

I am proud that H.R. 34 incorporates the Jackson Lee Amendment which I offered during the initial consideration of the 21st Century Cures Act by the House which will help ensure that the national goals of finding and bringing more cures and treatments to patients and strengthening the biomedical innovation ecosystem in the United States is aided by an expanding pool of diverse and talented medical researchers.

Specifically, the Jackson Lee Amendment instructed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Native American colleges, and rural colleges to ensure that health professionals from underrepresented populations are aware of research opportunities under this Act.

Many racial health disparities stem from lack of access to effective test, treatments and cures for illnesses that have devastating consequences for African American, Hispanic and Native American populations.

For example:

1. African-Americans (represent 12 percent of the U.S. population but only 5 percent of clinical trial participants).

2. Hispanics make up 16 percent of the population but only 1 percent of clinical trial participants.

3. Women are under-represented in cardiovascular device trials, which have 67 percent male participation.

The most significant barriers limiting clinical participation are race, age, and sex of participants:

1. Women and minority patients are more difficult to recruit.

2. Women and minority physicians have less experience and are relatively more costly to engage.

3. Minority patients with limited English proficiency can require costly translation services.

Physicians are the gateway to the patient. Increasing diversity of those conducting research will have implications on the types of conditions that are researched and the participants in clinical trials that are seeking answers to illnesses like lupus, triple negative breast cancer, and sickle cell disease that can be difficult to detect, treat and cure.

Certain medical illnesses have been known to have higher prevalence in certain demographic groups, including type II diabetes, lupus, sickle cell anemia, and Triple Negative Breast Cancer for which African Americans are more than twice as likely to be diagnosed on average.

Lupus, triple negative breast cancer and sickle cell disease are of particular concern because they are often difficult to diagnose and disproportionately impact persons of color and especially women.

In particular, Lupus is a chronic, complex and prevalent autoimmune disease that affects more than 1.5 million Americans. Yet, Lupus is one of America's least recognized major diseases.

More than 90 percent of lupus sufferers are women, mostly young women between the ages of 15 to 44, and women of color are two to three times more at risk for lupus than Caucasians.

Triple negative breast cancer also disproportionately impacts younger women, African American women, Hispanic/Latina women, and women with a "BRCA1" genetic mutation, which is prevalent in Jewish women.

More than 30 percent of all breast cancer diagnoses in African American are of the triple negative variety, and African American women are far more susceptible to this dangerous subtype than white or Hispanic women.

Additionally, there are about 2 million people who carry the sickle cell trait and with about 100,000 having the disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, sickle cell trait is common among African Americans and occurs in about 1 in 12, and sickle cell disease occurs in about 1 out of every 500 African-American births, compared to about 1 out of every 36,000 Hispanic-American births.

Treatments for Lupus, triple negative breast cancer and sickle cell disease are not progressing as quickly as desired by patients, researchers, and policy makers. We must support the advancement of legislation that will allow for the remediation and end of health care disparities and the promotion of research parity for diseases such as lupus, triple negative breast cancer, sickle cell disease, and countless other rare and serious diseases.

Race and ethnicity have also been shown to affect the effectiveness of and response to certain drugs, such as anti-hypertensive therapies in the treatment of hypertension in African Americans and anti-depressants in Hispanics.

Increased diversity in research trials could help researchers find better, more precise ways to fight diseases that disproportionately impact certain populations, and may be important for the safe and effective use of new therapies. As one of the most diverse cities in the country, Houston is the 4th largest city in the United States and the 5th most populated metropolitan area in the nation. Houston is home to the largest medical complex in the world—the Texas Medical Center, which provides clinical health care, research and education at its 54 institutions.

The University of Houston, ranked number three out of all other colleges and universities in Texas, is an example of a premier institution that can produce students with advanced STEM degrees who would be able to join a progressing biomedical field.

Another important requirement of H.R. 34 is that it would require National Institute of Health to publicly report the number of children by race and gender who participate in NIH funded clinical trials.

This legislation would help ensure that children of all races are adequately represented in clinical trials and that we can determine the safety and effectiveness of drugs on children of all demographic backgrounds.

With 10,000 known diseases, 7,000 of which are rare, and treatments for only 500 of them—clear there is much work to do. Medical research saves lives and improves the quality of life for millions of Americans because the government provides a steady and reliable commitment to basic research into cures for debilitating and deadly diseases.

Given the array of commendable initiatives, H.R. 34 is a necessary piece of legislation that will accelerate the discovery, development, and delivery of promising new treatments and cures for all patients while investing in our nation's ability to maintain the best and most diverse biomedical workforce in the world.

Madam Speaker, I call for the support of all of my colleagues in ensuring the passage of the important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 934, the previous question is ordered on the motion to concur.

The question is on the motion to concur offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, and the order of the House of today, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1530

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

#### OVERTIME PAY FOR SECRET SERVICE AGENTS ACT OF 2016

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6302) to provide an increase in premium pay for United States Secret Service agents performing protective services during 2016, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6302

*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 "Overtime Pay for Secret Service Agents Act of 2016".

#### SEC. 2. PREMIUM PAY EXCEPTION IN 2016 FOR WORK AUTHORIZED UNDER SECTION 3056 OF TITLE 18.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, and subject to subsection (b), during calendar year 2016—

(1) section 5547(a) of such title shall not apply to an employee who performs work authorized by section 3056(a) of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) such an employee may be paid premium pay to the extent that the payment of such pay does not cause the total of basic pay and such premium pay for any pay period for such employee to exceed the annual rate of basic pay payable to level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) TREATMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAY.—To the extent that subsection (a) results in payment of additional premium pay of a type that is normally creditable as basic pay for retirement or any other purpose, such additional pay shall not be considered to be basic pay for any purpose and shall not be used in computing a lump-sum payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave under section 5551 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “employee” means any special agent of the United States Secret Service that is a law enforcement officer, but does not include—

(1) a member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division; or

(2) an officer, employee, agent, or law enforcement officer of any other Federal agency.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 118 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–554) is amended by inserting “and except as provided in section 2 of the Overtime Pay for Secret Service Agents Act of 2016,” after “Hereafter,”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHAFFETZ. 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 6302, the Overtime Pay for Secret Service Agents Act of 2016.

The United States Secret Service has a zero-fail mission to protect the President and other protectees at all costs. The 2016 Presidential campaign year was an especially busy year for the Secret Service. They have done an exceptional job.

I will give you some metrics of what this agency was dealing with. They staffed more than 2,500 candidate trips, 8,580 total protective travel stops, and 62 foreign travel trips with the President and the Vice President. The most recent Presidential election saw Secret Service agents working record hours to fulfill their mission. Incredibly, this was accomplished despite the Secret Service suffering from historic levels of attrition and low staffing levels.

In our December 2015 bipartisan report, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform found that the Secret Service was “experiencing a staffing crisis that threatens to jeopardize its critical mission.”

The Secret Service was at a peak staffing level of 7,024 employees in the year 2011. That number has declined every year until the beginning of this year when the agency had 6,289 employees.

The staffing numbers are beginning to improve, now at 6,500. But the problem is the agency hopes to have between 8,000 and 9,000 employees by the next Presidential election in 2020. It is hard and difficult to hire a Secret Service agent, and once they are hired, you can't simply put them out in front of the White House or next to a candidate

or one of the protectees and expect them to simply flip on the switch and do their job.

As a result of the current manpower shortage and the lack of employees, Secret Service agents had to work significant overtime to ensure around-the-clock protection of Presidential candidates. No matter the number of hours worked, Secret Service agents are subject to a title 5 statutory cap on their biweekly pay. As a result, agents were not compensated for overtime hours worked that would have resulted in compensation beyond the cap during any pay period. Within the Secret Service, this became known as a max-out problem.

These so-called max-outs contribute to the agency's low morale and exacerbate attrition. The excessive overtime also negatively impacts protective efforts. The agency needs fresh and energetic agents to fulfill a critical mission, one that they have to be in tune with at every moment while they are on the job. The bill, the Overtime Pay for Secret Service Agents Act of 2016, offers relief for agents who have not received pay due to the so-called max-out problem.

Secret Service agents who worked on the 2016 Presidential campaign would be eligible to receive compensation above normal levels up to the basic pay currently given to members of the Executive Schedule Level II for the calendar year 2016.

Every Secret Service agent with outstanding overtime would receive an additional compensation for 2016 under this bill. This is not a bonus. This is not extra pay. This is simply trying to compensate them for hours that they worked. We heard story after story about Secret Service agents who would literally go weeks on end with no pay and yet continue to do their job.

At the same time, the limitation to the 2016 Presidential election in the bill presents a good balance and encourages Secret Service to fix its current staffing problems instead of relying on excessive and expensive overtime pay in the future.

It is my expectation that the Secret Service meets its staffing goals by the next election cycle and does not have to rely on scheduling excessive overtime. It is also my expectation that the Secret Service will focus its staffing capital away from its increasing nonessential investigative and cyber-related missions which distract from the core mission of protecting the President and other protectees.

There are currently three ongoing studies analyzing the Secret Service's nonessential mission of cyber investigations. By the way, this nonprotective mission usually takes more than half of their time, but certainly during a Presidential election cycle, you can see the demand that was there.

I am very pleased with the bipartisan nature in which the committee came together to make sure that we are supporting the men and women who serve

in the Secret Service. They have done so in a very admirable fashion. They have provided a great service to the Nation. But when you hear stories where people would go 43 days without a single day off, when they would work, literally, 100-plus hours in a week and they would go to work knowing that they weren't going to be compensated for that work, that is inexcusable. This bill would provide relief to them. Again, it is not a bonus; it is not extra pay; but it is some compensation for the work that they did protecting our Nation and protecting those protectees. By all accounts, they did an exceptional job without any major incident in this 2016 election cycle.

I urge the passage of this bill. Again, I appreciate the bipartisan nature in which we are doing this.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6302, the Overtime Pay for Secret Service Agents Act of 2016, which was approved by our committee unanimously by a voice vote. This legislation would authorize an increase in the current pay cap up to Level II of the Executive Schedule so that Secret Service agents are permitted to receive compensation for the hours of overtime they worked in 2016.

As the chairman has indicated, the Presidential campaign of 2016 has been a year of extraordinary challenges and strain on the Secret Service. The Secret Service has provided information to the committee indicating that more than 1,000 Secret Service agents—one-third of the agents on board—have worked so many hours that they maxed out their annual overtime and salary. Some agents started working overtime for free as of early June and are exceeding the pay cap by as many as \$50,000 to \$60,000 per agent. Current law prohibits them from receiving any additional overtime pay, and that is what this bill is intended to fix for calendar year 2016.

These spikes in overtime are a necessary factor in these election campaigns. As we know, there were 16 Republican candidates in the primary, and all received Secret Service protection, as well as several candidates on the Democratic side. There were countless stops across the country over the months of our campaigns, and I don't think there is any way to avoid the need for overtime.

I am glad that this is a bipartisan bill, but every 4 years we have to have agents working without pay. There has got to be a way that we can estimate roughly what the overtime needs will be every 4 years and incorporate something that at least eliminates the need to have Secret Service agents working for free in a very dangerous job. I think we can figure that out.

I had a proposal in committee to make this an every-4-year thing and incorporate that. It did not succeed. But

I am hoping that, in a bipartisan manner with the chairman and my Republican colleagues on the committee, we can solve this.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Arizona will control the remainder of the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6302, the Overtime Pay for Secret Service Agents Act of 2016. The bill would authorize an increase in the annual salary and overtime limit up to level II of the Executive Schedule so that Secret Service agents would be eligible to receive additional back pay for the considerable hours of overtime they worked in 2016.

Last year, the Committee adopted a bipartisan report concluding that the Secret Service, and I quote, "is experiencing a staffing crisis that threatens to jeopardize its critical mission" due in large part to "significant cuts imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011." The unanimous report recommended that Congress, quote, "ensure that Secret Service has sufficient funds to restore staffing to required levels." Providing this much-needed relief in the highly demanding 2016 presidential campaign year is a first and essential step towards fulfilling the Committee's recommendation.

I appreciate the efforts that Chairman CHAFFETZ and his staff have made to address this issue, and I believe we are in agreement that we must pay the dedicated men and the women of the Secret Service for the overtime they worked in 2016. However, addressing just this one year retroactively does not go far enough.

The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, which represents rank-and-file Secret Service agents, testified before our Committee that there should be a legislative fix to raise the overtime pay cap, and I quote, "at a minimum, during a presidential campaign year." The witness added that although, quote, "this last election season was unprecedented in many respects, we do not believe it will prove to be unique in the years ahead," and he stressed, quote, "the importance of working together to find a permanent solution to the effect that the pay cap has on the USSS."

The demands on Secret Service agents are likely to remain extremely high with the substantial resources needed to provide around-the-clock protective details for all 18 Trump family members—including the First Lady, five children and three of their spouses, and eight grandchildren. The announced plan to split time between the White House and the Trump tower in Manhattan would also add significant challenges and strain the resources of the Secret Service.

That is why all Committee Democrats joined together to introduce H.R. 6318, the Fair Pay for Presidential Protection Act of 2016, to ensure that Secret Service agents are paid not just for the overtime they worked in 2016, but also for the overtime they will work in all future presidential years. Our legislation would also authorize a greater level of overtime compensation than H.R. 6302.

I would also note that the Republican Leadership recently decided to change course and use a continuing resolution to fund the government at last year's spending levels through next March. Passing only this stopgap measure would mean Secret Service agents would not see an additional penny unless Congress includes additional funds in this spending bill. Otherwise, Secret Service agents may have to wait at least another four months without any additional compensation for their work in 2016.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, but I also hope the Committee will revisit this overtime pay issue next year so that the Secret Service will have a legislative solution in time for the 2020 election season.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6302.

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.

#### POST OFFICE DESIGNATIONS AND ESTABLISHING NEW ZIP CODES

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6303) to designate facilities of the United States Postal Service, to establish new ZIP Codes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6303

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

#### SECTION 1. POST OFFICE DESIGNATIONS.

(a) SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER (SEAL) LOUIS "LOU" J. LANGLAIS POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1221 State Street, Suite 12, Santa Barbara, California, shall be known and designated as the "Special Warfare Operator Master Chief Petty Officer (SEAL) Louis 'Lou' J. Langlais Post Office Building".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Special Warfare Operator Master Chief Petty Officer (SEAL) Louis 'Lou' J. Langlais Post Office Building".

(b) RICHARD ALLEN CABLE POST OFFICE.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23323 Shelby Road in Shelby, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Richard Allen Cable Post Office".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Richard Allen Cable Post Office".

(c) LEONARD MONTALTO POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3031 Veterans Road West in Staten Island, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Leonard Montalto Post Office Building".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other

record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Leonard Montalto Post Office Building".

(d) ARMY FIRST LIEUTENANT DONALD C. CARWILE POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 McElroy Drive in Oxford, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile Post Office Building".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile Post Office Building".

(e) E. MARIE YOUNGBLOOD POST OFFICE.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14231 TX-150 in Coldspring, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "E. Marie Youngblood Post Office".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "E. Marie Youngblood Post Office".

(f) ZAPATA VETERANS POST OFFICE.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 N. U.S. Highway 83 in Zapata, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Zapata Veterans Post Office".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Zapata Veterans Post Office".

(g) MARINE LANCE CORPORAL SQUIRE "SKIP" WELLS POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2886 Sandy Plains Road in Marietta, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells Post Office Building".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells Post Office Building".

(h) OFFICER JOSEPH P. CALI POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6300 N. Northwest Highway in Chicago, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building".

(i) SEGUNDO T. SABLAN AND CNMI FALLEN MILITARY HEROES POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Chalan Kanoa VLG in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, shall be known and designated as the "Segundo T. Sablan and CNMI Fallen Military Heroes Post Office Building".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Segundo T. Sablan and CNMI Fallen Military Heroes Post Office Building".

(j) ABNER J. MIKVA POST OFFICE BUILDING.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1101