helping people.

All the disaster relief groups would be barred from the resale of any products purchased off the Schedules, and all of their purchases would be required to be in accordance with the ordering guidance of GSA.

At the end of the day, S. 2868 provides the necessary tools to organizations that help people in their most desperate times. This bill allows these essential organizations to focus their finances and resources to directly help people, instead of spending time, energy, and money negotiating for products and services at costs that are higher than the government would pay for them.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 2868, the Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2010. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2010 will allow the American Red Cross and other qualified nonprofits that engage in disaster relief and preparedness to leverage the purchasing power of the Federal Government. More specifically, this bill grants the General Services Administration the authority to allow the American Red Cross and other organizations, such as the Salvation Army and Catholic Relief Services, the ability to purchase goods from the Federal Supply Schedules. There is precedence for allowing government entities, quasi-government entities, and certain private entities to buy goods and services from the Federal Supply Schedules. Over the years, Congress has given GSA statutory authority to broaden access to the Supply Schedules.

Currently, all executive agencies, the legislative branch, the District of Columbia, tribes and tribal organizations, certain foreign governments, and quasi-governmental and government chartered agencies such as the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Civil Air Patrol are eligible to use the Schedules for certain purposes or under certain circumstances.

When this bill came over from the Senate, it was limited to the American Red Cross. But during our committee markup, I offered an amendment expanding S. 2868 to make all qualified nonprofit organizations, nationwide and local, eligible to purchase from the Federal Supply Schedules.

My district, Louisiana's Second Congressional District, located in New Orleans, was devastated by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. In the wake of the hurricane, I observed the multitude of nonprofit organizations beyond the

American Red Cross that provided disaster relief to the city.

In addition to widely recognized national organizations, local relief organizations are also invaluable. They have on-the-ground knowledge of the greatest local needs and how to fulfill those needs. Under the Stafford Act, contracts for disaster relief are to be awarded to local contractors to the extent possible. That is why I introduced my amendment to extend access to the Federal Supply Schedules to these local organizations.

After the tragic earthquake in Haiti, The New York Times listed at least 41 large-scale disaster relief organizations to which Americans could contribute. These organizations were filling a multitude of roles in Haiti and supporting the U.S. Government's presence there. They also should be eligible to purchase goods and services from the Schedules. My amendment and the bill in its entirety received unanimous support in committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2868.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2868, 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.

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HEREDITARY BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER WEEK AND NATIONAL PREVIVOR DAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1522) expressing support for designation of the last week of September as National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week and the last Wednesday of September as National Previvor Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1522

Whereas it is estimated that 750,000 people in the United States carry a gene mutation that causes a predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer;

Whereas approximately 5 to 7 percent of breast cancer and 10 to 14 percent of ovarian cancers are hereditary;

Whereas women with these mutations have up to an 84 percent chance of developing breast cancer in their lifetime;

Whereas women with a BRCA genetic mutation have up to a 50 percent lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer;

Whereas the single greatest ovarian cancer risk factor is a family history of the disease;

Whereas hereditary cancers are often more aggressive than other cancers and occur at a

younger age, when people are less likely to undergo cancer screening;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women under the age of 54;

Whereas ovarian cancer is the leading cause of gynecologic cancer death;

Whereas individuals with a hereditary risk for cancer require different cancer screening and risk management recommendations than the general population;

Whereas inherited BRCA genetic mutations are found in approximately 1 in 40 Ashkenazi Jews and mutations have been found in people of every ethnic group;

Whereas more than one-third of Jewish women diagnosed with ovarian cancer or primary peritoneal cancer at any age, or breast cancer before age 40, carry an inherited BRCA mutation;

Whereas African-Americans and Hispanic Americans are less likely to have access to hereditary cancer information and appropriate health care;

Whereas children of parents with an inherited predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the predisposition;

Whereas among many in the cancer community, a "previvor" is a survivor of a predisposition (or increased risk) to cancer;

Whereas genetic counseling and genetic testing can determine if an individual is at high risk for breast or ovarian cancer;

Whereas raising awareness of hereditary cancer and knowledge of a genetic predisposition can directly lead to preventive strategies that can reduce the chance of dying from cancer;

Whereas the last week of September would be an appropriate week to designate as National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week; and

Whereas the last Wednesday in September would be an appropriate date to designate as National Previvor Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week; and

(2) supports the designation of National Previvor Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H. Res. 1522, expressing support for National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week and National Previvor Day. This resolution will help to raise awareness of the risk of these aggressive cancers.

Many Americans are at risk of developing these cancers over the course of their lifetimes, and the risk is even greater for those who are genetically predisposed to contract them. As the resolution notes, hereditary cancers