

Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. 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.R. 3424.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3424, the Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act of 2025, or SPACE Act, directs the Administrator of the Government Services Administration, the GSA, to work with Federal tenants to develop a criteria that facilitates the expanded use of space sharing or collocating.

This legislation also directs the GSA Administrator to establish measurable objectives to quantify the success of the shared-space framework.

The SPACE Act achieves this by building upon the important public building reforms that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee made last Congress in the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ONDER) for his leadership on this bipartisan legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3424, the Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act of 2025, the SPACE Act.

This bill requires the Administrator of the GSA to develop new criteria to help expand the use of office space sharing for Federal agencies. By sharing amenities, space, and services, Federal agencies can use shared-space arrangements to make the most effective use of government-owned real estate. This bill is about efficiency.

A pilot program conducted by GSA allowed six offices across the country to provide ready-to-use spaces conducive to cross-government collaboration while saving taxpayer dollars by reducing operational costs for Federal agencies.

This legislation will allow GSA to expand on these efforts by establishing standards for shared office spaces and measuring the success of this initiative.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill to ensure that we are good stewards of taxpayer funding when it comes to Federal real estate, and I encourage all Members to do the same.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ONDER).

Mr. ONDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak today in support of my bill, H.R. 3424, the Shared Property Agency Collaboration and Engagement Act, or SPACE Act.

I am grateful to Congressman CHRIS PAPPAS for co-leading this bipartisan effort to bring greater efficiency and accountability to Federal Government real estate decisions.

Mr. Speaker, the GSA currently manages more than 8,300 owned and leased assets, totaling over 363 million square feet. Yet, many of these facilities are underused, duplicative, or poorly maintained.

Agencies often operate in silos. One agency leases new office space while another has empty square footage in the same city. There is no coordinated system to ensure that agencies share space or consolidate operations when possible. That lack of communication leads to waste of taxpayer dollars.

That is why the SPACE Act directs the Administrator of the GSA to identify barriers to Federal agencies sharing space in federally owned or leased buildings and to develop solutions to overcome those barriers. This includes examining logistical, legal, regulatory, or cultural hurdles that prevent our agencies from entering into shared-use agreements, even when that would save money and improve efficiency.

Once the Administrator completes this review, the GSA will report its findings and recommendations to the relevant committees of jurisdiction in both the House and the Senate.

This is a fiscally responsible, good government reform. It doesn't grow government; it makes existing government work smarter. We shouldn't be asking taxpayers to fund more buildings when the Federal Government already has plenty of space that is being mismanaged or ignored.

The SPACE Act promotes better use of what we already own by reducing waste and protecting taxpayer dollars. This is not a new idea. The GAO, the Public Buildings Reform Board, and numerous oversight bodies have repeatedly recommended this kind of inter-agency coordination in order to reduce costs and improve property management. The SPACE Act puts those recommendations into action and establishes a clear process to identifying opportunities and delivering results.

Again, I thank Congressman PAPPAS for working with me on this legislation. This is the kind of commonsense, bipartisan approach that shows that we can work together to fix real problems without adding bureaucracy or spending more money.

The SPACE Act is about accountability and stewardship. It says to Federal agencies: Before you ask for more, use what you already have and work with your neighbors to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R.

3424 and to help us to move this important reform forward today.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3424, the SPACE Act. I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this legislation will help improve the Federal Government's use of shared space and save taxpayer dollars. By building on the success of the last Congress, we can continue to implement policies that ensure that we are good stewards of our taxpayer resources and hold agencies accountable for the effective and efficient use of our Federal real estate portfolio.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 3424, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3424.

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. BARRETT. 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.

PERSONNEL OVERSIGHT AND SHIFT TRACKING ACT OF 2025

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3425) to direct the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of certain buildings and grounds, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3425

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 "Personnel Oversight and Shift Tracking Act of 2025" or the "POST Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION AND PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of buildings and grounds that are owned, occupied, or secured by the General Services Administration Public Buildings Service.

(b) *OVERSIGHT OF CONTRACT SECURITY PERSONNEL.*—In carrying out the activities described in subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) *establish standards for the collection, maintenance, and analysis of covert testing data, including the creation of a comprehensive*

and uniform method for documenting test outcomes, identifying root causes of failures, and categorizing types of vulnerabilities detected;

(2) begin conducting quarterly analytical reviews of covert testing data to identify trends, recurring deficiencies, and opportunities for operational improvement across all covered facilities;

(3) direct the security contractor who is providing security services to the Federal Protective Service to establish a mandatory, cause-specific corrective training and performance improvement plan for any contract security personnel who fail a covert test and review the security contractor's performance improvement plan to ensure that the security contractor has and will provide appropriate training and procedures to avoid any future covert testing failures; and

(4) develop updated security training guidance for contract security personnel to reflect findings from covert testing data, emerging threats, and best practices.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Upon completion of the activities described in subsection (b), and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an report on the implementation of the requirements of this section, including any identified challenges and recommendations for additional legislative action.

SEC. 3. PERSONNEL SHIFT MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEM MODERNIZATION.

(a) **EVALUATION OF THE PERSONNEL TRACKING SYSTEM.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the personnel tracking system used to manage and monitor the deployment availability of contract security personnel;

(2) determine whether to replace the system described in paragraph (1) with a more reliable personnel tracking platform, including private sector solutions, or whether to implement corrective actions to improve the system described in paragraph (1), including technical, operational, or administrative fixes; and

(3) develop and publish an implementation plan that includes—

(A) a timeline for completion of system replacement or corrective actions; and

(B) procedures to ensure timely and accurate communication to building tenants regarding contract security personnel shortages or absences or security coverage gaps.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) the determination made under subsection (a)(2);

(2) a detailed summary of any implementation actions undertaken pursuant to subsection (a);

(3) an evaluation of the effectiveness of tenant communication protocols; and

(4) any recommendations for additional legislative or administrative actions.

SEC. 4. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as designating an employee of a contractor of the Department of Homeland Security who is engaged in the protection of Federal property pursuant to section 1315 of title 40, United States Code, as a Federal employee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. 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.R. 3425, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3425, the POST Act of 2025, strengthens the Federal Protective Service, or FPS, and their ability to secure Federal facilities and improve accountability for the contract guards who protect them.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has conducted bipartisan oversight of FPS operations and Federal facility security. Both testimony at hearings and Government Accountability Office reports have reinforced the need for these reforms.

The Federal Protective Service is tasked with securing approximately 9,000 GSA-leased and -owned facilities across America. To protect these buildings, FPS oversees over 15,000 contracted guards, known as protective security officers.

Despite the size and importance of the FPS' mission, serious vulnerabilities exist in its oversight of contract guards. For example, one GAO investigation found that contracted guards failed to detect concealed weapons, including batons and pepper spray, in half of covert security tests. While FPS uses covert testing to assess security vulnerabilities, they lack a standardized system to track, analyze, and respond to the results.

The POST Act addresses this critical gap by requiring the FPS Director to establish and maintain a centralized database to capture covert test data, including why a contract guard failed to detect contraband.

The legislation mandates quarterly analyses of this data to identify trends and training needs and requires targeted, corrective training for guards who fail covert tests, which helps to close performance gaps and improve public safety.

This is a commonsense reform that turns the tests that FPS is already conducting into data that can drive actionable improvements, making Federal buildings safer for employees and the American people who we serve.

The POST Act also tackles another persistent problem: FPS' broken shift tracking system.

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In 2018, FPS launched the Post Tracking System to modernize its paper-based guard sign-in process. Seven years later, the Post Tracking System remains unreliable, and FPS still relies on paper records.

As a result, FPS has been unable to issue timely notifications to tenant

agencies about guard shortages. In some cases, this even forced the closure of Federal buildings to the public.

The POST Act would require FPS to either fix PTS or replace it with a modern, dependable solution.

H.R. 3425 contains practical measures to improve FPS' oversight of contract guards, strengthen accountability, and improve safety at Federal buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. KENNEDY) for his leadership on this legislation and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) for working on this bipartisan bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3425, the Personnel Oversight and Shift Tracking Act of 2025, a bill that I am proud to cosponsor.

This bill would require the Director of the FPS, the Federal Protective Service, to establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of Federal buildings and grounds that are owned, occupied, or secured by GSA.

FPS law enforcement officers and the contract guards who support them risk their lives every day to protect Federal workers and the public by controlling access to government facilities and screening visitors for prohibited items. As part of these efforts, FPS investigators have covertly tested security at Federal buildings to ensure the accuracy of these systems and have developed a tracking system to ensure guards are qualified and posts are staffed adequately.

Despite these efforts, however, guards failed to detect prohibited items in about half of the 27 covert tests that the Government Accountability Office investigators conducted just last year.

Additionally, the new FPS tracking system has not worked well enough to replace the old paper-based system, as my colleague has just described. By improving FPS data collection and analysis and implementing the findings on these security tests, the agency will be able to better ensure the safety and security of Federal buildings, employees, the public, and the FPS officers themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge all Members to do the same to make sure that we are holding our contractors accountable and doing everything we can to protect our Federal buildings and our personnel located within.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 3425, the Personnel Oversight and Shift Tracking Act of 2025, or the POST Act.

I thank Mr. BARRETT and Mr. FIGURES for their support of this really important bill.

This is a commonsense bill that fixes a broken system and restores accountability within the Federal Protective Service.

The Federal Protective Service, or FPS, is responsible for protecting nearly 9,000 Federal facilities nationwide. In fiscal year 2024, FPS operated with a \$2.2 billion budget and oversaw more than 15,000 contract protective security officers.

With that level of funding and manpower, taxpayers expect reliable results. Unfortunately, that is not what they are getting. A recent GAO investigation showed contract guards failed to detect banned items like batons and pepper spray in half of all covert tests. That is unacceptable, and it should never have been allowed to persist. It is also preventable.

H.R. 3425 makes sure FPS reviews these failures, documents them, identifies the root causes, and then takes corrective action.

This bill also addresses the embarrassing state of FPS's Post Tracking System. Back in 2018, FPS promised to modernize guard sign-in with a digital system. Years later, that system still doesn't work, and the agency is still relying on paper as its official record. That means Washington can't even confirm in real time whether a building is staffed and secure. In some cases, buildings have had to close because of it. That is a waste of money and a failure of leadership.

H.R. 3425 fixes this by giving FPS 6 months to either make the system work or replace it with one that does.

Mr. Speaker, this is not complicated. When Americans walk into a Federal building, they deserve to know it is staffed and secured. The American people expect their government to meet basic duties. The POST Act honors that expectation by restoring accountability and requiring results.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3425, the POST Act, so that we restore proper oversight and accountability in the Federal Protective Service and protect taxpayers from waste and failure.

Mr. FIGURES. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3425, and I thank my colleague, Mr. KENNEDY, for his leadership on this important matter. The POST Act of 2025 is something that I urge all of my colleagues to support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3425, as amended, strengthens oversight of the Federal Protective Service's contract guard program and ensures protective security officers are properly trained and accountable. Additionally, and importantly, this legislation modernizes critical systems to make Federal buildings safer for employees and the public.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 3425, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3425, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BARRETT. 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.

MID-ATLANTIC RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS REVIEW ACT

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3428) to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3428

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 "Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions Review Act".

SEC. 2. MID-ATLANTIC RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS.

(a) GAO REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a review of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall—

(A) review the ethics policies and practices of each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission;

(B) review the practices each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission uses to communicate with the general public;

(C) review current Federal responsibilities at each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission, including the types of actions taken by relevant Federal agencies in carrying out such responsibilities;

(D) describe the level and sources of Federal and State funding received by each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission;

(E) identify duties and responsibilities of each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission that may be duplicative of, or overlap with, other Federal authorities; and

(F) review policies and best practices of each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission for reporting activities of the Commission.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review conducted under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report containing—

(A) the findings of such review; and

(B) any recommendations, including any recommendations for statutory or administrative changes or changes to ethics policies and practices, to increase the transparency or congressional oversight of the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions.

(b) PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the Comptroller General submits the report required under subsection (a)(3), and annually thereafter for five years, each Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a plan detailing actions such Commission has taken to comply with the recommendations contained in such report.

(c) MID-ATLANTIC RIVER BASIN COMMISSION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commission" means—

(1) the Susquehanna River Basin Commission created by the Susquehanna River Basin Compact to which consent was given by Public Law 91-575 (84 Stat. 1509);

(2) the Delaware River Basin Commission created by the Delaware River Basin Compact to which consent was given by Public Law 87-328 (75 Stat. 688); and

(3) the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin created by the Potomac River Basin Compact to which consent was given by Public Law 91-407 (84 Stat. 856).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARRETT) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 3428.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRESNAHAN), for his hard work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions, for the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Potomac Rivers, came into existence before the creation of the EPA and mandated Federal involvement in the commissions.

H.R. 3428 is a good government bill that directs the GAO to review the ethics, practices, funding, and Federal responsibilities of the commissions.

Congress has a duty to conduct oversight of these commissions, and I thank Mr. BRESNAHAN for ensuring that we fulfill that role.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3428, a bill to direct the GAO to review the three Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions and report on the practices and Federal responsibilities of each commission.

The Mid-Atlantic River Basin Commissions serve an important role in the region by managing, protecting, and improving their respective river basins.