

veteran, regardless of where they live, has equal access to the care that they have earned through their service and sacrifice to this Nation. Our veterans have given this Nation their best. It is our duty to give them our best in return.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and to act swiftly to make sure that our veterans never see their care delayed, denied, or diminished because of outdated laws.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, once again, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 1107, Protecting Veteran Access to Telemedicine Services Act of 2025, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, once again, I encourage all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1107, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize certain health care professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs to deliver, distribute, or dispense to veterans certain controlled medications via telemedicine under certain conditions, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SERVICEMEMBER RESIDENCE PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2334) to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to preempt any squatter's rights established by State law regarding real property owned by a member of the uniformed services, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2334

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 "Servicemember Residence Protection Act".

SEC. 2. SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT: TOLLING OF PERIOD OF ADVERSE POSSESSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 206 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3936) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) TOLLING OF PERIOD OF ADVERSE POSSESSION.—The period of a servicemember's military service may not be included in computing a period of adverse possession of such servicemember's real property."

(b) WEBSITE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall consult with the Attorney General and update the website of the Department of Veterans Affairs and other relevant websites to include information and resources regarding—

- (1) how a member of the uniformed services may secure real property while absent for a period of military service;
- (2) leasing real property;
- (3) landlord-tenant rights and obligations; and
- (4) any other relevant information determined necessary by the Secretary and the Attorney General.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2334, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2334, as amended, offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), my friend and colleague.

This bill would protect servicemembers' homes from squatters while they are away on Active Duty. Under current law, servicemembers are not clearly protected under various State adverse possession laws. Due to this lack of protection, a squatter might be able to move in and make a claim to that servicemember's home when that servicemember is deployed.

This is outrageous. We must ensure that servicemembers can return to their homes following a deployment without the worry that someone might be occupying their home and that they will be forced to get into a costly legal battle to get their home back.

Mr. Speaker, it should go without saying that this should not be happening, and I will do what I can to protect our servicemembers.

This important bill would also require the VA and Department of Justice to work together to provide updated information to servicemembers about their rights.

I thank Chairman MAST for bringing this issue to the committee's attention and championing this legislation. We must ensure that servicemembers' homes are not occupied by squatters while a servicemember is away serving our great country.

I look forward to continuing to work with the ranking member this fall on a bipartisan piece of legislation like this one that puts veterans' and servicemembers' needs first.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2334, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 2334, the Servicemember Residence Protection Act, as amended. However, I still have many concerns that the bill, while well-intentioned, does not live up to the promises made by some supporters.

I appreciate the work of the majority to improve this bill during our markup. All of us want to ensure that servicemembers do not return home from serving their country to find trespassers or squatters living in their homes. We also want to ensure that servicemembers who are confronted with this situation have the tools and resources to seek legal relief.

However, I want to be clear that neither the original bill nor the amended text that we are considering today will eliminate the possibility that a servicemember will need to seek judicial or other legal relief to evict a trespasser.

The ability of Congress to legislate a solution to that particular issue is legally difficult. The text of H.R. 2334, based on my amendment in committee, was drafted so as to avoid creating confusion where courts have already ruled in Servicemembers Civil Relief Act cases involving adverse possession by codifying existing legal interpretations of SCRA tolling provisions.

What that means is that many State courts across the country have already found that the SCRA applied to adverse possession and that the period of time while the servicemember was away from their property did not count toward adverse possession. The amended bill simply makes this existing legal interpretation law.

Since acquiring title to property through adverse possession is a long and involved process, in practice, this legislation would likely apply to servicemembers in rare circumstances, such as when an adverse possessor was able to satisfy all the elements of adverse possession, including possession for the lengthy statutory period, which is likely longer than the time that most servicemembers are stationed away from home.

Mr. Speaker, the other type of trespassing case that a servicemember may encounter is a holdover tenant, such as may happen if a servicemember rents out their property while they are away from home.

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Now, many of the stories presented to the committee to support this bill were of that type of trespass. A servicemember invited someone to stay at their property while they were gone and then the tenant did not want to leave.

It is important to follow good practices when becoming a landlord, such as using a written legal lease agreement, and this legislation does provide instruction for the Department of Veterans Affairs to work with the Department of Justice to provide resources on

landlord-tenant practices and securing vacant property.

However, nothing in this bill removes the requirement that someone seeking an eviction will need to follow a legal process to do so, which may include seeking assistance from law enforcement or going to local courts. Evicting someone from property requires due process. In addition, the SCRA is not self-enforcing. A servicemember must seek to enforce all of its protections through a legal process.

Ultimately, servicemembers will need to seek legal assistance to deal with trespassing cases. We owe it to servicemembers to provide them with the information and resources to navigate that process.

This legislation, unfortunately, does not bolster access to legal assistance, but I hope the sponsors of this legislation will join us on those efforts in the future.

I will be supporting this legislation today, as it does make some improvements for those servicemembers who find themselves in the rare occurrence of adverse possession. I hope we can do more in the future, but I don't want to give the servicemembers the false impression that this bill will immediately solve the trespassing issues presented to the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House and the Senate, as well, to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman BOST for his work on this piece of legislation and Ranking Member TAKANO for working with the majority on this piece of legislation, the Servicemember Residence Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, why this bill? Why do this? It is designed to help those servicemembers that are affected by somebody squatting in their home, trespassing, illegally staying in their home, it will help them get those individuals out in a less costly way and a less intrusive way to their life.

Why does all of that matter? Why do any of this? These are servicemembers. I have yet to meet the servicemember that got rich spending their time in uniform. The work that they do is always dangerous. It is very often deadly, and it requires them to be away from home for large amounts of time: whether being away from home is somewhere around the world doing something dangerous or deadly, or whether that work is around the country in training for something that is dangerous and deadly, or whether it is incurring a permanent change of station to somewhere across the country or the globe where maybe they have a home that they have to leave and put it up for sale or they have to rent it out while they are gone. There are a great number of circumstances that af-

fect our servicemembers with their homes when they are not around to be the immediate tenants of their homes.

This piece of legislation comes in to help protect them to make sure that they can get squatters out of their home when these squatters illegally go into their homes, overstay their time in those homes, or whatever it might be.

Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the work, again, from the committee on this. It is a big deal to help our servicemembers in any way, shape, or form that we can to get people illegally out of their homes. It just takes an undue stress off our servicemembers so that they can focus on the missions at hand, which, again, they are dangerous missions. They are often deadly missions. They deserve the right to focus on those missions without worrying about anything else.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for the time to speak on this and for working with me, as well.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 2334, the Servicemember Residence Protection Act, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, once again, I encourage all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2334, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOMEN VETERANS CANCER CARE COORDINATION ACT

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1860) to designate Regional Breast and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinators to expand the work of the Breast and Gynecologic Oncology System of Excellence at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1860

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 "Women Veterans Cancer Care Coordination Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS REGIONAL BREAST CANCER AND GYNECOLOGIC CANCER CARE COORDINATORS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall hire or designate a Regional Breast Cancer

and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinator at each Veteran Integrated Services Network (hereinafter in this section referred to as "VISN"). Each Care Coordinator hired or designated under this subsection shall report directly to the Director of the Breast and Gynecologic Oncology System of Excellence (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "BGOSoE").

(b) ELIGIBLE VETERANS.—A veteran is eligible to receive care coordination provided by a Care Coordinator hired or designated under subsection (a) if the veteran—

(1) is diagnosed with a breast or gynecologic cancer, or has been identified as having a precancerous breast or gynecologic condition; and

(2) is eligible for health care furnished through the Veterans Community Care Program under section 1703 of title 38, United States Code, at a non-Department facility.

(c) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall establish regions for purposes of care coordination provided by Regional Breast Cancer and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinators hired or designated under subsection (a). In establishing such regions, the Secretary shall—

(1) assign all Department facilities to an appropriate region under the supervision of the BGOSoE Director and a designated Regional Breast and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinator; and

(2) take into account existing VISNs and the specific needs of veterans in each region, including veterans living in rural communities.

(d) DUTIES OF REGIONAL BREAST AND GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER CARE COORDINATORS.—The Regional Breast Cancer and Gynecologic Cancer Care Coordinator hired or designated under subsection (a) shall be responsible for carrying out the following duties:

(1) Ensuring the coordination of care between clinicians of the Department and breast and gynecologic cancer community care providers.

(2) Working with the Office of Community Care of the relevant medical facility of the Department regarding care furnished under such section.

(3) Making regular contact with each veteran based on the veteran's specific medical needs when the veteran receives care from a community care provider.

(4) Monitoring—

(A) the services furnished to veterans by the Department and community care providers;

(B) the health outcomes of veterans with respect to a cancer diagnosis, including remission, metastasis, and death; and

(C) the data relating to breast and gynecologic cancer care (using relevant databases of the Veterans Health Administration or other Department databases), including—

(i) the demographics of veterans who have breast or gynecologic cancer; and

(ii) the number of veterans being treated for breast or gynecologic cancer.

(5) Providing particular information to veterans with breast or gynecologic cancer, including—

(A) how to seek emergency care at the emergency department closest to the residence of the veteran, including that it is generally advisable for veterans to notify the Department of emergency care received at a non-Department facility within 72 hours of receiving care to facilitate the authorization of payments for such emergency treatment; and

(B) information about mental health resources, including with respect to information encouraging follow-up care for depression.

(6) Documenting certain information on veterans receiving care for breast or