

(3) analyze the cost-effectiveness of implementing broadband via satellites for economic development.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 2474.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to introduce the Expanding Appalachia's Broadband Access Act, which directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the capability of the Appalachian Regional Commission to include satellites in its broadband projects.

Currently, the ARC can support targeted broadband projects in distressed, rural communities to attract businesses and jobs. However, Appalachia is a vast region, and not all of its communities have access to fiber optic broadband service, which can be economically isolating for local businesses.

I represent 13 counties in ARC's service area. The topography challenges in my district and the rest of Appalachia create unique challenges for traditional fiber optic broadband.

Satellite broadband, on the other hand, with its far-reaching capabilities, can enable the delivery of high-speed internet to those more remote, difficult-to-access communities that do not currently have fiber optic infrastructure. Expanding access to this modern necessity will help incentivize the growth of new businesses in the region.

With the potential to leverage this technology for business growth, ARC funding could go further in addressing economic development challenges in distressed communities. That is why it is crucial for GAO to begin studying the ARC's ability to apply this critical technology to its mission of promoting regional economic growth.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 2474, the Expanding Appalachia's Broadband Access Act, as amended.

This bill requires the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the capability of the Appalachian Regional Commission to include low-orbit satellites in broadband projects.

This study, conducted by the Government Accountability Office, will, number one, assess whether these low-orbit satellites can meet businesses' needs; two, evaluate the economic development growth in areas already utilizing low-orbit satellites; and three, analyze the cost-effectiveness of implementing broadband via satellites.

By directing GAO to study this important issue, Congress can help ensure that small businesses and residents in rural and Appalachian communities can benefit from emerging technologies and continue developing economically.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 2474, the Expanding Appalachia's Broadband Access Act, as amended, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, by directing a study on the Appalachian Regional Commission's ability to implement satellite broadband projects into its portfolio, this legislation will help the Appalachian economy continue to advance and grow.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 2474, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2474, 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 require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the capability of the Appalachian Regional Commission to include satellites in broadband projects, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON STATE OF REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO OF GSA

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6480) to direct the Administrator of General Services to submit a report to Congress on the state of the real estate portfolio of the Public Building Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6480

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

SECTION 1. REPORT ON STATE OF REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO OF GSA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 31 of each year, the Administrator of General Services 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 on the state of the real estate portfolio of the Public Building Service for the previous calendar year.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the

real estate portfolio of the Public Building Service—

- (1) the number of leases signed;
- (2) the number of leases terminated;
- (3) the total number of leased spaces;
- (4) the amount of square footage leased;
- (5) the amount of square footage occupied;
- (6) the amount of vacant leased space;
- (7) the number of buildings owned;
- (8) top customers by square feet and annual rent;
- (9) completed new construction, major repair and alteration projects;
- (10) financial indicators that measure and analyze space utilization, operating costs per square foot, cost-avoidance due to building disposals and lease terminations, and deferred maintenance liabilities;

(11) which, if any, Federal buildings were disposed of by the Office of Real Property Disposition of the General Services Administration; and

(12) General Services Administration and tenant agency plans for relocating Federal agencies housed in federally owned space that the General Services Administration plans to dispose of and leased space that the General Services Administration has not renewed, including how the relocations will be paid for and whether or not the agency tenant requested the relocations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 6480.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6480 directs the Administrator of General Services to submit a report to Congress on the state of the real estate portfolio of GSA's Public Buildings Service.

I thank the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management ranking member, Mr. STANTON, along with the subcommittee chairman, Mr. PERRY, for their work on this legislation.

H.R. 6480 improves transparency and supports congressional oversight of the GSA's real estate portfolio by directing the GSA to begin reissuing its state of the portfolio report. The GSA used to produce a state of the portfolio report that contained critical and useful information each year.

The report provided the taxpayer and Congress with a clear accounting of the GSA's real estate holdings, including a breakdown of costs and liabilities and updates on deferred maintenance.

Since the GSA stopped issuing this report nearly one decade ago, the information has become less accessible. This bill will ensure that the GSA reissues these reports to improve congressional oversight and ensure that

the GSA is accountable to the American taxpayer.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6480, legislation introduced by me and cosponsored by Representative SCOTT PERRY. The Federal real estate portfolio is being reshaped at a speed and scale this institution has never seen. Last year, under DOGE, leases were terminated overnight, buildings were emptied, and entire agencies were displaced. Through all of it, Congress was given little information about what was being sold or surrendered.

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This should concern every single Member of this Chamber, regardless of political party. This has been a problem under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

The GSA used to keep Congress informed. They produced a “State of the Portfolio” report, a clear, comprehensive accounting of the Federal real estate footprint. They haven’t done so since 2013.

Now, in 2026, after an aggressive reshaping of the Federal Government’s real estate portfolio, Congress is flying blind. H.R. 6480 turns the lights back on.

This bill, introduced by myself and cosponsored by Representative PERRY, directs the Administrator of General Services to submit an annual report to Congress on the state of the Federal real estate portfolio: every lease signed and terminated, every square foot leased and occupied, every GSA-owned building disposed of, every plan to relocate Federal agencies, all of it on the record, in front of Congress, accountable to the people of this country.

Congress has a constitutional obligation to know what is happening to Federal property that belongs to the American taxpayer. No administration of either party should be making unilateral decisions about the public’s assets without this body having full visibility.

Mr. Speaker, I support this important bill, H.R. 6480, and urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will increase transparency of GSA’s real estate holdings and ensure there is greater accountability to the American taxpayer for the management of our Federal real estate portfolio.

I urge support of H.R. 6480, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6480.

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.

FEDERAL BUILDING THREAT NOTIFICATION ACT

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6481) to direct the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish guidance relating to emergency communication protocols for public buildings, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6481

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 “Federal Building Threat Notification Act”.

SEC. 2. GUIDANCE FOR BUILDINGS.

(a) LIFE SAFETY EVENTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “life safety events” means events to which first responders, including law enforcement, fire and emergency rescue, and natural disaster experts, deploy.

(b) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall develop and disseminate emergency communication guidance for building facility security committees to execute in any case in which life safety events threaten Federal buildings owned and operated by the Administrator of General Services under the protection of the Federal Protective Service.

(2) CONTENTS.—The guidance developed under paragraph (1) shall include best practices and protocols relating to—

(A) standard operating procedures to inform building tenants of threats to the buildings or occupants of the buildings; and

(B) instructions for safety practices in response to threats or a heightened risk to the building and the occupants of the building.

(c) SECURITY OFFICIALS.—The designated official of the facility security committee for each Federal building that is owned or operated by the General Services Administration under the protection of the Federal Protective Service shall be responsible for implementing the guidance at the respective building.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services shall electronically submit to Congress a report on the best practices and protocols implemented under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 6481.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Building Threat Notification Act directs the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish guidance on emergency communication protocols for public buildings.

This legislation was developed after the committee received a report detailing crime that occurs in and around Federal buildings. The report detailed that in fiscal year 2024, there were over 3,500 incidents of crime in and around Federal buildings recorded nationwide.

This data paints a clear picture of the current system in which the safety of Federal workers and visitors to GSA buildings is not a guarantee. It is even more critical today, given the heightened security threats, to ensure there are clear communication protocols for occupants and visitors to Federal facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management ranking member, Mr. STANTON, along with subcommittee chairman, Mr. PERRY, for their work on this very important piece of legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Federal employees deserve to work in safety and security, and the Americans who go to Federal buildings to access essential services deserve to do so with the same assurances.

A 2025 GAO report found that in fiscal year 2024 alone, there were over 3,500 incidents, recorded incidents, at Federal facilities across this country: 763 threats, 142 weapons violations, 9 arson attacks, 3 homicides, and 1 kidnapping.

These are attacks on the women and men who show up every day to serve the American people. Right now, in this political climate, Federal employees are being targeted, online, in person, and in the buildings where they work. The hostility directed at our civil servants has reached a boiling point, and Congress must act to keep people safe.

However, threats don’t only come from people. When Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, 83 Federal facilities in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama were significantly damaged. Back-to-back hurricanes, Irma and Maria, severely damaged Puerto Rico’s Federal buildings and Federal courthouses in 2017. Storms are getting stronger and more destructive. It is critical that workers and visitors to Federal buildings know what to do in case of an emergency.

H.R. 6481, the Federal Building Threat Notification Act, introduced by myself and cosponsored by Congressman PERRY, directs the Administrator