

CHILD TAX CREDIT MONTHLY PAYMENTS

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to be with you today and to tell everyone how excited I am that on July 15 checks are going to be arriving at the homes of families with children who have been struggling for a year and a half, and many have really come to the brink because of the pandemic that we are facing.

This is the child tax credit that is actually going to reduce child poverty by half in the United States of America. It was part of the American Rescue Plan, which we passed in January, and now it is going to come to help people in the form of a check. These payments provide poor, working- and middle-class families with meaningful tax relief.

In my district, over 70 percent of children will benefit from the expanded credit; over 100,000 families in total. This is the result of our work to make sure that families are no longer suffering because of the pandemic.

HONORING GUY DANELLA ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor New York Mills Police Officer Guy Danella, who retired from law enforcement after 23 years this past month.

Guy, a native of my hometown of New Hartford, began his service in law enforcement in 1998, with the Oneida County Sheriff's Department as a corrections deputy. During that time, Guy realized he wanted to continue his career as a police officer and became a deputy sheriff with the road patrol in 2000, where he spent 2 years on the DWI patrol.

In 2004, Guy began his career with the New York Mills Police Department, where he would serve for the next 17 years. During his service with New York Mills, Guy became a field training officer, helping to mentor new officers, and was honored with a number of service awards, including the Meritorious Service Award, Exceptional Service Award, and the Patriot Award.

It was an honor to meet with Guy and his amazing daughter, Alex. I hope she fulfills her dream to go to law school someday.

Guy, we thank you for your many years of service to our wonderful community and for helping to train our next generation of heroes. Our community is truly grateful.

AMATEUR RADIO SERVES AN IMPORTANT PURPOSE

(Mrs. LESKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the important contributions of amateur radio operators in Arizona and across the Nation.

Throughout our Nation's history, amateur radio has served an important purpose. From providing a means of communication in times of crisis, to assisting emergency operators in natural disasters, amateur radio operators are an important part of the communities across our country.

Arizona is home to at least 23,000 amateur radio operators and hundreds of amateur radio groups and clubs. This week, the American Radio Relay League will host their annual field day, where thousands of amateur radio groups across the country will prepare for future crises.

Since 1933, amateur radio operators have practiced the rapid and effective deployment of radio communications equipment through these field day events.

I am honored to recognize the important contributions of amateur radio operators, and I wish them a safe and effective field day this weekend.

RECOGNIZING OZZIE FLETCHER

(Ms. MALLIOTAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to tell the story of Ozzie Fletcher.

Seventy-seven years ago, on D-day, June 6, 1944, 22-year-old Osceola "Ozzie" Fletcher was working as an Army crane operator on Omaha Beach when he was hit by a German missile, leaving him with serious wounds on his leg and head.

Despite the injuries he sustained that day, Ozzie was overlooked, in fact, denied a Purple Heart simply because of the color of his skin. At the time, our forces were segregated, where Black soldiers could not serve alongside White soldiers.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff learned of Ozzie's story, sending the Army on a 2-month-long fact-finding mission.

This weekend I was honored to attend the ceremony at Fort Hamilton Army Base in my district in Brooklyn, New York, when an historic wrong was corrected and Ozzie was finally awarded the Purple Heart he earned more than seven decades ago, as the Nation observed Juneteenth. This recognition of Ozzie's service was long overdue.

I have great and profound appreciation for his service during World War II and his acts of bravery on that fateful day that changed the course of our world's history.

After the war, Ozzie served as a sergeant with the NYPD, a community relations officer in the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, and later retired to become a social studies teacher in New York City public schools.

Ozzie has spent his entire life giving back to our country and the residents of New York City, and I am happy to see him finally get the recognition he deserves.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HIMES). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

ENHANCING STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1374) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement, review, and revise State energy security plans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1374

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 "Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 367. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Federal financial assistance made available to a State under this part may be used for the implementation, review, and revision of a State energy security plan that assesses the State's existing circumstances and proposes methods to strengthen the ability of the State, in consultation with owners and operators of energy infrastructure in such State, to—

"(1) secure the energy infrastructure of the State against all physical and cybersecurity threats;

"(2) mitigate the risk of energy supply disruptions to the State and enhance the response to, and recovery from, energy disruptions; and

"(3) ensure the State has a reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure.

"(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—A State energy security plan described in subsection (a) shall—

"(1) address all fuels, including petroleum products, other liquid fuels, coal, electricity, and natural gas, as well as regulated and unregulated energy providers;

"(2) provide a State energy profile, including an assessment of energy production, distribution, and end-use;

"(3) address potential hazards to each energy sector or system, including physical threats and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities;

"(4) provide a risk assessment of energy infrastructure and cross-sector interdependencies;

“(5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and

“(6) address multi-State, Indian Tribe, and regional coordination planning and response, and to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In implementing a State energy security plan under this section, the energy office of the State shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate with—

“(1) the public utility or service commission of the State;

“(2) energy providers from the private sector; and

“(3) other entities responsible for maintaining fuel or electric reliability.

“(d) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part, for any purpose, for a fiscal year unless the Governor of such State submits to the Secretary, with respect to such fiscal year—

“(1) a State energy security plan described in subsection (a) that meets the requirements of subsection (b); or

“(2) after an annual review of the State energy security plan by the Governor—

“(A) any necessary revisions to such plan; or

“(B) a certification that no revisions to such plan are necessary.

“(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Upon request of the Governor of a State, the Secretary may provide information and technical assistance, and other assistance, in the development, implementation, or revision of a State energy security plan.

“(f) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on October 31, 2026.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$125,000,000” and inserting “\$90,000,000”; and

(2) by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 363 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6323) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and

(B) by striking subsection (e).

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 366(3)(B)(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6326(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “approved under section 367”.

(3) REFERENCE.—The item relating to “Department of Energy—Energy Conservation” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (42 U.S.C. 6323a) is amended by striking “sections 361 through 366” and inserting “sections 361 through 367”.

(4) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 367. State energy security plans.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 on H.R. 1374.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1374, the Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act of 2021.

This is a bipartisan bill introduced by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee. I thank the bill's sponsors, Energy Subcommittee Chairman BOBBY RUSH and Subcommittee Ranking Member FRED UPTON for their work and leadership on this legislation.

This is an urgent and necessary bipartisan bill. In the wake of the Colonial Pipeline cyberattack and other recent cyber threats to our infrastructure, we are reminded of the consequences of physical and cyber attacks.

H.R. 1374 provides Federal guidance and resources to the States that are most vulnerable to critical energy infrastructure threats. The State Energy Program is a popular, bipartisan program designed to support State energy offices. Funding for the State Energy Program is used for several energy initiatives, including developing energy security plans to help prevent disasters from happening and to mitigate and recover from any damage that does occur.

This bill will help allocate additional resources to further develop and enhance State energy security plans. The funding provided in this bill will facilitate the implementation, review, and revision of State energy security plans while also laying out the criteria for the contents of those plans.

Mr. Speaker, recent events like the Colonial Pipeline cyberattack have highlighted the importance of investing in the physical and cyber security of our energy systems. This legislation passed our committee and the House with overwhelming support from both Republicans and Democrats in the last Congress. It also enjoys strong support from the nonpartisan National Association of State Energy Organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 1374 is a bipartisan bill that has long-time support in the House. We passed it by voice vote on suspension in the 115th Congress and again in the 116th Congress. The legislation reauthorizes the State Energy Program and strengthens our energy emergency planning and preparedness efforts.

This is an important bill, and we are reminded why every year when we witness how States must respond to a variety of hazards, including hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, fuel supply disruptions, and physical and cyber threats.

We have had harmful hurricanes and will continue to do so. Consequently,

there is an ongoing urgency for State energy planning and action.

The electricity crises in Texas and surrounding States this past winter provides a vivid example for State responses to energy emergencies; and, of course, the Colonial Pipeline incident last month had State energy officials working with Federal authorities to make sure people had fuel when they needed it.

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This legislation provides States with the flexibility they need to address local energy challenges.

It also ensures that State energy security planning efforts address fuel supply issues, assess State energy profiles, address potential hazards to each energy sector, mitigate risk to enhance reliability, and incorporate regional planning efforts.

H.R. 1374 also helps States protect fuel and electric infrastructure from physical and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities. It makes sure we are thinking ahead, not just about an actual threat, but how our energy and electric systems might be vulnerable in a broader sense.

The bill also encourages mutual assistance, an essential part of responding and restoring in the event of an energy emergency.

Prioritizing and elevating energy security planning and emergency preparedness is an important step in the face of increased threats, vulnerabilities, and interdependencies of energy infrastructure and end-use systems.

Protecting energy security requires defense in depth, which means a strong energy sector, strong State capabilities, and ensuring sector agencies like the Department of Energy have the tools they need to respond to energy emergencies. This ensures we can help people in energy emergencies, whether caused by weather or cyberattack, and help them when they need it most.

I urge support of H.R. 1374, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would state in conclusion that I urge strong support for H.R. 1374, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge bipartisan support for 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1374.

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. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

NEWBORN SCREENING SAVES LIVES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 482) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs under part A of title XI of such Act relating to genetic diseases, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 482

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 “Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. IMPROVED NEWBORN AND CHILD SCREENING AND FOLLOW-UP FOR HERITABLE DISORDERS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1109(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-8(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “enhance, improve or” and inserting “facilitate, enhance, improve, or”;

(2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) to develop, and deliver to parents, families, and patient advocacy and support groups, educational programs that—

“(A) address newborn screening counseling, testing (including newborn screening pilot studies), follow-up, treatment, specialty services, and long-term care;

“(B) assess the target audience’s current knowledge, incorporate health communication strategies, and measure impact; and

“(C) are at appropriate literacy levels;”;

and

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “followup” and inserting “follow-up”; and

(B) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, including re-engaging patients who have not received recommended follow-up services and supports”.

(b) APPROVAL FACTORS.—Section 1109(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-8(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or will use” and inserting “will use”; and

(2) by inserting “, or will use amounts received under such grant to enhance capacity and infrastructure to facilitate the adoption of,” before “the guidelines and recommendations”.

SEC. 3. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HERITABLE DISORDERS IN NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN.

Section 1111 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-10) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting “and adopt process improvements” after “take appropriate steps”;

(B) in paragraph (7) by striking “and” at the end;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (9);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) develop, maintain, and publish on a publicly accessible website consumer-friendly materials detailing—

“(A) the uniform screening panel nomination process, including data requirements,

standards, and the use of international data in nomination submissions; and

“(B) the process for obtaining technical assistance for submitting nominations to the uniform screening panel and detailing the instances in which the provision of technical assistance would introduce a conflict of interest for members of the Advisory Committee; and”;

(E) in paragraph (9), as redesignated—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (K) and (L) as subparagraphs (L) and (M), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the appropriate and recommended use of safe and effective genetic testing by health care professionals in newborns and children with an initial diagnosis of a disease or condition characterized by a variety of genetic causes and manifestations;”;

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”.

SEC. 4. CLEARINGHOUSE OF NEWBORN SCREENING INFORMATION.

Section 1112(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-11(c)) is amended by striking “and supplement, not supplant, existing information sharing efforts” and inserting “and complement other Federal newborn screening information sharing activities”.

SEC. 5. LABORATORY QUALITY AND SURVEILLANCE.

Section 1113 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-12) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “performance evaluation services,” and inserting “development of new screening tests,”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “performance test materials” and inserting “test performance materials”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) performance evaluation services to enhance disease detection, including the development of tools, resources, and infrastructure to improve data analysis, test result interpretation, data harmonization, and dissemination of laboratory best practices.”;

(2) in subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and taking into consideration the expertise of the Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children established under section 1111, shall provide for the coordination of national surveillance activities, including—

“(1) standardizing data collection and reporting through the use of electronic and other forms of health records to achieve real-time data for tracking and monitoring the newborn screening system, from the initial positive screen through diagnosis and long-term care management; and

“(2) by promoting data sharing linkages between State newborn screening programs and State-based birth defects and developmental disabilities surveillance programs to help families connect with services to assist in evaluating long-term outcomes.”.

SEC. 6. HUNTER KELLY RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Section 1116 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by inserting “, or with a high probability of being recommended by,” after “recommended by”; and

(ii) by striking “that screenings are ready for nationwide implementation” and inserting “that reliable newborn screening technologies are piloted and ready for use”; and

(2) in subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) FUNDING.—In carrying out the research program under this section, the Secretary and the Director shall ensure that entities receiving funding through the program will provide assurances, as practicable, that such entities will work in consultation with State departments of health, as appropriate.”.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEWBORN SCREENING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

Section 1117 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-16) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “\$11,900,000” and inserting “\$31,000,000”;

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2022”; and

(C) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “\$8,000,000” and inserting “\$29,650,000”;

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2022”; and

(C) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”.

SEC. 8. INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS; ETHICS GUIDANCE PROGRAM.

Section 12 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 289 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 12. INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS; ETHICS GUIDANCE PROGRAM.

“Research on nonidentified newborn dried blood spots shall be considered secondary research (as that term is defined in section 46.104(d)(4) of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) with nonidentified biospecimens for purposes of federally funded research conducted pursuant to the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 200 et seq.).”.

SEC. 9. NAM REPORT ON THE MODERNIZATION OF NEWBORN SCREENING.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Medicine (in this section referred to as “NAM”) (or if NAM declines to enter into such an agreement, another appropriate entity) under which NAM, or such other appropriate entity, agrees to conduct a study on the following:

(1) The uniform screening panel review and recommendation processes to identify factors that impact decisions to add new conditions to the uniform screening panel, to describe challenges posed by newly nominated conditions, including low-incidence diseases, late onset variants, and new treatments without long-term efficacy data.

(2) The barriers that preclude States from adding new uniform screening panel conditions to their State screening panels with recommendations on resources needed to help States implement uniform screening panel recommendations.

(3) The current state of federally and privately funded newborn screening research with recommendations for optimizing the capacity of this research, including piloting multiple prospective conditions at once and addressing rare disease questions.

(4) New and emerging technologies that would permit screening for new categories of disorders, or would make current screening more effective, more efficient, or less expensive.