

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO REQUIRE AN ACCREDITATION PROCESS FOR EDX TESTING

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that will combat bad actors taking advantage of Medicare by requiring an accreditation process for electrodiagnostic studies or EDX testing.

EDX testing is used to diagnose and guide treatment for neuromuscular conditions that range from the uncomfortable, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, to the life threatening, such as ALS and muscular dystrophy. Current Procedural Terminology requires that a clinician trained in EDX testing personally perform invasive needle electromyography and either perform or directly supervise nerve conduction studies. These requirements ensure proper testing is guided in real time based on biofeedback from active study and a knowledge of health history and potential diagnoses.

An ongoing challenge for EDX testing has been an increase of fraud and abuse when mobile labs send “technicians” to provide an excessive number of tests that are often not medically necessary and tend to be performed poorly, providing inaccurate results that are not clinically relevant. A 2014 report by the HHS OIG entitled “Questionable Billing for Medicare Electrodiagnostic Tests” found \$139 million in annual suspicious spending in this area.

This bill will require that professionals performing EDX testing first demonstrate that they have the proper equipment to conduct the test. Second, professionals must demonstrate that they have the proper training to interpret the results by going through an accreditation process managed by government entities and professional societies. Accreditation has been successful in combating fraud in other patient areas such as mammography and sleep labs.

This bill will protect patients seeking treatment by ensuring they receive the most accurate results possible and I strongly urge my colleagues support for its passage.

CELEBRATING THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the longstanding friendship and continued alliance between two great nations: the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Seventy years ago, American and Allied servicemembers and civilians bravely came to the defense of South Korea, fighting alongside so many brave Korean citizens against North Korean aggression. While three long years of bitter conflict yielded only a stalemate, from the shared sacrifice and courage of millions emerged an enduring alliance and friendship between the United States and South Korea.

based on a common vision for the world and shared values for our peoples. The Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea endures to this day as a pillar of stability for the entire IndoPacific region. And in just the three generations since the Korean War, South Korea has emerged as one of Asia’s great success stories, building a dynamic and diverse economy with a vibrant civil society and popular culture celebrated the world over.

However, the relationship between the American and Korean peoples goes even deeper than the Korean War. In 1882, representatives of the United States and the Joseon Dynasty established diplomatic relations between their countries through the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation. This was the first treaty Korea signed with a Western power, a treaty that first acknowledged Korea’s status as an independent country.

My Hawaii has also played and continues to play a major role in the strong relationship between our two countries. In 1903, the first Korean immigrants arrived in the United States through Hawaii, and I am proud of Hawaii’s history and present as the gateway for new generations of Korean American immigrants and as a major bridge between our countries and peoples. Today, there are over two million Korean Americans across the United States, with almost 35,000 residing in my home state of Hawaii. It is a true honor to represent such a diverse and accomplished community that has contributed so much to the richness of Hawaii.

Today, this House passed two resolutions recognizing the importance of the U.S.-South Korea alliance. H. Res. 809 expresses the importance of the United States alliance with the Republic of Korea and the contributions of Korean Americans in the United States, and H. Res. 1012 recognizes the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and the transformation of the United States-Korea alliance into a mutually beneficial, global partnership.

I am proud to support both resolutions and will continue to pursue opportunities to strengthen this crucial relationship, as well as to support Korean American communities in Hawaii and across the country.

Thank you: (Gam-sa-ham-ni-da and mahalo)

RECOGNIZING WAUKEGAN TO COLLEGE

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I am so pleased to rise today to celebrate an amazing program in my community, Waukegan to College, and to honor this year’s class: Alexis Valdovinos, Moises Arreola-Malagon, Daisy Camacho, Maurice Davison Jr., Diana Diaz, Justin Garcia, Jesus Murillo, Jose Ochoa, Giselle Palmar, Emilio Salgado, and Gabriela Serna-Gutierrez.

A year-round college readiness service, the Waukegan to College program, or W2C for short, launched in 2009. Over the course of students studies, W2C seeks to advance individual’s intellectual and emotional development, cultivating a strong commitment to com-

munity and a profound belief that they can build a brighter future for themselves, their families and their communities. By establishing high academic expectations and counseling students and their families on the college application process, W2C helps students realize their full potential by making the dream of college a reality.

All of these students will be the first in their families to attend college, and were selected for the W2C program due to their impressive academic achievements and their contributions to their local communities. As leaders inside and outside the classroom, these students show tremendous dedication and potential.

Strengthening our communities requires building new ladders of opportunity so that all Americans can succeed and thrive. This begins with providing every child, regardless of zip code, access to a high quality, affordable education, and continues by ensuring all families can afford to send their sons and daughters to college.

When our nation’s talented young people pursue their passions and follow their dreams, they accomplish far more than personal growth. They serve as role models in their communities and their achievements inspire and motivate other young people to equally strive and achieve.

These students truly are Champions of Change. I wish them the very best of luck in their academic studies and in all their future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING JERRY THORNE

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize my friend, Jerry Thorne, on the occasion of his retirement from service to the City of Pleasanton, California, one of the largest cities in my congressional district.

Jerry has made public service a way of life. After completing commitments to the United States Army and the Army National Guard Officer Corps, he left the military holding the rank of captain. He then transitioned into the tech world with a decades-long career in global operations management, facilities design, and environmental engineering for some of the most recognizable names in Silicon Valley. During that time, Jerry settled in Pleasanton, where he has made his home for over 40 years.

His service to the city began in 1995 when Jerry became Parks and Recreation Commissioner. He chaired that commission for ten years before making his first successful run for the Pleasanton City Council. After three terms on the council from 2005 to 2012, he decided to take the reins and run for mayor. He won that race and Jerry dutifully served as mayor of the City of Pleasanton for four two-year terms.

During Jerry’s tenure, Pleasanton went through a remarkable period of growth. It is now home to numerous start-up and established technology and biotechnology companies, enabling employees to work near where they want to live. He also helped oversee the

development of several new parks and an aquatic center. And, Jerry has worked to ensure that the city commits to and invests in a high-quality education for Pleasanton's children. This has helped establish Pleasanton Unified School District as one of the premier districts in California.

All the organizations to which Jerry has devoted his time and energy are too numerous to mention. However, I would like to highlight his role as a founding member of the Pleasanton Sentinels of Freedom. This group focuses its efforts on providing opportunities for veterans who have suffered severe injuries as a result of their service. I also appreciate Jerry's guidance as he serves as one of my Service Academy Nomination Board members; that board helps me recommend some of the best and brightest student constituents for admission into some of our country's finest educational institutions and begin careers of service themselves.

I thank Jerry. While I look forward to continuing to work with him on mutual areas of interest in our community, his retirement is well earned, and I hope he is able to enjoy more time at home with his wife, daughter, and grandchildren.

SUPPORTING MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 6395

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in strong support of all the Jackson Lee Amendments made in order for consideration of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member THORNBERRY and their staffs for working with me and my staff in consideration of several Jackson Lee Amendments.

I offered several amendments to H.R. 6395 to improve the bill.

Jackson Lee Amendment 180 directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress the extent, if any, of the threat to national security posed by domestic terrorist groups and organizations motivated by a belief system of white supremacy, such as the Boogaloo and Proud Boys extremists.

The threat posed by accelerationists and militia extremists—a range of violent anti-government actors, movements, and organizations, some of which branch out of decades-old ideologies and others which are relatively new has led to violent engagement of law enforcement.

My concern is that aftermath of a historic national election, the activity of violence influencers like Boogaloo Boys or Proud Boys will increase and lead to attacks becoming more frequent.

In 2018, we saw too many instances of violent extremists searching for opportunities to sow violence and disrupt democratic processes.

Boogaloo and Proud Boys are targeting constitutionally protected activity for cooption or to provide cover for attacks.

Under the guidance that produced this report, there should not be any activity directed

at groups that are not known for violent activity or have a history of engaging in violence directed at the United States government.

Jackson Lee Amendment 182, directs the Secretary of Defense to report on the number of military bases, installations, and facilities that are named after African Americans; and directs each Secretary responsible for a branch of the military to establish a review process to consider the naming of military installations and covered defense property under the jurisdiction of that Secretary after African Americans who served in the Armed Forces with honor, heroism, and distinction and are deserving of recognition.

I thank my colleagues Representatives BENNIE THOMPSON, WILLIAM LACY CLAY, GREGORY MEKES, A. DONALD MCEACHIN, MARC VEASEY, STANFORD BISHOP, ANDRÉ CARSON, and JAHANA HAYES for joining as cosponsors of this Amendment.

In every war waged from the Battle of Lexington to the Battle for Fallujah, African Americans have honorably answered the call to duty, and served with valor and distinction in America's armed forces.

The fact that military bases have been named after Confederate military leaders or soldiers is hard to imagine given that they were fighting to end the United States.

The Confederacy was not something that should be held up for honor by the United States or our nation's military.

There is no shortage of honorable replacement candidates to receive the honor of having a military base, installation or facility named in their honor:

UNITED STATES ARMY

1. Gen. Roscoe Robinson, Jr.

General Robinson was a 1951 graduate of West Point who attended the service academy before the Army was desegregated. Robinson served in Korea and Vietnam, with valor decorations in both conflicts, and as a training officer as part of the U.S. military support mission in Liberia. He went on to become the first black commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, deputy chief of staff for operations in U.S. Army Europe, commander of U.S. Forces Japan, the U.S. representative on the NATO Military Committee, and the first black four-star general in the Army.

2. William Harvey Carney

William Carney was the first African American recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, which he received for his actions on July 18, 1863 at Fort Wagner, SC while a member of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War—the state's first all-black regiment.

The 54th Massachusetts was the subject of the film, "Glory," starring Denzel Washington and Morgan Freeman.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Charity Edna Adams

Lieutenant Colonel Charity Edna Adams was appointed to lead the African American Women's Army Corps unit designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, which became known as the "Six Triple Eight."

This unit was instrumental in establishing and maintaining morale because it assured that mail from the battlefield and the home-front flowed efficiently and timely.

4. Lt. Col. Margaret E. Bailey

In 1964, Margaret E. Bailey, Army Nurse Corps, was the first nurse to be promoted to lieutenant colonel.

UNITED STATES NAVY

1. Dorie Miller Messman First Class and Admiral Michelle Howard.

Dorie Miller, Messman First Class was serving in a noncombat role in the Navy, Dorie Miller responded heroically when the battleship *West Virginia* was attacked at Pearl Harbor. He was the first African American to be awarded the Navy Cross, the third highest honor awarded by the U.S. Navy at the time.

2. Admiral Michelle Howard

Admiral Michelle Howard is a four-star Admiral and one of the highest-ranking African American women ever to serve in any branch of the military. Admiral Howard is also the first African American woman to command a U.S. Navy ship, the USS *Rushmore*.

She is the Navy's second highest ranking officer and is currently serving as the commander of U.S. Naval Forces Africa, commander of U.S. Naval Forces Europe and commander of Allied Joint Force Command Naples.

THE AIR FORCE

1. Lt. Col. Shawna Rochelle-Kimbrell

In 2012, Lieutenant Colonel Kimbrell became the first female African American fighter pilot in the Air Force history. Her flights in Northern Watch marked her as the first female pilot to fly combat missions for Misawa's 35th Fighter Wing, and the first African American woman to employ ordinance in combat. She has more than 1,110 hours in the F-16, including 176 hours of combat time.

2. Colonel Ruth A. Lucas

Colonel Lucas was the first African American woman in the Air Force to be promoted to the rank of colonel. At the time of her retirement in 1970, she was the highest-ranking African American woman in the Air Force.

3. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

In 1959 General Benjamin O. Davis became the first African American Major General in the United States Air Force. In 1943, he organized and commanded the 332nd Fighter Group known as the Tuskegee Airmen. General Davis received many decorations during his career, including two Distinguished Service Medals and a Silver Star. On December 9, 1998, General Davis was awarded his fourth general's star by President Bill Clinton.

THE COAST GUARD

1. Alex Haley

Chief Petty Officer Haley is best known for writing letters for his shipmates and his short stories and articles, which got him promoted to Chief Journalist of the Coast Guard in 1959. Haley ultimately received a number of military honors, including the American Defense Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal and an honorary degree from the Coast Guard Academy. And most of you know him also as the author of "Roots."

2. Bobby C. Wilks

In 1957, Captain Bobby Wilks became the first African American Coast Guard aviator. He later became the first African American to reach the rank of Captain and the first to command a Coast Guard air station. He accumulated over 6,000 flight hours in 18 different types of aircrafts.

Twenty-five percent of the today's military is comprised of persons of color, of which 17.8 percent are African American.

In 2017, blacks made up 17 percent of the DOD active-duty military—somewhat higher than their share of the U.S. population ages 18 to 44 (13 percent). Blacks have consistently been represented in greater shares