

levels of payment. As a consequence, they don't. What are those patients going to do? They do what they've always done and go to the emergency room, which is the highest cost point of contact care that you can have.

So instead of solving a problem that every Democrat here talked about 4½ years ago, we've doubled down and made it worse. Again, as a consequence, the cost of care is going to go up and providers are going to drop out just because the frustration is going to get so high that it will simply not be worthwhile to continue in practice, or you'll go work in a practice environment where you simply don't have to put in the number of hours that you would in a solo or small-group practice.

But we've really selected against those practitioners, those men and women who go to work every day early before the sun comes up and they work until after the sun goes down taking care of their patients. We're actually self-selecting against that very type of individual that we all knew, we all grew up with, we all look to as our leaders in the medical profession. It will be very difficult for those people to endure.

We'll look to academic medical centers, perhaps to hospitals, perhaps to the government itself for that leadership, but it's not going to be the same thing.

Mrs. ELLMERS. Thank you to the gentleman.

I do want to take a moment to talk about another group of young individuals in this country, young Americans who are also being negatively affected as a result of the implementation of ObamaCare: our students who are paying back student loans.

As we all know, July 1 student interest rates are scheduled to double, essentially. My staff and I have done some research on this. And if you all remember back in 2009, when President Obama was implementing the health care bill, they also took over the student loans in this country. That was for pay-for. And according to the Congressional Budget Office, over the next 10 years, \$8.7 billion of that student loan payback will come from those student loans.

Not only are we affecting health care in this country, but we are also affecting our young people, those individuals who are graduating from colleges around this country who may or may not have a job to go to, a job that they have prepared a career for; and yet they too will be paying for ObamaCare.

Mr. GUTHRIE. That's a great point that I brought up when we were debating it back in 2009.

What people don't realize, as it didn't get a lot of coverage, Mr. Speaker, is that the Federal Government took over the student loans.

So you're going to hear a lot about student loans in the next few days because after July 1 the student loan rates are going to go up. The House was active. We passed a bill. It's in the Sen-

ate. I've heard the President talk about it.

What people need to realize is that when the health care bill passed—as my friend just said, the Federal Government can loan money at a low rate because we can pretty much borrow from ourselves at a low rate. When we loan it to students, they pay a little over 3 percent; and the difference, the flow, comes back to the Federal Government, the profit from loaning to our businesses.

Do you know where \$8.7 billion of that is going to? To pay for the health care bill. Instead of taking \$8.7 billion and giving it back to students who are struggling with affordability of college—I'm in that world right now because my son is leaving this summer to go off to college and I have a daughter in college. So most of the people that are peers of theirs that I see, we talk about the affordability of college. One of the things that we did is we took money that students are paying back on their student loans to pay for the health care bill. Instead of rebating it back to the students to put it in their pockets to pay for their loans, it goes to the health care bill.

As we hear a lot of people on the other side and in the White House this week talk about health care and that the Senate hasn't passed a bill to deal with student loan interest rates that will go up, I want people to remember, Mr. Speaker, that \$8.7 billion of what people are paying back in interest is going to fund the health care bill.

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Mrs. ELLMERS. With that, I would just say that the good news for the House is that last month we passed the Smarter Solutions for Students Act, and now it lies with the Senate for passage as well.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1613, OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF TRANSBOUNDARY HYDRO-CARBON AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2231, OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2410, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 29, 2013, THROUGH JULY 5, 2013; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. WOODALL (during the Special Order of Mrs. ELLMERS), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-131) on the resolution (H. Res. 274) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1613) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf

Lands Act to provide for the proper Federal management and oversight of transboundary hydrocarbon reservoirs, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2410) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes; providing for proceedings during the period from June 29, 2013, through July 5, 2013; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COFFMAN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of travel delays.

Mr. LAMBORN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. SANFORD (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of flight delays.

Mr. STEWART (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of his presence in Utah as his daughter departed for a year and a half of church missionary service in England.

Mr. ENGEL (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in district.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2013, 2014 AND THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 25, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, Office of the Speaker,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal years 2013, 2014 and for the 10-year period of fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2023. This status report is current through June 17, 2013.

The term 'current level' refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

Table 1 in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and