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FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING
MARK-UP OF SEVERAL BILLS

for the

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND
GOVERNMENT REFORM

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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MAY 20, 2026
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ALEXANDRA KILDUFF, Research Assistant
MALLORY COGAR, Director of Operations and Chief Clerk

CONTACT NUMBER: 202-225-5074

ROBERT EDMONSON, Minority Staff Director
CONTACT NUMBER: 202-225-5051

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The documents listed above are available at: docs.house.gov.

**FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING
MARK-UP OF SEVERAL BILLS**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 2026

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM
Washington, D.C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room 2154, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. James Comer [Chairman of the Committee] presiding.

Present: Representatives Comer, Turner, Gosar, Foxx, Grothman, Cloud, Higgins, Sessions, Biggs, Fallon, Donalds, Perry, Timmons, Burchett, Boebert, Langworthy, Burlison, Jack, McGuire, Gill, McCormick, Garcia, Norton, Lynch, Krishnamoorthi, Khanna, Mfume, Brown, Stansbury, Frost, Lee, Casar, Crockett, Randall, Subramanyam, Bell, Simon, Min, Walkinshaw, Pressley, and Tlaib.

Chairman COMER. The Committee will please come to order. A quorum is present.

Without objection, the Chair is authorized to declare a recess at any time.

Pursuant to Committee Rule 5(b) and House Rule XI, Clause 2, the Chair may postpone further proceedings today on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Committee will continue to use electronic system for recorded votes on amendments and passage of the bills before the Committee. Of course, should any technical issues arise, which I do not anticipate, we will immediately transition to traditional roll call votes. Any procedural or motion-related votes during today's markup will be dispensed with by a traditional roll call vote.

Our first item for consideration is H.R. 8096, the Duplication Scoring Act of 2026.

The clerk will please designate the bill.

H.R. 8096, THE DUPLICATION SCORING ACT OF 2026

The Clerk. H.R. 8096, the Duplication Scoring Act of 2026, a bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to analyze certain legislation in order to prevent duplication of and overlap with existing Federal programs, offices, and initiatives.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

Chairman COMER. The Chair recognizes himself to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The clerk will please designate the amendment.

The Clerk. An amendment in the nature of a substitute offered to H.R. 8096 as offered by Mr. Comer of Kentucky.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read, and the substitute will be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment.

I now recognize myself for 5 minutes for a statement on the bill.

I support the Duplication Scoring Act of 2026. As the Federal Government has consistently grown over time, the number of programs it funds has increased as well. Because of this increase in shared jurisdiction among agencies, it is inevitable that programs will be duplicative or overlap with each other. Since 2010, GAO has done an excellent job reporting on duplication, fragmentation, and overlapping programs in the Federal Government. H.R. 8096 makes GAO's role proactive by requiring them to identify and report on duplicative and overlapping programs before legislation becomes law.

Our Committee has investigated waste, fraud, and abuse of Federal Government spending extensively, and we have seen that our government will continue to grow unless we act. We need more proactive tools to prevent duplicative and overlapping spending to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent wisely. I applaud the efforts of Representative Tim Burchett for leading this bill in the House. I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill. I now recognize the Ranking Member.

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I also support H.R. 8096. This bill would require the nonpartisan GAO to review proposed laws approved by any congressional committee to flag potential overlap. This is the commonsense step that will help Members of Congress make better decisions and help stop the creation of pointless extra red tape. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. The Chair recognizes the sponsor of the bill, the Chairman of the DOGE Subcommittee, Mr. Burchett from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am not used to people saying nice things about me or my legislation, so I am a little taken aback about all the nice things you all have said, but I appreciate it.

I want to ask for unanimous consent to enter into the record a letter of support for H.R. 8096 from the National Taxpayers Union.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. BURCHETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member. I am pleased to offer this as a bipartisan, commonsense piece of legislation to reduce duplicative programs. Our country's deficits continue to spiral and recently reached \$39 trillion in debt. It is more important than ever to focus on preventing unnecessary spending, and there is no place better to start than the duplicative programs. Since 2010, the Government Accountability Office, the GAO, has released annual reports and identified more than 2,000 specific actions for Congress and Federal Agencies to take and address inefficiencies caused by overlapping and fragmented programs. In fact,

there is no official count of Federal Agencies and their programs. But, more than 400 are listed in the Federal Register.

The Duplication Scoring Act would prevent more unnecessary government by requiring the GAO to review bills reported by committees for potential duplication of existing Federal programs. It would then share its findings with the Congressional Budget Office for public release. This will give Members of Congress a warning before voting on new legislation that may create a redundant agency or program. Reducing the debt will take time and effort, but the Duplication Scoring Act is a preventive step in the right direction.

I want to thank the National Taxpayers Union and all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their support of this legislation. Noah Hooton in my office, he is not much to look at, but he is a pretty good staffer. He works in my office. He has worked diligently on this bill, so I want to thank him, too. And I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. Do any other Members seek recognition on the bill?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8096, as amended.

All those in favor, signify saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman COMER. A recorded vote is ordered. As previously announced, further proceedings on the question will be postponed.

Our next item for consideration is H.R. 8801, the D.C. Rejecting Oppressive Automotive Driving Surcharges, or D.C. ROADS Act.

The clerk will please designate the bill.

H.R. 8801, THE D.C. REJECTING OPPRESSIVE AUTOMOTIVE DRIVING SURCHARGES ACT

The Clerk. H.R. 8801, the D.C. Rejecting Oppressive Automotive Driving Surcharges—D.C. ROADS Act—a bill to prohibit a congestion toll in the District of Columbia.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair recognizes himself to offer an amendment in the nature of substitute.

The clerk will please designate the amendment.

The Clerk. An amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 8801 as offered by Mr. Comer of Kentucky.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read, and the substitute will be considered as original text for the purposes of further amendment.

I recognize the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Perry.

Mr. PERRY. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. As a longtime advocate for the American motorist and nationwide driving autonomy and freedom, I urge support for final passage of this bill, the D.C. ROADS Act. This bill amends the D.C. Home Rule Act to prohibit the D.C. City Council from enacting and the D.C. Mayor from ever enforcing a future traffic congestion toll in the District of Columbia. This would include any congestion toll for the entry into or passage through a future congestion tolling zone, whether it is a road, a bridge, a tunnel, or a specified zone of the city. I introduced this bill in response to the recent rhetoric in the D.C. Council related to potentially implementing a congestion toll in downtown D.C. While Mayor Bowser has vocally opposed such a measure, several other mayoral candidates on the ballot this November have claimed they would implement congestion pricing if given the opportunity, and on this occasion, I stand with the Mayor.

Council members pushing for this change fail to see the financial burden it will place on the District's economic growth, hampering the ability of thousands—thousands—of daily commuters to afford to work in our Nation's Capital, not to mention the fact that it is, Mr. Chairman, the Nation's Capital, and people from across the Nation come to the Nation's Capital and want to go to places, probably where there is going to be a lot of congestion, because that is why people come. They want to see what is happening in their Capital, and they do not want to be fleeced just for the honor of doing so. This also includes families who live in surrounding lower-cost-of-living localities with better public safety and schools. It is narrow-minded and short-sighted to assume that everyone is capable of taking a train or bus or a bike to work, or should be forced to do so. Most importantly, it is absolutely unacceptable to place an additional driving tax on District residents, commuters, and visitors alike who are already struggling to make ends meet, all in the name of another nonsense city budget revenue-making scheme.

Ultimately, this is an unconstitutional tax on those seeking to petition their government for redress of grievances. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time, and I yield the balance.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. The Chair recognizes the Ranking Member.

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I strongly oppose H.R. 8801, which is another attack on the 700,000 residents and on democratic principles. This Committee has spent more time trying to micro-manage D.C. than almost any other issue. The bill would ban D.C. from implementing congestion pricing, which is unnecessary since D.C. does not have congestion pricing, and Congress already has a right to disapprove local laws.

We know that congestion pricing has already been extremely successful in other places. You are seeing it happen in New York City. I believe we should allow municipalities, the District, to consider

it nationwide in the future. Congestion pricing has reduced traffic, improved safety, and raise revenue to support infrastructure improvements. D.C. has not imposed congestion pricing, and there is no pending bill or regulation in D.C. to actually impose it. D.C. has more residents than two states, pays more total Federal taxes than 26 states, and more per capita than any state. We should stop acting like a super city council, and we should stop considering this bill today. Thanks so much.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. I recognize myself for a statement on the bill.

I support H.R. 8801, the D.C. ROADS Act, which prohibits the enactment and enforcement of a greedy congestion toll in the District of Columbia. The District has long leveraged traffic issues as a rationale for restrictive and punitive revenue measures. The establishment of a congestion toll would simply continue this pattern.

In 2019, the D.C. Council voted to fund a study on congestion pricing in the District of Columbia. The study evaluated and made recommendations regarding the potential benefits of congestion pricing. This study included the recommendation of implementing a \$10 fee on all vehicles entering downtown D.C., the economic heart of the District, which welcomes tens of thousands of workers each day. That terrible policy would burden hardworking Americans commuting into and through the Nation's Capital City. These workers are vital to the economic well-being of D.C. and should not be charged with an entry tax.

A congestion toll would also impose yet another financial burden on the millions of tourists that visit our Nation's Capital and seriously undermine the economic expansion of the city. Even Mayor Muriel Bowser opposes this disastrous policy, arguing that the study relies on deeply flawed foundational assumptions and is "the wrong policy at the wrong time." However, members of the ultra-progressive D.C. Council have stated that they would seek to implement a congestion toll. Congress must prevent the D.C. Council from implementing a congestion toll, which disadvantages hardworking Americans.

I want to thank Mr. Perry, the sponsor of the bill, for introducing this forward-thinking legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the Perry bill. I now recognize Ms. Norton.

Ms. NORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I strongly oppose this undemocratic and paternalistic bill, which is intended to prohibit congestion pricing in the District of Columbia. Specifically, this bill would prohibit D.C. from imposing any charge to enter or pass through D.C. No such charge exists in D.C., and no bills or regulations are pending in D.C. to impose any. Today's markup is the fifth this Congress of a bill that would interfere with D.C. traffic policies. Over the last five years, the sponsor of this bill has tried to repeal or block four D.C. traffic policies through standalone bills, amendments, and riders. None have been enacted.

The 700,000 D.C. residents, the majority of whom are Black and Brown, are capable and worthy of governing themselves. If D.C. residents do not like how members of the D.C. Council vote, residents can vote them out of office. That is democracy. If D.C. residents do not like how Members of Congress vote on local D.C. mat-

ters, residents cannot vote them out of office. That is the antithesis of democracy.

I ask unanimous consent to enter into the record a letter opposing this bill from D.C. Council Chairman Phil Mendelson.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, so ordered.

Ms. NORTON. The substance of this bill should be irrelevant since there is never justification for Congress to legislate on local matters, but I will discuss it.

Congestion pricing is based on the economic theory of externalities and is used in New York City and several other cities outside the United States. Earlier this year, on the one year anniversary of congestion pricing in New York City, the Governor of New York said, "The results are in, and it is clear that in just one year, congestion pricing has unprecedented success in New York. By every measure, this program has never met or exceeded expectations. Traffic and gridlock are down substantially, people are moving faster, air quality has improved, streets are safety [sic], and our economy is stronger. New Yorkers are benefiting from congestion pricing every day, and there are even more benefits to come: \$15 billion in transit upgrades, with major projects already underway, improving the commutes of millions of New Yorkers."

D.C. residents have all the obligations of American citizenship, including paying Federal taxes, serving on juries, and registering with Selective Service, yet Congress denies them full local representation and voting representation in Congress. So, the only solution to this undemocratic treatment is to grant D.C. statehood. Congress has the authority to admit D.C. as a State. The D.C. Statehood Bill, H.R. 51, would reduce the size of the Federal District from 68 square miles to two square miles, consisting of the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court, and the National Mall. The residential commercial areas of D.C. would be the new state. I urge Members to vote no on H.R. 8801. Free D.C.

I ask unanimous consent to enter into the record a letter opposing this bill from the Sierra Club and eight other groups.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair recognizes Ms. Stansbury from New Mexico.

Ms. STANSBURY. Good morning. I am here this morning to actually celebrate the bipartisanship of this Committee, except for this one bill, which I am very opposed to. And I just want to say that I am here to stand in solidarity with the people of D.C., and I would think that on the 250th birthday of this great Nation, we could agree that taxation without representation is wrong, and that is what our founding fathers fought against. And that is why we must support D.C. sovereignty and stop this Committee tinkering in the everyday affairs of our Capital City.

But today, I am also excited that this Committee is taking up a number of bipartisan bills, including my Duplication Scoring Act, which I am co-sponsoring with Mr. Burchett. This bill will require the Government Accountability Office to review bills that have been reported by the Committees for potential duplication. It is a bill that essentially will ensure that Congress is not reinventing the wheel every single time it passes legislation. It is common sense. We need to reduce duplication, we need to improve transparency, we need to ensure efficiency of our Federal Government,

and we need to ensure, most importantly, that our Federal programs are delivering for the people of this country because the taxpayers deserve to know that their hard-earned dollars are being spent effectively, responsibly, and actually going to programs that are going to help them.

Modernizing these programs requires rolling up our sleeves, getting to work, and working in a bipartisan manner. And as you all know, on this Committee, we have been working very closely with the Chairman of the Efficiency Committee [sic], Congressman Burchett, on this important effort. I think legislation like this demonstrates that good government reforms do not have to be partisan, that we do not have to fight over improving the Federal Government, that accountability, transparency, efficiency should be goals that every single Member of Congress can support.

And, you know, one of the things that I hear most commonly when I go home to New Mexico and share about what is happening in this body, of course, they are deeply concerned about democracy and the future of this country, concerned to see slush funds being created to pass ballrooms without the American people's consent, and deeply concerned to see what this Administration is doing every single day. But when they find out that we are actually still legislating and doing bipartisan work, they are heartened and have hope because they know that at the end of the day, ultimately, we are able to get legislation passed that will help support our communities.

So, I am grateful that this Committee is taking up this legislation because I know that for people back home, it can feel like Washington is divided, that Washington is not listening, and that the people who serve in this body do not care about the everyday people of the United States. So, legislation like this proves that we can continue to legislate, that we can continue to work together across the aisle. And it reminds the American people that despite our disagreements, we can come together to actually make practical reforms that improve the lives of the American people. So, I am proud to be working with Congressman Burchett to help address these issues, to eliminate waste, to make our agencies more efficient, and to help carve out a path to rebuild our country as we are fighting to defend our democracy.

Now, I will say this. We will have some big fights here in this body this week, so make no mistake, we will take a stand to stop the President from stealing the American taxpayers' dollars to build his ballroom. But today I am grateful and proud to pass this bill out of the Oversight Committee, and I yield back.

Chairman COMER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Subramanyam.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think I have a different perspective from everyone. I live in Northern Virginia. I commute into D.C. every day. I do not support a \$10 toll. We already pay enough tolls to get into the city. I support D.C.'s autonomy, though, and I support D.C. statehood as well, and I support fixing congestion, but this is not the way to do it. If you want to fix congestion, first of all, bring back telework for the Federal Agencies. That is what has caused a lot of congestion. There is also a lot of construction going on right now that will hopefully help

with that. But I do not think a \$10 toll on my constituents is a good idea, so I am going to support the bill. I yield back.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. Any other Members seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman COMER. Yes. The Chair recognizes Mr. Sessions from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I support what Congressman Perry has done, but I want to go to the underlying premise that has been discussed by our colleagues, and that is the constitutional efforts that they still continue to push about Washington, D.C. becoming a state. And I would say to you that this Committee and the Subcommittees that work on Washington, D.C. have come up with superior ideas on a regular basis to protect the people of Washington, D.C., that their elected officials would give away.

Last year, we had circumstances where the Washington, D.C. City Council was going to loosen the requirements on dealing with criminals. It just so happened that we had a Member of Congress who had his car stolen. He was hijacked at gunpoint, thrown away from his car, and it was stolen. We then had a Member of Congress who was assaulted in her elevator in her apartment building, which turned the tide to where it became a bipartisan effort, not just from the U.S. House of Representatives, but also the U.S. Senate, to virtually unanimously oppose the progress that was being made by local authority about crime control.

The issue before us today is very important and, I think, has huge relevance to the oversight that is offered, not only that Mr. Perry has spoken about, and our young Chairman, James Comer, but actually to the effort that has been undertaken by this Committee and this Administration as they have added more safety functions to the District of Columbia. The amount of people who have been killed and would have been killed on a regular basis is a staggering number. And now that we have the advent of having National Guard here, I believe murders have dropped some 90 percent. That is 90 percent of the families that did not have to go to a funeral for their children or someone else who was murdered in this city.

The opportunity for us now, as the gentleman from Virginia talked about, of not putting a toll tax, not putting a tax on the people who come visit our Nation's Capital, especially in its 250th year, is very important because we want people to be welcome to come here, we want it to be a safe haven, we want it to be something that works well, and we do not want to seek them to have to tax them to come visit Washington, D.C., nor workers who work here.

So, I just want to support not only what Mr. Perry has done, but also to amplify the consistency that has taken place for all of these years, that this Committee has jurisdiction. This Committee is responsible in how it approaches the District of Columbia. We work with and meet with regularly not only the elected officials, but try and talk about the same issues that they would face because we, as Members of Congress and our staff, have those same opportunities to have Washington, D.C. to be a better place to live. So, Mr.

Chairman, I support Congressman Perry for not only his bill, but his reasoning behind that, and I yield back my time.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. Any other Members seek recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[Chorus of noes.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it. The amendment is agreed to.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8801, as amended.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair—for what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman COMER. A recorded vote has been ordered by Mr. Sessions. As previously announced, further proceedings on the question will be postponed.

Our next item for consideration is H.R. 8844, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer Retirement Technical Corrections Act.

The clerk will please designate the bill.

**H.R. 8844, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
OFFICER RETIREMENT TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT**

The Clerk. H.R. 8844, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer Retirement Technical Corrections Act, a bill to correct the inequitable denial of enhanced retirement annuity benefits to certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair recognizes himself to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The clerk will please designate the amendment.

The Clerk. An amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 8844 as offered by Mr. Comer of Kentucky.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read, and the substitute will be considered as original text for the purposes of further amendment.

I now recognize myself for 5 minutes for a statement on the bill and the amendment.

In 2007, Congress authorized enhanced retirement benefits for Customs and Border Protection officers to align with benefits provided to other Federal law enforcement agencies. As a condition of receiving the enhanced benefits, officers hired on or after July 6, 2008 effective date, were subjected to a maximum start and end of

service age and minimum service requirement of 20 years. Existing officers receive such enhanced benefits without the maximum age and minimum service requirement for service time after the effective date. A small group of officers who had received tentative offers of employment before the effective date but had not yet begun service were incorrectly told by CBP that they would be treated like existing officers; that is, they were told they would receive enhanced retirement benefits without age and service requirements for service time after the July 6, 2008, effective date.

Unfortunately, the guidance provided to this small group of officers at the time was ultimately incorrect. It was not until 2021 when CBP discovered their mistake that those officers were notified that they were actually subject to the maximum age and minimum service requirements. Since this small group of officers have planned their retirements and their lives and careers around the incorrect guidance given to them by CBP, this bill corrects a misunderstanding by providing the enhanced benefits to this small group in the same way as existing officers. This bill also requires a GAO report to ensure proper management of this benefit at CBP to prevent any similar mistakes from occurring.

I am pleased this bill provides an opportunity to right a wrong for Customs and Border Protection officers while providing accountability measures to protect against similar mistakes from happening again. I urge my colleagues to support this necessary bill, which is identical to the Senate-passed bill and recognize Ranking Member Garcia for his statement.

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you, Chairman. I also support this bill, which would require, of course, a correction to a technical error that impacts how recruitment benefits of 1,200 officers were actually calculated. The bill is supported by the National Treasury Employees Union, and I thank all my colleagues for working on this bill. Thank you.

Chairman COMER. I ask unanimous consent to enter into the record letters of support for H.R. 8844 from the National Treasury Employees Union and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

Without objection, so ordered.

Do any other Members seek recognition on this bill?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on the amendment in the nature of substitute.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8844, as amended.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I would ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman COMER. A recorded vote is ordered by Mr. Sessions from Texas. As previously announced, further proceedings on the question will be postponed.

Our next item for consideration is H.R. 3087, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Reauthorization Act.

The clerk will please designate the bill.

**H.R. 3087, THE CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE
RECORDS COLLECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT**

The Clerk. H.R. 3087, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Reauthorization Act, a bill to amend the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 to strengthen the powers of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, and for other purposes.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair recognizes himself to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The clerk will please designate the amendment.

The Clerk. An amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3087 as offered by Mr. Comer of Kentucky.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read, and the substitute will be considered as original text for the purposes of further amendment.

I now recognize myself for 5 minutes for statement on the bill.

Investigating civil rights violations from our past is vital for bringing justice to victims of violence and heinous, racially motivated crimes. Unfortunately, some civil rights-era cases have stalled over the years, denying this much-needed justice from being served. Victims and their families still seek closure on horrific events that have haunted them for decades. In 2019 Congress created the Civil Rights Cold Case Review Board, which was charged with establishing and maintaining a collection of publicly accessible records. These crucial documents are important and bring life to cases that may have otherwise been forgotten.

I support the bipartisan bill before us today, which would allow the Board to continue and expand its important work and their efforts to revive public attention to civil rights cold cases and the enduring memory of the victims. I want to thank Senator Cruz for leading this effort and passing the identical text out of the Senate, and with that, I yield to the Ranking Member Garcia.

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you, Chairman. We also support H.R. 3087. The Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board is a nonpartisan panel that is working to release the contents of Federal investigations into unresolved cold cases from the Civil Rights Era. Violations of civil rights should never be hidden in the shadows. I want to praise my colleague, particularly Representative Bonnie Watson Coleman, the bill's sponsor. She represented Hightstown, New Jersey, whose AP Government class action inspired this original law. I congratulated her on this moving forward just a few days ago.

And Ms. Coleman is retiring, of course, at the end of this Congress, so passage of this bill into law is very fitting to her legacy of years of service in fighting for civil rights and for all of New Jersey. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Chairman COMER. The gentleman yields back. Any other Members seek recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 3087, as amended.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman COMER. A recorded vote is ordered by Mr. Sessions from Texas. As previously announced, further proceedings on the question will be postponed.

Our next item for consideration is H.R. 3350, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 340 East 1st Street in Tustin, California, as the Ursula Ellen Kennedy Post Office Building.

The clerk will please designate the bill.

**H.R. 3350: TO DESIGNATE THE FACILITY OF THE
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE LOCATED AT
340 EAST 1ST STREET IN TUSTIN, CALIFORNIA
AS THE "URSULA ELLEN KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING"**

The Clerk. H.R. 3350, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 340 East 1st Street in Tustin, California, as the Ursula Ellen Kennedy Post Office Building.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

Do any Members wish to be heard on this bill?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 3350, as amended [sic].

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed, signify by saying no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reporting, as amended [sic].

Our next item for consideration is H.R. 8669, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 5951 Riverdale Avenue in Bronx, New York, as the Eliot Engel Post Office. The clerk will please designate the bill.

H.R. 8669: TO DESIGNATE THE FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE LOCATED AT 5951 RIVERDALE AVENUE IN BRONX, NEW YORK AS THE "ELIOT L. ENGEL POST OFFICE"

The Clerk. H.R. 8669, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 5951 Riverdale Avenue in Bronx, New York, as the Eliot L. Engel Post Office.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

Chairman COMER. Do any Members wish to be heard on this bill? [No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8669, as amended [sic].

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the Chair—for what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman COMER. A recorded vote is ordered. As previously announced, further proceedings on the question will be postponed.

Our next item for consideration is H.R. 4662, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 6444 San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, as the Paul Ignatius Post Office, and I am sure I mispronounced that. I apologize.

The clerk will please designate the bill.

The Clerk: H.R.—

Chairman COMER. Maybe the clerk can pronounce it right.

H.R. 4662: TO DESIGNATE THE FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE LOCATED AT 6444 SAN FERNANDO ROAD IN GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA AS THE "PAUL IGNATIUS POST OFFICE"

The Clerk. H.R. 4662, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 6444 San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, as the Paul Ignatius Post Office.

Chairman COMER. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

Do any Members wish to be heard on this bill?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Seeing none, the question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 4662, as amended [sic].

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Chairman COMER. All those opposed say no.

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. In the opinion of the—for what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman COMER. A recorded vote is ordered. As previously announced, further proceedings on the question will be postponed.

Pursuant to the previous order, the Chair declares the Committee in recess, subject to the call of the Chair. We will plan to reconvene after votes at 1:15.

The Committee stands in recess.

[Recess.]

Chairman COMER. The Committee will come back to order.

The question is on favorably reporting H.R. 8096. Members will record their votes using the electronic voting system.

The clerk will now vote [sic] on favorably reporting H.R. 8096, and we are going to leave this and make sure everybody is here.

We have got two en route. Mr. McGuire? There you go, and Pete?

[Pause.]

Chairman COMER. There is Mr. Higgins.

[Pause.]

Chairman COMER. We are waiting on you, Glenn.

[Voting.]

Chairman COMER. Have all Members voted?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Does any Member wish to change their vote?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. The clerk will close the vote and report the vote total.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on this vote the ayes are 39. The nays are 1.

Chairman COMER. The ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reported.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8801. Members will record their votes using the electronic voting system.

The clerk will now open the vote on favorably reporting H.R. 8801.

[Voting.]

Chairman COMER. Have all Members been recorded who wish to be recorded?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Does any Member wish to change their vote?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. The clerk will close the vote and report the vote total.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on this vote the ayes are 22. The nays are 18.

Chairman COMER. The ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reported.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8844. Members will record their votes using the electronic voting system.

The clerk will now open the vote on favorably reporting H.R. 8844.

[Voting.]

Chairman COMER. Have all Members been recorded who wish to be recorded?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Does any Member wish to change their vote?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. The clerk will close the vote and report the vote total.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on this vote the ayes are 40. The nays are zero.

Chairman COMER. The ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reported.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 3087. Members will record their votes using the electronic voting system.

The clerk will now open the vote on favorably reporting H.R. 3087.

[Voting.]

Chairman COMER. Have all Members been recorded?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Does any Member wish to change their vote?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. The clerk will close the vote and report the vote total.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on this vote the ayes are 36. The nays are 4.

Chairman COMER. The ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reported.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 8669. Members will record their votes using the electronic voting system.

The clerk will now open the vote on favorably reporting H.R. 8669.

[Voting.]

Chairman COMER. Have all Members been recorded who wish to be recorded?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Does any Member wish to change their vote?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. The clerk will close the vote and report the vote total.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on this vote the ayes are 37. The nays are 4.

Chairman COMER. The ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reported.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

The question is now on favorably reporting H.R. 4662. Members will record their votes using the electronic voting system.

The clerk will now open the vote on favorably reporting H.R. 4662.

[Voting.]

Chairman COMER. Have all Members been recorded who wish to be recorded?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. Does any Member wish to change their vote?

[No response.]

Chairman COMER. The clerk will close the vote and report the vote total.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on this vote the ayes are 41. The nays are zero.

Chairman COMER. The ayes have it, and the bill is ordered favorably reported.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

I want to thank everyone for being here.

Pursuant to House Rule XI and Clause 2, I ask that the Committee Members have the right to file with the Clerk of the Committee supplemental, additional, Minority, and dissenting views.

Without objection.

Additionally, the staff is authorized to make necessary technical and conforming changes to the Committee print, subject to the approval of the Minority.

Without objection, so ordered.

If there is no further business before the Committee, without objection, the Committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 1:51 p.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

