

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I want to commend again my fellow committee members for introducing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, 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 Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3709.

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. Madam 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.

MODIFYING PURCHASE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BARGAIN-PRICE OPTIONS

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2220) to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the treatment of certain bargain-price options to purchase at less than fair market value, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2220

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

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON DISCOUNTED PURCHASE OPTIONS.

Section 585 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Any bargain-price option to purchase at less than fair market value contained in any lease agreement entered into on or after January 1, 2021, pursuant to this section may be exercised only to the extent specifically provided for in subsequent appropriation Acts or other Acts of Congress.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam 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. 2220.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2220, introduced by Representatives GUEST, WEBSTER, and PENCE, requires the General Services Administration to secure congressional authorization before it can exercise a prenegotiated purchase option in an operating lease.

Currently, OMB rules stipulate that a lease cannot be scored as an operating lease if it contains a prenegotiated bargain-price purchase option. Operating leases allow agencies to budget their rent outlays annually, whereas capital leases require the agency to budget, upfront, the entire net present value of all rental obligations it will incur over the duration of the lease term. Unless GSA has full, upfront appropriations in hand, the agency must rely on operating leases that can be paid for year by year.

But preventing an operating lease from containing a prenegotiated bargain-price purchase option means that if GSA wants to acquire the building at the end of the lease, the agency must pay fair market value instead of being able to negotiate a sales price at the beginning of the lease. In essence, the Federal Government ends up paying for the building twice, once when it leases the building and once when it purchases the building at the end of the lease at the current market rate.

The scoring rules are designed to ensure that ownership risk stays with the lessor and that the lease isn't a mechanism by which the government finances its ownership of the property. But the effect is that the Federal Government is overpaying for buildings and not getting the benefit of equity that it has created for private-sector landlords.

It is time to give GSA the flexibility it needs to make savvy financial deals for the Federal Government. I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 2220, which would allow the General Services Administration, or GSA, to enter into bargain-price purchasing agreements in situations where the buying of Federal property is the cheaper alternative to a long-term lease.

Designed as a measure to bring free-market efficiency into Federal real estate, H.R. 2220 would save taxpayers from costly, long-term lease contracts where bargain purchases better suit the situation.

For example, the Tacoma Union Station purchase approved by the Transportation Committee earlier this year shows the benefits of allowing these bargain-price purchases. Prior to a scoring rule change, the GSA negotiated a \$1 purchase price of the facility in order to undertake necessary seismic and building system modernizations.

By purchasing the property, the GSA will be making the needed investments to modernize the facility for Federal use while realizing a lease cost avoidance of approximately \$6.4 million and protecting American taxpayer dollars.

This legislation provides a commonsense correction that will continue this committee's work in reducing the taxpayers' burden in Federal real estate.

I appreciate the chair and ranking member of the committee for bringing this legislation to the floor and my colleague and friend from Indiana, Congressman GREG PENCE, and his office's work on this issue in the previous Congress.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2220.

As a champion of this legislation last Congress, we must continue to work toward giving the GSA the ability to negotiate a discounted or fixed price option on government leases like it happens in the private sector.

With our Nation's real infrastructure broken, which is too often ignored by this Congress, I am committed to getting a commonsense option like this one across the finish line.

H.R. 2220 will save billions of taxpayer dollars, reduce government waste, and free up money to invest in our crumbling roads and infrastructure.

Innovative, free market solutions like this bill have the potential to save \$5 billion taxpayer dollars by bringing fair market practices to Federal real estate.

Hoosiers and all Americans deserve an efficient government that can meet our 21st century infrastructure needs.

By passing this bill, we are enacting real, commonsense infrastructure legislation that has bipartisan support across the aisle.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, in closing, H.R. 2220 ensures that the GSA is able to negotiate discounted purchase options and leases to save potentially billions in taxpayer dollars.

I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of 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 New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2220.

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. Madam 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.

ODELL HORTON FEDERAL
BUILDING

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 390) to redesignate the Federal building located at 167 North Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee as the "Odell Horton Federal Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 390

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 167 North Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee, commonly known as the "Clifford Davis and Odell Horton Federal Building", shall be known and designated as the "Odell Horton Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Odell Horton Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 390.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 390 designates the Federal building at 167 North Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee, as the Odell Horton Federal Building.

The bill is sponsored by our colleague from Tennessee, Representative STEVE COHEN, and it is cosponsored by the entire Tennessee congressional delegation.

Currently, the Federal building in downtown Memphis is named for Clifford Davis, a former Congressman who was a member of the KKK, and this legislation would rename the building in honor of Judge Odell Horton, the first Black Federal judge and assistant U.S. attorney in Tennessee since Reconstruction, who was nominated by President Jimmy Carter and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in 1980.

The history of America is replete with acts of bigotry, oppression, and hatred. We can't erase it, but we can make sure we don't honor it. I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 390, which designates the Federal building located in Memphis, Tennessee, as the Odell Horton Federal Building.

Judge Odell Horton served his community with great honor and great distinction.

I thank Transportation Committee members Representatives COHEN and BURCHETT, along with members of the Tennessee delegation, for their leadership and bipartisan work on this bill.

I also know that my colleagues in the Senate are very interested in this issue, and I hope that we can work together to find a resolution that works for both Chambers.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, H.R. 390, which would fully name the Federal building in Memphis for Odell Horton, a great jurist. Right now, it is the Clifford Davis-Odell Horton Federal Building, and this would remove Clifford Davis' name from the Memphis Federal building.

In one of my first acts as a Congressman, the first bill I passed was a bill to add Judge Horton's name to the Federal building and to call it the Clifford Davis-Odell Horton Federal Building. I initially hoped to simply rename the building for Judge Horton, but the political will to do that was not present at that time.

Now, here we are in 2021, and the political will is present, including the family of the late Clifford Davis, who we communicated with, and they suggested that it should be renamed. The family said: "We are proud of Cliff Davis' many contributions to Memphis, but his membership in the Klan and his support for Jim Crow cannot be excused."

I completely agree and believe it is time to ensure that all of Memphis can look with pride and respect at their Federal building and have a name for this great jurist who served in that Federal building.

Judge Horton left a remarkable legacy as the first Black Federal judge appointed since Reconstruction. Judge Horton also served as chief judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. He served as an assistant U.S. attorney, the first African-American member of Mayor Henry Loeb's city administration as the head of health and hospitals, and the president of LeMoyné-Owen College, a historic HBCU located in Memphis.

Judge Horton was a man of honor who dedicated his life to public service for the betterment of west Tennessee. Judge Horton broke down racial barriers and served the judicial system well. Judge Horton is long deserved in this individual distinction.

I thank the entire Tennessee delegation and Mr. GUEST for joining in the movement to pass this bill and honor Judge Horton in this singular manner. I also thank Chairman DEFAZIO, Chairwoman TITUS, and Ranking Members GRAVES and WEBSTER for advancing this bill to the floor.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me and vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, in closing, it is appropriate to honor Judge Horton's service to our country by naming this building after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative COHEN for his sponsorship of this legislation, for the bipartisan support that it enjoys.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to adopt 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 Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 390.

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. ROSENDALE. Madam 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.

NORMAN YOSHIO MINETA
FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4679) to designate the Federal building located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast in Washington, DC, as the "Norman Yoshio Mineta Federal Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4679

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast in Washington, DC, shall be known and designated as the "Norman Yoshio Mineta Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Norman Yoshio Mineta Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members