

This idea is supported by Federal managers, and it builds off of work begun in the Trump administration, which the Biden administration has continued.

I thank Representative FOXX, the sponsor of the House companion bill, along with Representatives CONNOLLY, KHANNA, MFUME, and MACE for their support.

This is a good policy that will help the American people's government work better, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 59.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 59, introduced in the Senate by Senators SINEMA and LANKFORD. The House passed a substantially similar bill to this in January of last year. I commend Representatives FOXX and CONNOLLY for their excellent work on the bill.

The legislation makes evaluations more useful in assessing the skills of candidates for Federal jobs and makes the hiring process more efficient and more effective rather than relying on attainment of an educational degree to determine candidate qualifications in the Federal hiring process.

Subject matter experts in agencies would develop assessments that are designed to test specific knowledge needed for the position. This overhaul would better match qualified applicants with open positions and expand employment opportunities to candidates with various professional and educational backgrounds.

The Chance to Compete Act aligns with the Office of Personnel's guidance released in May of 2022, which strives to modernize the process of assessing and hiring Federal job candidates. Establishing hiring methods that are more skills-based will improve agency managers' ability to hire people who possess the right skills and knowledge to do the job and also allow agencies to hire from a much broader pool of qualified applicants.

The bill directs OPM to study the feasibility of creating an online platform for sharing candidate assessments between agencies. Under the legislation, agencies may also assemble talent teams to support this assessment of job candidates in the hiring process.

The OPM Director would be required to submit annual progress reports to Congress for 5 years on the use and the effectiveness of the new skills-based assessments.

The GAO would be required to submit a report on implementation of the bill 3 years after enactment. The bill streamlines the hiring process for agencies and will shorten the time it takes to bring new and well-qualified employees aboard.

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

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, hiring people based on their unique individual skills is something I have promoted all my life. It is precisely why I introduced the Chance to Compete Act.

As the largest employer in the Nation with almost 2.2 million employees, it is time for the Federal Government to base its hiring on verifiable skills instead of degrees or self-evaluation.

People should be hired on their ability to do the job. This is a common-sense idea that the private sector figured out a long time ago. It is easy to see that current Federal hiring practices are broken.

These hiring practices rely on how many degrees one has and on self-evaluations that allow candidates to grossly inflate their own qualifications. They can claim to be experts on a particular subject, but they are not being evaluated by an objective standard.

Hardworking American taxpayers are the ones who are forced to pay for employees who cannot properly perform their own jobs. I have even seen this play out recently while my office has been dealing with FEMA and other Federal agencies in the wake of Hurricane Helene.

Fortunately, there is a better way.

The Chance to Compete Act allows the Federal Government to retain subject matter experts, those who know what it takes to do a job, who design and administer skills-based assessments to job seekers. This is designed to identify candidates who have the professional wherewithal to complete a job.

These assessments also weed out those applicants who merely claim to be experts and have the right degree on paper. The Trump administration recognized this issue with an executive order in 2020 by directing agencies to identify qualified applicants to hire people based on objective standards, such as structured interviews, knowledge, or writing tests.

It is good that the Congress will codify this effort by passing this law and the Trump administration will be able to implement it. The Federal Government owes it to taxpayers to hire people based on their ability to do the job. The House recognized this when it passed the House version of the Chance to Compete Act in January of 2023 in a vote of 422 to 2.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this carefully crafted Senate compromised version, S. 59, today.

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

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

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support S. 59, and I salute Ms. FOXX on her excellent leadership and stewardship of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, 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. BURLISON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 59.

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.

DIANNE FEINSTEIN POST OFFICE

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4077) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 180 Steuart Street in San Francisco, California, as the "Dianne Feinstein Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4077

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

SECTION 1. DIANNE FEINSTEIN POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 180 Steuart Street in San Francisco, California, shall be known and designated as the "Dianne Feinstein 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 "Dianne Feinstein Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

□ 1830

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

This bill would rename a post office in San Francisco, California, as the Dianne Feinstein Post Office.

Feinstein was the longest serving Senator to represent California and the longest serving female Senator in the history of the United States.

S. 4077 would honor the memory of Dianne Feinstein.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise also in strong support of S. 4077 introduced in the Senate by the distinguished California Senator PADILLA, which would honor the legacy and public service of the late Senator Dianne Feinstein. She was a trailblazer, breaking barriers as the first woman to be elected as mayor of San Francisco, California.

After her election to the U.S. Senate from California, she became the first woman to serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee, the first woman chair of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the first female chair on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the first woman to serve as ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

She championed legislation to advance civil rights, civil liberties, human rights, and environmental protection.

Thanks to her leadership, Congress secured the first Federal assault weapons ban in 1994.

Her legacy is one of unswerving devotion to public service and the common good.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation which would name a post office in the birthplace of her political career, San Francisco, in her honor.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have no further comments, and I am ready to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I also have no further speakers. I support passage of S. 4077, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUCSHON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4077.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. FOXX. 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, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7213;

Passing S. 3998;

Passing S. 141; and

Passing S. 4077.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 2-minute votes.

AUTISM COLLABORATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND SUPPORT ACT OF 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7213) to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance and reauthorize activities and programs relating to autism spectrum disorder, 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 gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 15, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 502]

YEAS—374

Adams	Clyde	Goldman (NY)
Aderholt	Cohen	Gomez
Aguiar	Cole	Gonzales, Tony
Alford	Collins	Gonzalez, V.
Allen	Comer	Gooden (TX)
Allred	Connolly	Gottheimer
Amo	Correa	Graves (LA)
Amodei	Costa	Graves (MO)
Arrington	Courtney	Green (TN)
Auchincloss	Craig	Green, Al (TX)
Babin	Crockett	Greene (GA)
Bacon	Crow	Griffith
Baird	Cuellar	Grothman
Balderson	Curtis	Guest
Balint	David (KS)	Guthrie
Banks	Davidson	Hageman
Barr	Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)
Barragán	Davis (NC)	Harris
Beatty	De La Cruz	Harshbarger
Bentz	Dean (PA)	Hayes
Bera	DeGette	Hern
Bergman	DeLauro	Higgins (LA)
Beyer	DelBene	Hill
Bice	Deluzio	Himes
Bilirakis	DeSaulnier	Hinson
Bishop (GA)	DesJarlais	Horsford
Bishop (NC)	Diaz-Balart	Houchin
Blunt Rochester	Dingell	Houlahan
Bonamici	Doggett	Hoyer
Bost	Donalds	Hoyle (OR)
Boyle (PA)	Duarte	Hudson
Brown	Duncan	Huffman
Brownley	Dunn (FL)	Huizenga
Buchanan	Ellzey	Issa
Bucshon	Emmer	Ivey
Budzinski	Escobar	Jackson (IL)
Burchett	Eshoo	Jackson (NC)
Burgess	Españillat	Jacobs
Bush	Estes	James
Calvert	Ezell	Jayapal
Cammack	Fallon	Jeffries
Caraveo	Feenstra	Johnson (GA)
Carbal	Finstad	Johnson (SD)
Cárdenas	Fischbach	Jordan
Carey	Fitzgerald	Joyce (OH)
Carl	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (PA)
Carson	Fleischmann	Kamlager-Dove
Carter (GA)	Fletcher	Kaptur
Carter (LA)	Flood	Kean (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Fong	Keating
Cartwright	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Casas	Foushee	Kelly (MS)
Case	Fox	Kennedy
Casten	Franklin, Scott	Khanna
Castor (FL)	Frost	Kiggans (VA)
Castro (TX)	Fry	Kildee
Cherfilus-	Fulcher	Kiley
McCormick	Gallego	Kilmer
Chu	Garamendi	Kim (CA)
Ciscomani	Garbarino	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	Garcia (IL)	Kuster
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (TX)	Kustoff
Cleaver	Garcia, Robert	LaHood
Cline	Gimenez	LaLota
Clyburn	Golden (ME)	LaMalfa

Landsman	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Langworthy	Neguse	Smith (WA)
Larsen (WA)	Nehls	Smucker
Latta	Newhouse	Sorensen
Lawler	Nickel	Soto
Lee (CA)	Norcross	Spanberger
Lee (FL)	Nunn (IA)	Stansbury
Lee (NV)	Oberholte	Stanton
Lee (PA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Stauber
Lee Carter	Omar	Steel
Leger Fernandez	Owens	Stefanik
Lesko	Pallone	Steil
Letlow	Palmer	Stevens
Levin	Panetta	Strickland
Lofgren	Pappas	Strong
Lopez	Peltola	Suozi
Loudermilk	Pence	Swalwell
Lucas	Perez	Sykes
Luetkemeyer	Perry	Takano
Luttrell	Peters	Tenney
Lynch	Pettersen	Thannedar
Mace	Pfuger	Thompson (CA)
Magaziner	Phillips	Thompson (MS)
Malliotakis	Pingree	Thompson (PA)
Maloy	Pocan	Timmons
Mann	Posey	Titus
Manning	Quigley	Tlaib
Mast	Ramirez	Tokuda
Matsui	Raskin	Torres (CA)
McBath	Reschenthaler	Torres (NY)
McCaul	Rogers (AL)	Trahan
McClain	Rogers (KY)	Turner
McClellan	Rose	Underwood
McClintock	Ross	Valadao
McCollum	Rouzer	Van Drew
McCormick	Ruiz	Van Dyne
McGarvey	Rulli	Van Orden
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Vargas
McIver	Rutherford	Vasquez
Meeks	Ryan	Veasey
Menendez	Salazar	Velázquez
Meng	Salinas	Wagner
Meuser	Sánchez	Walberg
Miller (IL)	Sarbanes	Wasserman
Miller (OH)	Scalise	Schultz
Miller (WV)	Scanlon	Waters
Miller-Meeks	Schneider	Watson Coleman
Mills	Scholten	Weber (TX)
Molinaro	Schrier	Wenstrup
Moolenaar	Schweikert	Westerman
Mooney	Scott (VA)	Wied
Moore (AL)	Scott, Austin	Williams (GA)
Moore (UT)	Scott, David	Williams (NY)
Moore (WI)	Sessions	Williams (TX)
Moran	Sewell	Wilson (SC)
Morelle	Sherman	Wittman
Moskowitz	Sherrill	Womack
Mrvan	Simpson	Yakym
Mullin	Slotkin	Zinke
Nadler	Smith (MO)	
Napolitano	Smith (NE)	

NAYS—15

Bean (FL)	Cloud	Norman
Biggs	Crane	Rosendale
Boebert	Good (VA)	Roy
Brecheen	Gosar	Self
Burlison	Massie	Steube

NOT VOTING—40

Blumenauer	Jackson (TX)	Pressley
Bowman	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
Chavez-DeRemer	Lamborn	Schakowsky
Crawford	Larson (CT)	Spartz
Crenshaw	LaTurner	Tiffany
D'Esposito	Lieu	Tonko
Edwards	Luna	Trone
Evans	McHenry	Waltz
Ferguson	Mfume	Webster (FL)
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Wexton
Garcia, Mike	Murphy	Wild
Granger	Ogles	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva	Pelosi	
Hunt	Porter	

□ 1855

Mr. BURLISON changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. NEAL, MOORE of Alabama, and MEEKS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.