

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO CLARIFY THAT PORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FUNDS MAY BE USED TO REPLACE CHINESE PORT CRANE HARDWARE OR SOFTWARE.

Section 54301(a)(3)(A)(ii)(III) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “including projects to improve port resilience;” and inserting “including—”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(aa) projects to improve port resilience; and

“(bb) projects to upgrade or replace port cranes or parts of port cranes (including hardware and software) that—

“(AA) were installed or provided by the People’s Republic of China or any department, ministry, center, agency, or instrumentality of the Government of the People’s Republic of China; or

“(BB) are maintained, controlled, or sponsored by the People’s Republic of China or any department, ministry, center, agency, or instrumentality of the Government of the People’s Republic of China;”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. EZELL) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD for H.R. 2390.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2390, the Maritime Supply Chain Security Act. This bill strengthens the ability of ports to confront threats by Chinese software and hardware.

H.R. 2390 clarifies that funds from maritime port infrastructure development programs can be used for projects focused on upgrading or replacing port cranes that were either installed or supplied by the People’s Republic of China or any of its related government entities.

I want to thank Representative ROUZER, leader on the T&I Committee, for his work on this legislation that ensures Federal funds can be used to counter threats posed by our Nation’s adversaries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2390, the Maritime Supply Chain Security Act, legislation that clarifies that funding provided by the port infrastructure development program can be used to replace or upgrade Chinese-made cranes at ports.

In 2024, over 80 percent of ship-to-shore cranes at ports in the United States were manufactured in China. There is currently no U.S. domestic

production of ship-to-shore cranes, leaving some of the most valuable equipment at our ports vulnerable to cyberattacks and dependent upon Chinese manufacturing.

This is just one example of the type of manufacturing that needs to be brought back to the United States, not through the tariffs that pass along costs to the consumer but rather by working with companies and incentivizing change.

This bill serves as a prime example of the importance of the port infrastructure development program, a bipartisan program that invests in our ports and supply chain.

Since 90 percent of everything we wear, eat, and consume is carried by water, ports are the bedrock of our supply chain. The bipartisan infrastructure law provided \$2.25 billion in advanced appropriations for PIDP.

I welcome the increase to the program in the fiscal year 2026 budget request and hope the appropriators follow suit.

H.R. 2390 continues the work of President Biden to replace Chinese cranes and bolster the cybersecurity of U.S. ports. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. EZELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER).

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2390, the Maritime Supply Chain Security Act, takes a critical step toward strengthening our port infrastructure and national security by expanding the eligible use of the port infrastructure development program to include the replacement of Chinese port hardware and software, most notably Chinese cranes and the software used to operate them.

As we all know, our country’s ports serve an absolutely critical role in our national supply chain, moving millions of tons of goods each year, facilitating trade, which supports American businesses and consumers across the country. Any disruption to these supply chains results in increased costs for American families and shortages of essential goods, just as we witnessed during and after the outbreak of COVID.

For economic and national security reasons, we must ensure our maritime infrastructure is not only state of the art and efficient but also secure from foreign threats.

Unfortunately, too many of our Nation’s largest ports rely on ship-to-shore cranes manufactured by Chinese state-owned companies with Chinese-owned software. Reports indicate the software used in these cranes can be exploited for espionage, potentially transmitting sensitive data such as the location and movement of cargo back to Communist China. This information could easily be used to disrupt trade, track shipments of military equipment, or gain intelligence on U.S. sup-

ply chains, among many other concerns.

The port infrastructure development program, a competitive grant program administered by the Maritime Administration, can help address these concerns. Therefore, my bill, the Maritime Supply Chain Security Act, provides a clear directive allowing funds from this competitive grant program to be used to replace these Chinese-manufactured cranes and their associated software.

Taking this step is not just about upgrading infrastructure, it is about protecting our economy, safeguarding national security, and ensuring American ports remain under American control.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. CARBAJAL. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 2390, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. EZELL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2390. It is an important next step in securing American ports and reducing the potential threat from foreign equipment and software. We must continue to take action to protect our transportation system from both physical and cyber threats.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this 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 Mississippi (Mr. EZELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2390.

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.

□ 1730

DESIGNATING THE HOUSE PRESS GALLERY IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AS THE “FREDERICK DOUGLASS PRESS GALLERY”

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 137) designating the House Press Gallery, Rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, and H-319 in the United States Capitol, as the “Frederick Douglass Press Gallery”, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 137

【Whereas Frederick Douglass was born to an enslaved family in 1818;

【Whereas Douglass bravely escaped slavery in 1838, and spent much of his adult life as a journalist in Rochester, New York;

【Whereas Douglass published his first newspaper, The North Star, using his own money in the pre-Civil War era;

Whereas Douglass was known for fiercely opposing slavery, championing equal rights and women's rights, and for being a forceful speaker;

Whereas, during the Civil War, Douglass was a recruiter for the first African-American army regiment;

Whereas Douglass met twice with President Lincoln, first about the pay and treatment of Black soldiers and then to discuss the President's desire to assist escaping slaves;

Whereas after Douglass' Rochester home was destroyed by fire (which Douglass believed resulted from arson), he moved his family to Anacostia in Washington, DC;

Whereas, in 1870, Douglass was asked to become editor of the *New National Era*, which chronicled the progress of Blacks throughout the United States, and he later bought the paper;

Whereas Douglass was the first Black reporter allowed into the Capitol press galleries, where journalists watch lawmakers on the floors of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas Douglass was a member of the congressional press galleries from 1871–1875;

Whereas Douglass reported on House and Senate legislation regularly to update the African-American community during Reconstruction following the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution;

Whereas Douglass was recorded frequently in the congressional directory and spent a significant amount of time writing and studying from the House Press Gallery;

Whereas Douglass often visited the Capitol following his time as a member of the congressional press galleries;

Whereas Douglass delivered the keynote speech at the unveiling of the Emancipation Memorial in Washington's Lincoln Park;

Whereas, in 2007, Douglass was recognized by placing a plaque and painting of him in his honor in the House Press Gallery;

Whereas, in 2012, Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 112-174, which directed Frederick Douglass' statue placement in the Capitol Visitor Center's Emancipation Hall; and

Whereas Douglass was a pioneer in journalism who broke through glass ceilings throughout one of the most crucial times in American history, exhibited great perseverance to become an American hero, and became a legend known in the House Press Gallery: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House Press Gallery, Rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, and H-319 in the United States Capitol, is designated as the "Frederick Douglass Press Gallery".

That the House Press Gallery (Rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, and H-319 of the United States Capitol) is designated as the "Frederick Douglass Press Gallery".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES. 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 in the RECORD on H. Res. 137.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 137 designates the House Press Gallery as the Frederick Douglass Press Gallery.

Frederick Douglass came to Washington, D.C., in 1870 to become editor of the *New National Era* paper, which chronicled the progress of African Americans in the United States. He became the first African-American member of the press gallery from 1871 to 1875.

In 2007, he was honored with a plaque and painting in the House Press Gallery. This resolution today will officially name the House Press Gallery after him. I thank the gentleman from Florida, Representative DONALDS, for his leadership on this bipartisan resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the legislation and reserve balance of my time.

journalists watch lawmakers on the floors of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas Douglass was a member of the congressional press galleries from 1871–1875;

Whereas Douglass reported on House and Senate legislation regularly to update the African-American community during Reconstruction following the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution;

Whereas Douglass was recorded frequently in the congressional directory and spent a significant amount of time writing and studying from the House Press Gallery;

Whereas Douglass often visited the Capitol following his time as a member of the congressional press galleries;

Whereas Douglass delivered the keynote speech at the unveiling of the Emancipation Memorial in Washington's Lincoln Park;

Whereas, in 2007, Douglass was recognized by placing a plaque and painting of him in his honor in the House Press Gallery;

Whereas, in 2012, Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 112-174, which directed Frederick Douglass' statue placement in the Capitol Visitor Center's Emancipation Hall; and

Whereas Douglass was a pioneer in journalism who broke through glass ceilings throughout one of the most crucial times in American history, exhibited great perseverance to become an American hero, and became a legend known in the House Press Gallery: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House Press Gallery, Rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, and H-319 in the United States Capitol, is designated as the "Frederick Douglass Press Gallery".

That the House Press Gallery (Rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, and H-319 of the United States Capitol) is designated as the "Frederick Douglass Press Gallery".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAVES. 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 in the RECORD on H. Res. 137.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 137 designates the House Press Gallery as the Frederick Douglass Press Gallery.

Frederick Douglass came to Washington, D.C., in 1870 to become editor of the *New National Era* paper, which chronicled the progress of African Americans in the United States. He became the first African-American member of the press gallery from 1871 to 1875.

In 2007, he was honored with a plaque and painting in the House Press Gallery. This resolution today will officially name the House Press Gallery after him. I thank the gentleman from Florida, Representative DONALDS, for his leadership on this bipartisan resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the legislation and reserve balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 137, as amended, which designates rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, H-319 in the U.S. Capitol as the Frederick Douglass Press Gallery.

We honor Frederick Douglass for his extraordinary contributions to this country. Born an enslaved person, he grew to be a prominent abolitionist, public intellectual, journalist, world-renowned orator, businessman, and statesman.

Frederick Douglass was a courageous advocate for equal rights who used his journalistic and oratorical skills to advance civil liberties for all his life.

It is fitting that we name the House Press Gallery after the first Black reporter allowed into the Capitol press galleries.

Mr. Speaker, I support passage of the resolution, as amended, and urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS).

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 137 to rename the House Press Gallery the Frederick Douglass Press Gallery, in honor of a man whose life and work embodied the very best of American ideals and shattered through glass ceilings.

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in 1818 and courageously escaped bondage in 1838. He built a life dedicated to truth, liberty, and justice.

He became a journalist in Rochester, New York, and launched *The North Star* using his own money, giving voice to the voiceless in the years before the Civil War.

He fought fiercely against slavery, championed equal rights and women's suffrage, and became one of the most forceful orators in American history. During the Civil War, Douglass recruited Black soldiers, met with President Lincoln to advocate for equal pay and treatment, and worked to assist those escaping slavery.

After his Rochester home was destroyed in a suspected arson attack, he moved to Anacostia here in Washington, D.C., and became the editor, and later owner, of the *New National Era*, which chronicled Black progress throughout the Nation.

Douglass was the first Black reporter admitted to the Capitol press galleries. From 1871 to 1875, he reported on the House and Senate action, keeping the African-American community informed during Reconstruction after the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. He spent countless hours writing and studying right here in the House Press Gallery. Even after his tenure in the gallery, he often would return to the Capitol.

Congress has honored Douglass with a portrait and plaque in the gallery and a statute in Emancipation Hall. This

resolution permanently renames these famous offices off of the House floor for all Americans today, and years to come, to honor his work for freedom in this hallowed Chamber.

I thank Speaker JOHNSON, Chairman GRAVES, Representatives ANDRÉ CARSON, BURGESS OWENS, STEPHEN HORSFORD, WESLEY HUNT, and JOHN JAMES for their leadership on this resolution.

I also thank my former staffer, Luke Diel, for all of his hard work and dedication in this effort. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 137.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will take a moment to recognize someone who has made a particular impact on myself and this body, and that is Transportation and Infrastructure Republican Staff Director Jack Ruddy, who is leaving the Hill after 15 years.

Jack started out in my office as an intern. He liked it so much he decided to come back as an intern four more times. No matter what we did or how hard we tried, we just could not get rid of him. I am incredibly thankful that he stuck it out because this entire body has benefited from his public service and his expertise.

Jack has come a long way from his days as an intern. He went on to serve as my legislative director in my congressional office. For the last 6½ years, he has been with me at the T&I Committee, first as deputy staff director and, most notably, as staff director, which he led my entire team since 2022.

It is uncommon in this Chamber that a staff member makes such a lasting impact, but Jack is a very uncommon staffer. He is a trusted adviser, not only to me but to many members on the Transportation Committee on both sides of the aisle.

Over the years, he has played an integral role in shepherding through Congress numerous major legislative priorities to improve America's transportation network and build our infrastructure. This includes: the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 and other important aviation safety legislation; multiple water resources development acts; Coast Guard authorizations; public buildings and Federal office space reforms; and pipeline safety reauthorizations, just to name a few of the things that are out there.

It takes hard work, skill, extensive knowledge, and a deep understanding of the legislative process to get these things across the finish line, and Jack has all of those qualities.

It also takes sacrifice, and Jack, his wife, Paige, and their two boys, Joel and Barrett, know that all too well. I thank Jack and his entire family for the sacrifices that they have contributed in more ways than I can describe. Their sacrifices over the last 6½ years have contributed to the success of the T&I Committee and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I close by saying that anybody who has ever worked with Jack knows that these things are very true: He is fair, he is pragmatic, and he knows how to get the job done. The most important thing that we know is that Jack is a true friend, and I can say that from personal experience. We are all going to miss him, and I wish him the best of luck as he begins his new chapter in life.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will also take this time to recognize Republican Staff Director of T&I, Jack Ruddy, who is leaving at the end of the week, after more than 6½ years of work on the committee and, of course, an additional 9 years directly with the chair.

During Jack's 3 years as staff director, 2½ of which I have been the ranking member of the committee, the T&I Committee has passed impactful, bipartisan bills that have moved the ball on a number of issues. From our work on the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 to the WRDA Act in 2024, which included the first reauthorization of the Economic Development Administration in more than 15 years, Jack has proven to be a trusted partner and effective negotiator.

Just to show you how much work he does do, one of the issues we had to settle on the FAA Reauthorization Act occurred when I was in my district on Whidbey Island, while Sam was on Midway Island in the middle of the Pacific—I don't even know which day it was on Midway at the time—but Jack helped facilitate the phone call that helped the chair and me resolve a sticky wicket issue that we had to get done to get the bill done. I appreciated Jack's help in making that happen.

Even when we disagreed, Jack was never disagreeable, and he worked to find common ground. We are actually sad to see Jack go. I know Jack will do well and we wish him great luck in his future endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I support the resolution and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, in closing, naming the House Press Gallery after Frederick Douglass is going to honor his commitment to the free press, his legacy, and his work reporting on the official business of Congress.

I urge support of House Resolution 137, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 137, which was approved unanimously by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in April.

It has been a pleasure to work with my Transportation and Infrastructure colleague, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS), to help advance this bill through our markup and to the floor today. We are both original cosponsors of this resolution from the gentleman from Florida, Mr. DONALDS.

H. Res. 137 will rename the House Press Gallery for an amazing American, Frederick Douglass.

Many know Douglass as an abolitionist and orator. Formerly enslaved, he emancipated himself.

Yet many don't know Douglass as a journalist. He first worked with William Lloyd Garrison's abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*.

Then, he founded and published his own newspaper, *The North Star*. The title recognized the way so many former slaves found liberation—by following the *North Star* to freedom. After the Civil War, Douglass published other newspapers, like *The New National Era*, a Black weekly newspaper. Douglass and his sons covered Congress for this publication.

Frederick Douglass was the very first Black man to report on Congress and be allowed into the Capitol press gallery, where he was a member from 1871 to 1875. He covered the critical debates in Congress during reconstruction, including developments on the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

There is a plaque and a painting of Douglass in the Press Gallery. But it's past time for a permanent recognition of his groundbreaking and legendary work by renaming the House Press Gallery the Frederick Douglass Press Gallery.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 137, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution designating the House Press Gallery (Rooms H-315, H-316, H-317, H-318, and H-319 of the United States Capitol) as the 'Frederick Douglass Press Gallery'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BABY CHANGING ON BOARD ACT

Mr. EZELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 248) to require Amtrak to install baby changing tables in bathrooms on passenger rail cars.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 248

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 "Baby Changing on Board Act".

SEC. 2. INSTALLATION OF BABY CHANGING TABLES ON AMTRAK TRAINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 243 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 24313 the following:

“§ 24314. Baby changing tables

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ADA-COMPLIANT RESTROOM.—The term ‘ADA-compliant restroom’ means a restroom