Here, the bump in the road are people who are withholding their assent at the State level and then escalating the conflict up the ranks. We can do as well as prior generations of people who served in this great and august body.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I restate my support for H.R. 7507, which will honor a lifelong public servant, Congressman William Barrett, whose party designation is completely irrelevant in this process. He was a U.S. citizen who served all of us, and we should be able to honor him in a bipartisan and unanimous way.

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7507 for the purpose of, as somewhat outlined by my colleague from Maryland, honoring by naming a post office in Lexington, Nebraska, after former Congressman Bill and his wife, Elsie Barrett.

Bill Barrett was born in Lexington, Nebraska, in 1929. Following his service in the U.S. Navy during the Korean war, Bill returned to his alma mater, Hastings College, graduated, then served as vice president for student admissions and later on the college's board of trustees for 32 years.

In 1978, he was elected to the Nebraska legislature, the unicameral, serving for 12 years, with his last 4 as speaker. He was then elected to represent the Third District of Nebraska in the U.S. House.

Known for his ability to cultivate consensus and connect with anyone, Bill was the president of his freshman congressional class, a group that even included the future Speaker of the House, John Boehner.

Tirelessly focused on issues important to Nebraska's farmers and ranchers, as we heard earlier, Bill's former staff have recounted how he would always ask: Does this help the Third District?

During his 5 years in Congress, he served on the House Agriculture Committee and coauthored the 1996 farm bill.

He also presided over the weekly bipartisan prayer breakfast and was eventually appointed chairman of the National Prayer Breakfast. He set a lasting standard of dedicated statesmanship and summed up his approach to public service as a high calling with the quote: Service to others is the best work of life.

Bill's wife, Elsie Carlson Barrett was born in 1930 to a Swedish immigrant family in New London, Connecticut. Elsie and Bill met while Bill was stationed in New London for naval service, and the two married in 1952. They settled in Hastings, Nebraska, where Elsie worked as a nurse before the family moved to Lexington. In Lexington Bill and Elsie raised four children.

Her passion for improving the lives of children blessed many as she served on the Nebraska Foster Care Review Board and as president of her local Philanthropic Educational Organization chapter. Bill and Elsie were an extraordinary team and worked together to help host the National Prayer Breakfast in 1997.

Whether serving in the Navy, the Nebraska unicameral, or in the U.S. House, Bill always put Nebraska first, and Elsie leaves behind a great legacy of bettering the lives of others.

It is a great privilege to sponsor this bill which would name the post office located at 203 East 6th Street in Lexington, Nebraska, for Bill and Elsie Barrett.

I thank my colleagues in the Nebraska delegation who joined in this effort to honor Bill and Elsie, and I urge support for this bill. As Bill would say in this body, we all have an armchair to history.

I am honored to represent the same great district that Bill Barrett did.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the Third District of Nebraska for his thoughtful remarks and his description of the life of Congressman William Barrett. I didn't know that he was a Republican Member of Congress, but that does not diminish in any way my support for this post office naming bill.

There was a bill that was up earlier today offered by a Member from Texas which did not have the support of all of the Members, and this was a Member who himself withheld support in other cases. I don't know the full extent of the controversy. I don't want to get into the complete controversy, but I hope that everybody on both sides of the aisle will respect the traditions and the customs of the U.S. House of Representatives because we have played nice and supported bills on all sides even when there are people trying to sabotage and sandbag bills that are being introduced by Democratic Members.

Up until this point, we have taken that position, but we would like to see that people are playing fair on this process and not taking advantage of our goodwill to stand by the bipartisan traditions of our committee, the Oversight and Accountability Committee, and the Congress in doing this.

□ 1600

We want to see that it is a two-way street and not a one-way street.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know if the chairman of the committee is still around or if there is someone else who could speak on behalf of the committee, but I hope that somebody at least will articulate a continuing devotion to the customs of the committee, which is that we work to get everybody's bills through and we don't try to sabotage and sandbag the bills from the other side at the State level because that will plunge us into a race of mutually assured postal-naming destruction that is not going to benefit anybody in this body.

I liked what the gentleman from Nebraska said, that Mr. Barrett, who this bill will have the post office named for, would ask the question: What will this do for the people in my district?

It will do nothing for the people of anybody's district if we start throwing a monkey wrench into this process. I hope that the Members in Texas and the Members all over the country will adhere to the protocols and the customs that have lasted for decades on the Oversight Committee and that I hope will last long after all of us are gone.

These post office namings are an opportunity to recognize and to celebrate truly great people in our districts and Nation, not the opportunity for ceaseless partisan conflict and sabotage.

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my House colleagues to support this bill naming a post office for Bill and Elsie Barrett, 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 York (Mr. LANGWORTHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7507, 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 designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 203 East 6th Street in Lexington, Nebraska, as the 'William E. and Elsie L. Barrett Post Office Building'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOURCE CODE HARMONIZATION AND REUSE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9566) to require government-wide source code sharing, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

9566

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 "Source code Harmonization And Reuse in Information Technology Act" or the "SHARE IT Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional

committees'' means the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives.

(3) CUSTOM-DEVELOPED CODE.—The term ''custom-developed code''—

(A) means source code that is—

(i) produced in the performance of a contract with an agency or is otherwise exclusively funded by the Federal Government; or

(ii) developed by a Federal employee as part of the official duties of the employee;

(B) includes—

(i) source code, or segregable portions of source code, for which the Federal Government could obtain unlimited rights under part 27 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation or any relevant supplemental acquisition regulations of an agency; and

(ii) source code written for a software project, module, plugin, script, middleware, or application programming interface; and

(C) does not include—

(i) source code that is solely exploratory or disposable in nature, including source code written by a developer experimenting with a new language or library; or

(ii) commercial computer software, commercial off-the-shelf software, or configuration scripts for such software.

(4) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE.—The term ''Federal employee'' has the meaning given the term in section 2105(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(5) METADATA.—The term ''metadata'', with respect to custom-developed code—

(A) has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code; and

(B) includes—

(i) information on whether the custom-developed code was—

(I) produced pursuant to a contract; or

(II) shared in a public or private repository;

(ii) any contract number under which the custom-developed code was produced; and

(iii) any hyperlink to the repository in such the code was shared.

(6) PRIVATE REPOSITORY.—The term ''private repository'' means a software storage location—

(A) that contains source code, documentation, configuration scripts, as appropriate, revision history, and other files; and

(B) access to which is restricted to only authorized users.

(7) PUBLIC REPOSITORY.—The term ''public repository'' means a software storage location—

(A) that contains source code, documentation, configuration scripts, as appropriate, revision history, and other files; and

(B) access to which is open to the public.

(8) SOFTWARE.—The term ''software'' has the meaning given the term ''computer software'' in section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(9) SOURCE CODE.—The term ''source code'' means a collection of computer commands written in a computer programming language that a computer can execute as a piece of software.

SEC. 3. SOFTWARE REUSE.

(a) SHARING.—Not later than 210 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each agency shall ensure that the custom-developed code of the agency and other key technical components of the code (including documentation, data models, schemas, metadata, architecture designs, configuration scripts, and artifacts required to develop, build, test, and deploy the code) of the code are—

(1) stored at not less than 1 public repository or private repository;

(2) accessible to Federal employees via procedures developed under subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii)(III); and

(3) owned by the agency.

(b) SOFTWARE REUSE RIGHTS IN PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—The head of an agency that enters into a contract for the custom development of software shall acquire and exercise rights sufficient to enable the governmentwide access to, sharing of, use of, and modification of any custom-developed code created in the development of such software.

(c) DISCOVERY.—Not later than 210 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each agency shall make metadata created on or after such date for the custom-developed code of the agency publicly accessible.

(d) ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS.—

(1) AGENCY CIOS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Information Officer of each agency, in consultation with the Chief Acquisition Officer, or similar official, of the agency and the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, shall develop an agency-wide policy that—

(A) implements the requirements of this Act, including—

(i) ensuring that custom-developed code follows the best practices established by the Director of the Office and Management and Budget under paragraph (3) for operating repositories and version control systems to keep track of changes and to facilitate collaboration among multiple developers; and

(ii) managing the sharing of custom-developed code under subsection (b), and the public accessibility of metadata under subsection (c), including developing—

(I) procedures to determine whether any custom-developed code meets the conditions under section 4(b) for an exemption under this Act;

(II) procedures for making metadata for custom-developed code publicly accessible pursuant to subsection (c);

(III) procedures for Federal employees to gain access to public repositories and private repositories that contain custom developed source code; and

(IV) standardized reporting practices across the agency to capture key information relating to a contract under which custom-developed source code was produced for reporting statistics about the contract; and

(B) corrects or amends any policies of the agency that are inconsistent with the requirements of this Act.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE OFFICE OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT.—

(A) MINIMUM STANDARD REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government shall establish minimum standard reporting requirements for the Chief Information Officers of agencies, which shall include information relating to—

(i) measuring the frequency of reuse of code, including access and modification under subsection (b);

(ii) whether the shared code is maintained;

(iii) whether there is a feedback mechanism for improvements to or community development of the shared code; and

(iv) the number and circumstances of all exemptions granted under section 4(a)(2).

(B) REPORTING requirement.—

(i) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government shall publish on a centralized website a report on the implementation of this Act that includes—

(I) a complete list of all exemptions granted under section 4(a)(2); and

(II) information showing whether each agency has updated the acquisition and other policies of the agency to be compliant with this Act.

(ii) OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA ASSET.—The report under clause (i) shall be maintained as an open Government data asset (as defined in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code).

(3) GUIDANCE.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidance, consistent with the purpose of this Act, that establishes best practices and uniform procedures across agencies for the purposes of implementing this subsection.

SEC. 4. EXEMPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AUTOMATIC.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall not apply to classified source code or source code developed primarily for use in a national security system (as defined in section 11103 of title 40, United States Code).

(B) NATIONAL SECURITY.—An exemption from the requirements under section 3 shall apply to classified source code or source code developed—

(i) primarily for use in a national security system (as defined in section 11103 of title 40, United States Code); or

(ii) by an agency, or part of an agency, that is an element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(C) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—An exemption from the requirements under section 3 shall apply to source code the disclosure of which is exempt under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Freedom of Information Act'').

(2) DISCRETIONARY.—

(A) EXEMPTION AND GUIDANCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Information Officer of an agency, in consultation with the Federal Privacy Council, or any successor thereto, may exempt from the requirements of section 3 any source code for which a limited exemption described in subparagraph (B) applies.

(ii) GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—The Federal Privacy Council shall provide guidance to the Chief Information Officer of each agency relating to the limited exemption described in subparagraph (B)(ii) to ensure consistent application of this paragraph across agencies.

(B) LIMITED EXEMPTIONS.—The limited exemptions described in this paragraph are the following:

(i) The head of the agency is prohibited from providing the source code to another individual or entity under another Federal law or regulation, including under—

(I) the Export Administration Regulations;

(II) the International Traffic in Arms Regulations;

(III) the regulations of the Transportation Security Administration relating to the protection of Sensitive Security Information; and

(IV) the Federal laws and regulations governing the sharing of classified information not covered by the exemption in paragraph (1).

(ii) The sharing or public accessibility of the source code would create an identifiable risk to the privacy of an individual.

(b) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) AGENCY REPORTING.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Chief Information Officer of an agency shall submit to the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government a report of the source code of the agency to which an exemption under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) applied during the fiscal year ending on September

30 of that year with a brief narrative justification of each exemption.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on all exemptions granted under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) by each agency, including a compilation of all information, including the narrative justification, relating to each such exemption.

(3) FORM.—The reports under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, with a classified annex as appropriate.

SEC. 5. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes an assessment of the implementation of this Act.

SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as requiring the disclosure of information or records that are exempt from public disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Freedom of Information Act").

SEC. 7. APPLICATION.

This Act shall apply to custom-developed code that is developed or revised—

(1) by a Federal employee not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) under a contract awarded pursuant to a solicitation issued not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. REVISION OF FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised as necessary to implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDING.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LANGWORTHY. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Source Code Harmonization and Reuse in Information Technology Act, otherwise known as the SHARE IT Act. This bill is a commonsense solution to a longstanding, overlooked inefficiency within our Federal Government.

Each year, the government spends approximately $6 billion on software development, a portion of which funds the creation of custom code for agency-specific programs.

These investments are often necessary to manage the complexity of government operations, but without a clear mandate for code sharing, agencies are left operating in silos. This leads to costly duplication as they pay contractors to recreate solutions that already exist elsewhere within the vast sums of the Federal Government.

In 2016, the Office of Management and Budget introduced a Federal source code policy which led to the establishment of code.gov, a platform housing over $1 billion worth of custom-developed software.

However, without such strong enforcement mechanisms, the full potential of that policy has yet to be realized. Several Federal agencies still do not consistently share their code, resulting in millions of dollars of taxpayer money being wasted on duplicative efforts.

The SHARE IT Act addresses this problem directly. It mandates that agencies publicly list and share their custom code, allowing solutions to be reused across the government, saving both time and important taxpayer dollars.

Importantly, the bill includes provisions to safeguard sensitive or classified information, ensuring national security and privacy are not compromised. It also holds agency chief information officers accountable, requiring them to ensure code is properly shared and adding much-needed transparency to the process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join us in passing the SHARE IT Act, a straightforward practical measure that will improve government efficiency, foster innovation, and, most importantly, save taxpayers' money.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, every year, Federal agencies spend billions of dollars purchasing software, including custom-developed code for websites, public databases, and mobile apps to improve the public's experience using government services. Too often, agencies keep custom-developed code for internal use rather than sharing it across the Federal Government with other agencies.

This can undermine interoperability, security efficiency, and certainly cost-effectiveness in the Federal Government's acquisition and use of software. The SHARE IT Act seeks to address these problems.

In 2016, President Obama released a Federal source code policy requiring the custom source code developed by or for the Federal Government be made available for reuse by all Federal agencies. Among other things, the policy required GSA to create code.gov to facilitate code sharing. As of 2019, code.gov featured more than 6,000 code bases from 26 different Federal agencies.

Despite this success, many of the 24 largest agencies required to post their custom-developed code inventory to code.gov under the policy still haven't done so, and the policy lacks an effective enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance.

To improve compliance and further unlock the benefits of sharing custom-built code, the SHARE IT Act would require agencies to list the custom code the purchaser produced and to share such code, either publicly, or governmentwide.

Among other things, it assigns agency chief information officers the responsibility of overseeing compliance with the act.

Mr. Speaker, I support the purpose of this bill, which is to promote innovation, collaboration, efficiency, and better value. However, as the administration has pointed out, it will require several key improvements before it can truly live up to its full promise.

Most importantly, Federal entities will need additional funding in order to effectively meet the new requirements of the bill.

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage with the improvements aforementioned. We have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support the SHARE IT Act, 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 York (Mr. LANGWORTHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9566, 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FERGUSON) at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order: