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No. 160

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 12, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS J. ROONEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the Members of the people's House re-gather, we ask that they be endowed by You with wisdom and purpose to address the issues facing our Nation still. Many still wish to find work, but opportunities do not match the need.

We ask Your blessing upon the people of the Philippines and those who are responding to that great tragedy. Protect those, especially Americans, who work furiously to meet such great needs.

And finally, we ask Your blessing on America's veterans. May our Nation be faithful to them, providing whatever their needs may be after they gave years of their lives in service rather than personal gain. They are an inspiration to us, and we should not forget nor neglect our responsibility to them.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause one, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 31, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 31, 2013 at 9:39 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1561.
That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 62.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3190.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE SOLUTIONS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in 2009, as the President traveled across the country campaigning for his signature health care takeover, he promised every American family that:

If you like your doctor, you will be able to keep your doctor, period. If you like your health care plan, you will be able to keep your health care plan, period. No one will take it away, no matter what.

He repeatedly made this clear promise over 20 times.

As the failed rollout of ObamaCare continues, millions of Americans have received policy cancellations. It is sad that the President broke his promise to the American people. Last week, he was forced to say he was sorry for families who have lost their coverage.

This week, House Republicans will pass a bill that protects hardworking Americans from receiving coverage cancellations, losing access to doctors, or paying higher premiums because of ObamaCare's disastrous impacts. The American people don't need sorrow and pity. They deserve solutions promoting jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

PREEMIE ACT REAUTHORIZATION

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the PREEMIE Act reauthorization, which will be considered in the House under suspensions later today.

I am grateful for the support of my Tennessee Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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who has brought this legislation in the Senate, and I cosponsored a House version of it.

I am also the sponsor of the NEWBORN Act, a bill aimed at reducing infant mortality rates around our country that will be introduced soon.

My interest in this is because this is important for our future. America, unfortunately, is way back in the countries on infant mortality. Memphis, unfortunately, is a leader in that situation where we have a tremendously high infant mortality rate that rivals Third World countries.

The PREEMIE Act's many provisions aimed at reducing the rate of infant mortality are vital to having a better Nation.

Like the PREEMIE Act, the Affordable Care Act has made great strides in advancing this agenda by requiring maternity coverage in all health plans. The United States has a long way to go, but legislation like the PREEMIE Act, the NEWBORN Act, and the Affordable Care Act can put the United States on the right track where it needs to be in the rates of premature births and infant mortality.

IRAN IS FEELING THE PAIN OF SANCTIONS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last year, Iran's net exports of petroleum dropped to their lowest level since 1990. Its GDP has dropped for the first time in 20 years.

The Iranians are feeling the pain of sanctions. Now the Iranians say that they will negotiate if the sanctions are reduced. Reducing sanctions without verifying that Tehran is abandoning, not just freezing, its nuclear weapons program is misguided and reckless.

The U.S. is moving toward an appeasement deal with Iran, and Iran is giving up nothing.

Last Thursday, I met with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel, who called this deal to reduce sanctions with Iran a "bad deal, a very bad deal."

The French Foreign Minister called the so-called deal a "fool's game."

Iran will not negotiate in good faith, and the U.S. is being played.

Meanwhile, Iran stalls, delays, and lies about its quest for nukes. We must be clear to Iran that they must totally abandon their nukes or their sanctions are here to stay. No deal, Mr. Rouhani. And that's just the way it is.

FOR DON: PASS THE KEEP YOUR HEALTH PLAN ACT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Don, one of my constituents from Lexington, wrote me a short email this week that everyone should hear. Don writes:

My individual health plan cancels January 1. What is being offered by healthcare.gov is triple the cost. I am unemployed and desperately trying to keep health care until I reach 65 late next year. The President said, "If you like your health care plan, keep it." Please do whatever you can to make that a reality and not another empty statement.

We hear Don loud and clear, Mr. Speaker. ObamaCare isn't living up to the President's promise.

But this week we can change that. The House will vote Friday to give the President a real opportunity to keep his word to the American people through the Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013.

For Don and for millions like him, who have been shocked to find the health plans they like will soon be illegal, supporting its passage is the least the President can do.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY WILSON

(Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Larry Wilson of Fairmount, Indiana—a veteran who served other veterans. He passed away on June 13, 2013, at the age of 66.

Larry was an outstanding civil servant who served both Grant County in my district and his country with integrity. He began his great service to our Nation in the United States Air Force, where he served as a senior master sergeant for 26 years. After retiring from the Air Force, he began a second career as a detective for the Grant County Sheriff's Department, a post he held for 20 years before retiring in 1999.

However, his retirement did not end his service to our community, and he continued on to serve as a Grant County commissioner, a Grant County council member, and a Grant County Veterans Affairs service officer. He worked tirelessly for the veterans of Grant County, helping them to receive the benefits and recognition they deserved.

He was a community leader and a patriot, and I am honored to recognize his life's work today. My condolences and well wishes go out to his wife of 38 years, Linda, and to his children, Laura, Jeremy, Michael, and Christopher, as well as his grandchildren. We will all miss Larry Wilson dearly, but the lessons he taught us will not be forgotten. He was a veteran who truly served his country so well. He will be missed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by Speaker pro tempore THORNBERRY on Thursday, October 31, 2013:

H.R. 3190, to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 1, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 1, 2013 at 11:20 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2094.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3302.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 5, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 5, 2013 at 12:22 p.m.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 3080 Senate requests a conference with the House and appoints conferees. That the Senate passed S. 42.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 6, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 6, 2013 at 9:38 a.m.:

That the Senate passed H.R. 2747.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 7, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 7, 2013 at 11:13 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 287.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 7, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 7, 2013 at 3:09 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 815.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-72)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within the 90-day period prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2013.

Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the agreements with Iran, dated January 19, 1981, is still under way, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Ex-

ecutive Order 12170 with respect to Iran.

BARACK OBAMA,
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 12, 2013.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1701

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

PREMATURITY RESEARCH EXPAN- SION AND EDUCATION FOR MOTHERS WHO DELIVER IN- FANTS EARLY REAUTHORIZA- TION ACT

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 252) to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 252

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

TITLE I—PREEMIE ACT REAUTHORIZATION

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Research and activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sec. 103. Activities at the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Sec. 104. Other activities.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PEDIATRIC RESEARCH NETWORK

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. National Pediatric Research Network.

TITLE III—CHIMP ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Care for NIH chimpanzees.

TITLE I—PREEMIE ACT REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Prematurity Research Expansion and Education

for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Reauthorization Act” or the “PREEMIE Reauthorization Act”.

SEC. 102. RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES AT THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

(a) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES.—Section 3 of the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-4f) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES ON PRETERM BIRTH.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, may, subject to the availability of appropriations—

“(A) conduct epidemiological studies on the clinical, biological, social, environmental, genetic, and behavioral factors relating to prematurity, as appropriate;

“(B) conduct activities to improve national data to facilitate tracking the burden of preterm birth; and

“(C) continue efforts to prevent preterm birth, including late preterm birth, through the identification of opportunities for prevention and the assessment of the impact of such efforts.

“(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress reports concerning the progress and any results of studies conducted under paragraph (1).”

(b) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 3(e) of the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-4f(e)) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2011.” and inserting “\$1,880,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.”

SEC. 103. ACTIVITIES AT THE HEALTH RE- SOURCE AND SERVICES ADMINIS- TRATION.

(a) TELEMEDICINE AND HIGH-RISK PREGNANCIES.—Section 330I(i)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-14(i)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “or case management services” and inserting “case management services, or prenatal care for high-risk pregnancies”;

(b) PUBLIC AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDER EDUCATION.—Section 399Q of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-5) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) through (F) and inserting the following:

“(A) the core risk factors for preterm labor and delivery;

“(B) medically indicated deliveries before full term;

“(C) the importance of preconception and prenatal care, including—

“(i) smoking cessation;

“(ii) weight maintenance and good nutrition, including folic acid;

“(iii) the screening for and the treatment of infections; and

“(iv) stress management;

“(D) treatments and outcomes for premature infants, including late preterm infants;

“(E) the informational needs of families during the stay of an infant in a neonatal intensive care unit; and

“(F) utilization of evidence-based strategies to prevent birth injuries;”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) programs to increase the availability, awareness, and use of pregnancy and post-term information services that provide evidence-based, clinical information through counselors, community outreach efforts, electronic or telephonic communication, or other appropriate means regarding causes associated with prematurity, birth defects, or health risks to a post-term infant.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2011.” and inserting “\$1,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.”.

SEC. 104. OTHER ACTIVITIES.

(a) INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON PREMATURITY AND LOW BIRTHWEIGHT.—The Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act is amended by striking section 5 (42 U.S.C. 247b-4g).

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INFANT MORTALITY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) may establish an advisory committee known as the “Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality” (referred to in this section as the “Advisory Committee”).

(2) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary concerning the following activities:

(A) Programs of the Department of Health and Human Services that are directed at reducing infant mortality and improving the health status of pregnant women and infants.

(B) Strategies to coordinate the various Federal programs and activities with State, local, and private programs and efforts that address factors that affect infant mortality.

(C) Implementation of the Healthy Start program under section 330H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-8) and Healthy People 2020 infant mortality objectives.

(D) Strategies to reduce preterm birth rates through research, programs, and education.

(3) PLAN FOR HHS PRETERM BIRTH ACTIVITIES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Advisory Committee (or an advisory committee in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act and designated by the Secretary) shall develop a plan for conducting and supporting research, education, and programs on preterm birth through the Department of Health and Human Services and shall periodically review and revise the plan, as appropriate. The plan shall—

(A) examine research and educational activities that receive Federal funding in order to enable the plan to provide informed recommendations to reduce preterm birth and address racial and ethnic disparities in preterm birth rates;

(B) identify research gaps and opportunities to implement evidence-based strategies to reduce preterm birth rates among the programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding preterm birth, including opportunities to minimize duplication; and

(C) reflect input from a broad range of scientists, patients, and advocacy groups, as appropriate.

(4) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary shall ensure that the membership of the Advisory Committee includes the following:

(A) Representatives provided for in the original charter of the Advisory Committee.

(B) A representative of the National Center for Health Statistics.

(c) PATIENT SAFETY STUDIES AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate an appropriate agency within the De-

partment of Health and Human Services to coordinate existing studies on hospital readmissions of preterm infants.

(2) REPORT TO SECRETARY AND CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the agency designated under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary and to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations resulting from the studies coordinated under such paragraph, including recommendations for hospital discharge and followup procedures designed to reduce rates of preventable hospital readmissions for preterm infants.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PEDIATRIC RESEARCH NETWORK

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “National Pediatric Research Network Act of 2013”.

SEC. 202. NATIONAL PEDIATRIC RESEARCH NETWORK.

Section 409D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284h; relating to the Pediatric Research Initiative) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) NATIONAL PEDIATRIC RESEARCH NETWORK.—

“(1) NETWORK.—In carrying out the Initiative, the Director of NIH, in consultation with the Director of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and in collaboration with other appropriate national research institutes and national centers that carry out activities involving pediatric research, may provide for the establishment of a National Pediatric Research Network in order to more effectively support pediatric research and optimize the use of Federal resources. Such National Pediatric Research Network may be comprised of, as appropriate—

“(A) the pediatric research consortia receiving awards under paragraph (2); or

“(B) other consortia, centers, or networks focused on pediatric research that are recognized by the Director of NIH and established pursuant to the authorities vested in the National Institutes of Health by other sections of this Act.

“(2) PEDIATRIC RESEARCH CONSORTIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH may award funding, including through grants, contracts, or other mechanisms, to public or private nonprofit entities for providing support for pediatric research consortia, including with respect to—

“(i) basic, clinical, behavioral, or translational research to meet unmet needs for pediatric research; and

“(ii) training researchers in pediatric research techniques in order to address unmet pediatric research needs.

“(B) RESEARCH.—The Director of NIH shall, as appropriate, ensure that—

“(i) each consortium receiving an award under subparagraph (A) conducts or supports at least one category of research described in subparagraph (A)(i) and collectively such consortia conduct or support such categories of research; and

“(ii) one or more such consortia provide training described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

“(C) ORGANIZATION OF CONSORTIUM.—Each consortium receiving an award under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) be formed from a collaboration of cooperating institutions;

“(ii) be coordinated by a lead institution or institutions;

“(iii) agree to disseminate scientific findings, including from clinical trials, rapidly and efficiently, as appropriate, to—

“(I) other consortia;

“(II) the National Institutes of Health;

“(III) the Food and Drug Administration;

“(IV) and other relevant agencies; and

“(iv) meet such requirements as may be prescribed by the Director of NIH.

“(D) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Any support received by a consortium under subparagraph (A) shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, other public or private support for activities authorized to be supported under this paragraph.

“(E) DURATION OF SUPPORT.—Support of a consortium under subparagraph (A) may be for a period of not to exceed 5 years. Such period may be extended at the discretion of the Director of NIH.

“(3) COORDINATION OF CONSORTIA ACTIVITIES.—The Director of NIH shall, as appropriate—

“(A) provide for the coordination of activities (including the exchange of information and regular communication) among the consortia established pursuant to paragraph (2); and

“(B) require the periodic preparation and submission to the Director of reports on the activities of each such consortium.

“(4) ASSISTANCE WITH REGISTRIES.—Each consortium receiving an award under paragraph (2)(A) may provide assistance, as appropriate, to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for activities related to patient registries and other surveillance systems upon request by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(e) RESEARCH ON PEDIATRIC RARE DISEASES OR CONDITIONS.—In making awards under subsection (d)(2) for pediatric research consortia, the Director of NIH shall ensure that an appropriate number of such awards are awarded to such consortia that agree to—

“(1) consider pediatric rare diseases or conditions, or those related to birth defects; and

“(2) conduct or coordinate one or more multisite clinical trials of therapies for, or approaches to, the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of one or more pediatric rare diseases or conditions.”.

TITLE III—CHIMP ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “CHIMP Act Amendments of 2013”.

SEC. 302. CARE FOR NIH CHIMPANZEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 404K(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 283m(g)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated for the National Institutes of Health, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section and for the care, maintenance, and transportation of all chimpanzees otherwise under the ownership or control of the National Institutes of Health, and to enable the National Institutes of Health to operate more efficiently and economically by decreasing the overall Federal cost of providing for the care, maintenance, and transportation of chimpanzees —

“(A) for fiscal year 2014, \$12,400,000;

“(B) for fiscal year 2015, \$11,650,000;

“(C) for fiscal year 2016, \$10,900,000;

“(D) for fiscal year 2017, \$10,150,000; and

“(E) for fiscal year 2018, \$9,400,000.”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(4) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking “With respect to amounts reserved under paragraph (1)” and inserting “With respect to amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1)”;

(B) by striking “board of directors” and inserting “Secretary in consultation with the board of directors”.

(b) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent evaluation, and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report, regarding chimpanzees under the ownership or control the National Institutes of Health. Such report shall review and assess—

(1) the research status of such chimpanzees;

(2) the cost for the care, maintenance, and transportation of such chimpanzees, including the cost broken down by—

(A) research or retirement status;

(B) services included in the care, maintenance, and transportation; and

(C) location;

(3) the extent to which matching requirements have been met pursuant to section 404K(e)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 283m(e)(4)); and

(4) any options for cost savings for the support and maintenance of such chimpanzees.

(c) BIENNIAL REPORT.—Section 404K(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 283m(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) BIENNIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives a report, to be updated biennially, regarding—

“(A) the care, maintenance, and transportation of the chimpanzees under the ownership or control of the National Institutes of Health;

“(B) costs related to such care, maintenance, and transportation, and any other related costs; and

“(C) the research status of such chimpanzees.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 252, known as the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act, is designed to strengthen health care for children—especially vulnerable children. Not only does the bill reauthorize the PREEMIE Act, but it also includes the authorization of the National Pediatric Research Network and the reauthorization of the Chimp Act.

The original PREEMIE Act that I sponsored and was signed into law back in December 2006 brought much-needed attention to the problems related to preterm birth. Since its enactment, we have made progress, but we can and we still must do better. According to the

CDC, an estimated half million babies are born prematurely every year in the United States; that is about one in eight. This legislation will continue and strengthen the ongoing effort to track, prevent, and treat prematurity, ensuring that every child has a healthy start and a better chance at a healthy and productive future.

In addition to addressing premature births, this legislation also seeks to help children and their families with unmet health needs. The National Pediatric Research Network brings us a step closer to providing more help to children with rare pediatric and genetic diseases. This effort is going to help families like the Kennedys in my district in Mattawan, Michigan.

Eric and Sarah Kennedy have two wonderful little daughters, Brooke and Brielle—Brielle is here in this picture—who have a rare spinal disease called spinal muscular atrophy. These two little angels, who are also affectionately known, at least in my family, as Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella, are two little warriors in the effort to boost research for rare diseases and serve as an inspiration for every one of us.

The sad reality is that it is often difficult to conduct research into rare diseases due to the small number of kids with that disease; but today, with this bill, we are working to change that and provide families with greater hope for a cure or advances in treatment.

This bill will help establish pediatric research networks and consortia that are effective in overcoming gaps in networks. Networks and consortia will be comprised of leading institutions that act as partners to consolidate and coordinate research efforts. As this multiyear effort is finally nearing the finish line, we say to the Kennedys and so many other families across the country in similar circumstances, You are not alone in this fight.

Lastly, this package includes reauthorization of the Chimp Act of 2000 that helped establish the sanctuary system for chimps retired from research. This bill reauthorizes the program at the current spending level for NIH's care of chimpanzees and reduces it through the next 5 years. It also is going to require the GAO to study how NIH cares for the chimps and asks GAO to identify how we can further save taxpayer money.

I want to particularly commend Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LANCE, Mrs. CAPPS who is here tonight, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and, in the Senate, certainly Chairman HARKIN and Ranking Member ALEXANDER for their wonderful efforts on this legislative package. Working together, we are making a difference in the lives of so many.

So I would urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of S. 252, as amended.

As amended, this bipartisan legislation would address critical health care

issues through the authorization or reauthorization of three different programs.

Title I of the legislation reauthorizes the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act, better known as the PREEMIE Act. The PREEMIE Act was initially enacted in 2006 in response to an alarming and rising number of premature deaths. Premature deaths, those that occur prior to 37 weeks of pregnancy, are the leading cause of newborn deaths and long-term neurological disabilities in children.

Since 2006, efforts across the Department of Health and Human Services have contributed to 6 straight years of decline in the preterm birth rate. There is no question we have made progress in addressing preterm birth in this country, yet one in eight babies is still born prematurely. Prevention remains a challenge due to the numerous, complex, and poorly-understood causes.

As a nurse, I know too well the physical cost of prematurity on both mother and child, the emotional costs it takes on parents, and the fiscal cost that prematurity plays in our health care system. Reauthorization of the PREEMIE Act is necessary to continue the progress we have made to date and to do better by improving the health of mothers and babies.

Title II of S. 252, as amended, calls for the establishment of a National Pediatric Research Network at the National Institutes of Health. This title builds upon the strong body of pediatric research the agency currently supports and strengthens it to improve research and clinical trials on pediatric diseases, train pediatric researchers, and to disseminate research findings quickly so that all children may benefit.

By developing a nationwide network of pediatric researchers, renewed efforts can be focused to develop treatments and cures for pediatric diseases and conditions, especially those that are rare.

Children have unique health care experiences, treatment needs, and research challenges; and while public and private research has come a long way on pediatric diseases over the years, we know that we are still far behind on important diagnostics, cures, and treatments for far too many ailing children. That is why this title is so important.

Many of my colleagues know that this legislation is particularly important for one family in my congressional district, the Strongs. Victoria and Bill Strong are focused every day on getting the best care and treatment for their young daughter, Gwendolyn, who has spinal muscular atrophy, the same condition that my colleague Mr. UPTON just referred to in his district. Her diagnosis has fundamentally changed the daily lives of their family, her school, and our Santa Barbara community.

The low prevalence of these diseases makes them particularly hard to research, but for those affected, like Gwendolyn and others, a new cure or treatment could mean a world of difference. This title is common sense for Gwendolyn and all the other kids out there facing a rare medical diagnosis, and their families. As title II of this legislation, the National Pediatric Research Network Act is an important step forward to helping these families and those who may develop these diseases long into the future.

I noticed over the weekend there was a marathon that Gwendolyn and her father participated in in my community to raise money for the same purpose as this research would do. So it is both from the public and the private side that there is a concerted effort toward this end.

This network, based upon H.R. 225, bipartisan legislation I authored with my colleague Representative CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, passed the House as a stand-alone bill on suspension earlier this year with strong bipartisan support. I am so pleased to see it included in this package today.

Title III of the legislation ensures the National Institutes of Health can continue to care for chimpanzees that have been retired from research. In 2000, Congress passed the Chimpanzee Health Improvement Maintenance and Protection, or CHIMP, Act. The CHIMP Act established a sanctuary system for the lifetime care of chimpanzees no longer used in research, limited NIH spending on care for these chimpanzees, and required matching funds from nonprofit entities contracted by NIH to operate the sanctuary system.

Today, NIH owns or supports hundreds of chimpanzees. Following a report from the Institute of Medicine, NIH has concluded the vast majority of its chimpanzees should be permanently retired from research. This title makes it possible for NIH to continue caring for the more than 100 chimpanzees currently in sanctuary and transition other chimpanzees to sanctuary over time by authorizing appropriate amounts of spending for fiscal years 2014 through 2018 out of the totals made available to the agency. It is a commonsense and humane measure to fulfill the mission of the Institutes and responsibly tend to the chimps in our care.

I want to commend Chairman UPTON, Chairman PITTS, Ranking Member WAXMAN, and Ranking Member PALLONE for their leadership in bringing this bipartisan package of public health legislation to the floor, the staff on both sides of the aisle who have worked so hard on this legislation, and the Senate Health Committee leadership of Senators HARKIN and ALEXANDER for their efforts on these measures. Moreover, Energy and Commerce members Congresswoman ESHOO, Congressman LANCE, Congresswoman DEGETTE, and Congresswoman MCMORRIS RODGERS are also to be commended

for their work on the PREEMIE Act and the National Pediatric Research Network titles.

These are critical bills, all of which deserve strong bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 252, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), chairman of the Health Subcommittee.

Mr. PITTS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of another bipartisan bill. S. 252, the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Reauthorization Act, or the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act, would take important steps to protect and improve children's health, particularly the health of the nearly 500,000 children born prematurely in the United States every year. Since its passage in 2006, the PREEMIE Act has sponsored important research that has led to improved prevention and care of children born too early.

This bill reauthorizes research and activities at the CDC related to the causes of preterm birth, improving data collection, and preventing preterm births. It also creates an Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality to coordinate Federal, State, local, and private programs that address preterm birth and infant mortality. With one in every eight infants born in the United States prematurely, this is a pressing issue.

S. 252 also authorizes the creation of the National Pediatric Research Network, a proven way to support pediatric research by coordinating multicentered research activities, including those in rural areas.

I would like to commend Congressman LANCE, Congresswoman CAPPS, Congresswoman MCMORRIS RODGERS, Chairman UPTON, and Ranking Members WAXMAN and PALLONE for their leadership in this bipartisan effort, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

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Mrs. CAPP. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Washington, Mrs. CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, a leading advocate of this legislation and the chairman of the Republican Conference.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act.

Every 3 minutes, somewhere in the world, a child is diagnosed with cancer. In the United States, approximately 150,000 children have diabetes. I believe that medical research is the best investment we can make to change these statistics and find new cures for these diseases.

In working with my colleague from California, Representative LOIS CAPP,

we introduced the Pediatric Research Network Act, which is included in the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act.

In supporting this legislation, the Coalition for Pediatric Medical Research, which includes Children's Hospital in Seattle—in my home State—said that this legislation is critical to strengthening our Nation's pediatric research enterprise. In addition, the Pediatric Research Network Act will authorize the establishment of a well-proven and evidence-based approach for addressing pediatric research. It will enable the National Institutes of Health to support multi-institution research in order to coordinate and streamline this important research. Most importantly, it will help to speed cures to the youngest patients. I urge its support.

Thank you, everyone, for your leadership.

Mrs. CAPP. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE), another author of this legislation and someone who helped carry it across its bipartisan path.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 252, the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act, which will provide vital and continued medical education and research in the national effort to reduce preterm births. This legislation will advance the great progress made since the 2006 act and support Federal research and community involvement in premature birth research.

Our Nation's premature birth rate is among the highest in the world, and it is the leading cause of newborn deaths in the United States. Infants born just a few weeks too soon can face serious health challenges and are at risk for lifelong health and learning disabilities. In addition to its human toll among infants and its toll on their families, premature births cost our Nation's economy much financially, and while the medical community has made great strides in identifying the risk factors associated with premature births, far too many premature births today have no known causes.

It is fitting that the House will consider this legislation this evening. November marks Prematurity Awareness Month, a product of the fine work of the March of Dimes. The March of Dimes estimates that, since 2006, 176,000 fewer babies have been born too soon because of improvements in the preterm birth rate. This is why the Members of the House and the Senate have worked in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion to reauthorize the 2006 act.

I thank Chairman UPTON and Chairman PITTS and Ranking Member WAXMAN and Ranking Member PALLONE for their leadership on this issue, as well as Senator ALEXANDER and Senator HARKIN and Senator BENNET. I especially want to thank Congresswoman

ANNA ESHOO from California for working on this important issue, which benefits the health and well-being of the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. UPTON. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. LANCE. This is how Congress should work—together—on issues that make a lasting difference for the American people. It is in that bipartisan spirit that I ask all of my colleagues to join with us in support of the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act so that we as a Nation will be able to continue our focus on premature birth research and prevention.

My thanks also to Congresswoman CAPPs for her leadership on this issue.

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I submit for the RECORD letters of support from the following organizations: the Children's Hospital Association, the Coalition for Pediatric Medical Research, FightSMA, the Humane Society of the United States, the March of Dimes, and a joint letter from several health professional and public health organizations.

I urge my colleagues to support this important package of public health legislation.

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

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
ASSOCIATION,
November 11, 2013.

Hon. FRED UPTON, Chairman,
House Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN, Ranking Member,
House Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON AND RANKING MEMBER WAXMAN: On behalf of over 220 of the nation's children's hospitals, I am writing to urge House passage of S. 252, as amended by the House. This bill would advance two important priorities for children's health: enactment of the National Pediatric Research Network Act and the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early (PREEMIE) Reauthorization Act.

The National Pediatric Research Network Act would enhance the national commitment to pediatric research by authorizing the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to competitively select pediatric research consortia, each of which would be comprised of multiple institutions and focused on a specific research agenda from basic to translational research. As you know, children are not just "small adults." They require highly-specialized care and equally specialized research. Despite children accounting for nearly 20 percent of our nation's population, the NIH has historically invested a far smaller percentage of research dollars—between five and 10 percent—in pediatric biomedical research. As a result it is far more difficult to attract new researchers into the field of pediatrics, launch and sustain basic and translational research endeavors and, ultimately, improve the health of our nation's children by developing safe and effective therapies and treatments. The National Pediatric Research Network Act would help provide the infrastructure—including training and support for younger investigators—that is needed to advance the field for decades to come.

The original PREEMIE Act (P.L. 109-450) brought the first-ever national focus to prematurity prevention. Preterm delivery can happen to any pregnant woman, and in more than half the cases the underlying causes are unknown. Preterm birth is the leading cause of neonatal death, and those babies who survive are more likely to suffer from intellectual and physical disabilities. Since enactment of the PREEMIE Act in 2006, the preterm birth rate has declined, and now stands below 12 percent for the first time in nearly a decade. The PREEMIE Reauthorization Act will continue to fuel our progress by supporting federal research and promoting known interventions and community initiatives. Reauthorizing the PREEMIE Act is critical to protect and maintain the current federal preterm birth-related activities and lay the foundation for future investments.

The Children's Hospital Association is pleased to offer its support of S. 252, and hopes Congress will enact this important legislation. On behalf of our member hospitals, thank you for your continued commitment to improving children's health.

Sincerely,

JIM KAUFMAN,
Vice President, Public Policy,
Children's Hospital Association.

THE COALITION FOR PEDIATRIC
MEDICAL RESEARCH,
November 12, 2013.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy & Commerce,
United States Congress, Washington, DC.

Hon. JOE PITTS,
Chairman, Committee on Energy & Commerce,
Subcommittee on Health, Washington, DC.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN,
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy & Commerce,
United States Congress, Washington, DC.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE,
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy & Commerce,
Subcommittee on Health, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN UPTON AND PITTS AND RANKING MEMBERS WAXMAN AND PALLONE: On behalf of the Coalition for Pediatric Medical Research, representing leading children's hospitals responsible for treating our nation's sickest children today and conducting research to develop the therapies, treatments, and cures of tomorrow, I am writing to offer our endorsement of S. 252, the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act that as amended includes the National Pediatric Research Network Act as Title II.

The National Pediatric Research Act is a bipartisan and bicameral legislative proposal to strengthen our nation's commitment to pediatric medical research in a cost-effective manner by allowing the National Institutes of Health to support multi-institution research consortia focused on pediatrics. Modeled upon the successful National Cancer Centers and other research networks, the consortia seek to accelerate the pace of scientific discovery in pediatrics and to drive greater levels of collaboration, coordination, and resource sharing. Funds awarded under the program would help support the acquisition of shared advanced research technologies necessary to discharge a 21st Century research agenda and would also support much-needed training slots for early-career investigators focusing in pediatrics.

The need for a focused commitment to pediatric research is clear. A growing body of evidence overwhelmingly demonstrates that therapies and interventions delivered early in life—during infancy, childhood and adolescence—prevents diseases and their life-long adverse impacts on health and economic contributions to society. Similarly, research on pediatric populations is useful for under-

standing the origin of adult-onset diseases and is useful in preventing and treating such conditions. When pediatric research as a whole struggles, so too do our nation's children because of the reduced focus and funding to pediatric-based disorders and because of limited access to innovations in care and treatments that help improve life and reduce healthcare costs.

Every single day, the members of the Coalition for Pediatric Medical Research care for tens of thousands of children, a number of whom are suffering from the most deadly and complex diseases. Thanks to research breakthroughs achieved over the years, the children's hospitals in the coalition have made progress in treating a number of conditions that not too long ago were considered near-certain death sentences. But making continued progress to heal children today and tomorrow necessitates a robust commitment to our nation's children, something that will happen under this proposal.

Thank you for your strong support of the National Pediatric Research Network Act and for incorporating the legislation as Title II of the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act. The Coalition looks forward to working with you to enact this legislation into law this year. If you have any questions or would like to discuss this issue further, please feel free to contact me at 202.312.7499 or nicholas.manetto@faegrebd.com.

Sincerely,

NICK MANETTO,
(For the Coalition for Pediatric Medical Research).

FIGHTSMA,
Alexandria, VA, November 11, 2013.

Hon. FRED UPTON, Chairman,
Committee on Energy & Commerce,
U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN, Ranking Member,
Committee on Energy & Commerce,
U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON AND RANKING MEMBER WAXMAN: FightSMA is pleased to offer its enthusiastic endorsement of S. 252, the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act that as amended includes the National Pediatric Research Network Act (NPRNA) as Title II. FightSMA is a non-profit organization of families across the nation working to find a treatment or cure for spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), the leading genetic killer of children under the age of two.

The NPRNA would authorize the establishment of a national network of research consortia that will conduct basic, clinical, behavioral, and translational research, including multisite clinical trials in an effort to develop treatments for a variety of rare pediatric disorders. The legislation provides a new opportunity to strengthen the nation's commitment to pediatric medical research in a cost-effective manner, allowing us to promote the well-being of our children through a collaborative approach to scientific investigation that makes the most of every federal dollar.

FightSMA has been grateful for Congress's longstanding support for research on SMA and other pediatric diseases, including House passage of the NPRNA earlier this year on an overwhelming bipartisan vote and annual appropriations report language encouraging the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to expand its support for translational and clinical research. Privately funded research has produced a number of promising drug therapies for SMA that are now at the door of the clinic, and the development of an effective and accessible clinical trials infrastructure is our next challenge and our greatest opportunity.

Chairman Upton and Ranking Member Waxman, we are deeply indebted to you and

to the NPRNA's lead sponsors, Congresswomen Lois Capps and Cathy McMorris Rodgers, for your leadership in the effort to develop treatments for the devastating disorders that affect too many of our children.

We urge all Members of Congress to support S. 252, and we look forward to working with you to secure enactment of the National Pediatric Research Network Act as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

DANIEL HAYDEN,
Executive Director, FightSMA.
MICHAEL CALISE,
Chairman, FightSMA.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, November 12, 2013.

Chairman FRED UPTON,
Ranking member HENRY WAXMAN,
House Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON AND RANKING MEMBER WAXMAN: On behalf of The Humane Society of the United States and the Humane Society Legislative Fund, we are writing to express our strong support for Title III of S. 252, which will allow the National Institutes of Health (NIH) the continued flexibility to send chimpanzees retired from research to suitable sanctuary and to care for chimpanzees already living at the national chimpanzee sanctuary.

Regardless of where they are housed, NIH has responsibility for the lifetime care of approximately 600 federally-owned chimpanzees. It is NIH policy to send chimpanzees to the national chimpanzee sanctuary system when they are retired from research, as intended by Congress; sanctuaries provide higher welfare standards for chimpanzees at a lower cost to taxpayers than housing in barren labs. Sanctuaries operate more efficiently than the government-run laboratories, they bring in substantial private dollars to augment government support, and they make substantial use of volunteer personnel.

In response to a comprehensive report by the Institute of Medicine (IOM), and following the recommendations of an NIH Working Group of independent experts convened to advise on implementation of that report, NIH recently announced that it intends to retire the vast majority of federally-owned chimpanzees from research. However, the original CHIMP Act, which established the national chimpanzee sanctuary system, included a limit on the amount of money NIH can spend on sanctuary care and housing of retired chimpanzees. There is no similar restriction on funding for care and housing of retired chimpanzees in laboratories. Therefore, once NIH reaches the sanctuary spending limit, it will lose the ability to contract with appropriate sanctuaries for care and housing of retired chimpanzees, and may be forced to contract with lower-welfare, higher-cost labs instead—to the detriment of chimpanzees and taxpayers alike.

By passing S. 252 Title III, Congress will leave NIH free to contract with sanctuaries, the most appropriate providers for chimpanzee care, thus allowing the agency to use its resources more efficiently and effectively. We strongly support Title III of S. 252 and thank you for your leadership on this legislation.

Sincerely,

WAYNE PACELLE,
President and CEO,
The Humane Society of the United States.
MICHAEL MARKARIAN,
President,
Humane Society Legislative Fund.

March of Dimes Foundation,
Washington, DC, November 11, 2013.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy & Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. HENRY WAXMAN,
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy & Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON AND RANKING MEMBER WAXMAN: On behalf of the March of Dimes, a unique collaboration of scientists, clinicians, parents, members of the business community, and other volunteers affiliated with 51 chapters representing every state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, I would like to express our support for S. 252, a legislative package which includes the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act. We strongly urge swift passage of this legislation in both the House and Senate.

November marks Prematurity Awareness Month, and just days ago the March of Dimes announced that the United States' preterm birth rate had dropped for the sixth consecutive year. In 2012, 11.5 percent of U.S. births were preterm, compared to 12.8 percent in 2006. The March of Dimes estimates that since 2006, about 176,000 fewer babies have been born too soon because of improvement in the preterm birth rate, resulting in healthier infants and potentially saving about \$9 billion in health and societal costs. We believe one of the key factors for the decline is the 2006 PREEMIE Act (P.L. 109-450), which brought the first-ever national focus to prematurity prevention. The law spurred innovative research at the National Institutes of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and supported evidence-based interventions to prevent preterm birth.

The PREEMIE Reauthorization Act will continue to fuel our progress by supporting federal research and promoting known interventions and community initiatives to prevent preterm birth. Preterm birth exacts a human, emotional, and financial impact on families and a tremendous economic burden on our nation. It is the leading cause of newborn mortality and the second leading cause of infant mortality. Those babies who survive are more likely to suffer from intellectual and physical disabilities. A 2006 report by the Institute of Medicine found the cost associated with preterm birth in the United States was \$26.2 billion annually, or \$51,600 per infant born preterm. Employers, private insurers and individuals bear approximately half of the costs of health care for these infants, and another 40 percent is paid by Medicaid.

Every baby deserves a healthy start in life, and to make this goal a reality we must continue to invest in the prevention of preterm birth. Passage of S. 252 is an important step toward improving the health and wellbeing of our nation's children. We look forward to working with you to secure enactment of this vital legislation.

Sincerely,

DR. JENNIFER L. HOWSE,
President.

MARCH OF DIMES FOUNDATION,
White Plains, NY, November 12, 2013

MEMBER OF CONGRESS: The undersigned organizations urge you to vote for S. 252, the PREEMIE Reauthorization Act, when it is considered under Suspension of the Rules later today.

November marks Prematurity Awareness Month, and just days ago the March of Dimes announced that the United States' preterm birth rate had dropped for the sixth consecutive year. In 2012, 11.5 percent of U.S. births were preterm, compared to 12.8 percent in 2006. For information on your state's

preterm birth rate please visit <http://www.marchofdimes.com/mission/prematurity-reportcard.aspx>. The March of Dimes estimates that since 2006, about 176,000 fewer babies have been born too soon because of improvement in the preterm birth rate, resulting in healthier infants and potentially saving about \$9 billion in health and societal costs. We believe one of the key factors for the decline is the 2006 PREEMIE Act (P.L. 109-450), which brought the first-ever national focus to prematurity prevention. The law spurred innovative research at the National Institutes of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and supported evidence-based interventions to prevent preterm birth.

The PREEMIE Reauthorization Act will continue to fuel our progress by supporting federal research and promoting known interventions and community initiatives to prevent preterm birth. Preterm birth exacts a human, emotional, and financial impact on families and a tremendous economic burden on our nation. It is the leading cause of newborn mortality and the second leading cause of infant mortality. Those babies who survive are more likely to suffer from intellectual and physical disabilities. A 2006 report by the Institute of Medicine found the cost associated with preterm birth in the United States was \$26.2 billion annually, or \$51,600 per infant born preterm. Employers, private insurers and individuals bear approximately half of the costs of health care for these infants, and another 40 percent is paid by Medicaid.

S. 252 is an important step toward improving the health and wellbeing of our nation's children. Please vote "yes" on S. 252.

Sincerely,

March of Dimes, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Association on Health and Disability, American College of Nurse-Midwives, American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Public Health Association, American Thoracic Society, Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs.

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses, Council of Women's and Infants' Specialty Hospitals, First Candle, Global Alliance to Prevent Prematurity and Stillbirth, National Association of County and City Health Officials, National Association of Neonatal Nurses, Preeclampsia Foundation, Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine.

Mr. UPTON. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, every one of us has beautiful children like in this our districts. This bill is going to save lives, and it has been bipartisan from the get-go.

Again, I want to commend Republicans and Democrats on our committee—but certainly those on the House floor as well—when we passed this bill a number of months ago.

I was a speaker and a participant in an event just last week for FasterCures, a networking group from around the country. Dr. Francis Collins was there, who is the head of the NIH. I spoke to Dr. Collins just in the last hour or so, and he is delighted that this legislation is reaching the House floor tonight. Hopefully, it will pass. I know that we are going to continue to make a real difference in the lives of families, and that is what this is all about, so I would urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes."

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 252, as amended, and urge my colleagues to support the bill as well. As amended, S. 252 is comprised of the authorization or re-authorization of three different programs. Together, these provisions constitute a bi-partisan and bi-cameral effort to address three pressing issues.

Title One of the bill would reauthorize and improve the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers Who Deliver Infants Early—or PREEMIE—Act. The PREEMIE Act was first enacted in 2006 in response to an alarming rise in preterm births.

Provisions in Title One reauthorize Centers for Disease Control and Prevention research, surveillance, and prevention activities. The title also extends provider education and training and public education activities; and it adds use of telehealth technology for management of high-risk pregnancies among preferences for telehealth network grants.

This title codifies a Department of Health and Human Services Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality and directs this Committee to examine preterm birth activities across the Department. And it calls for HHS coordination of hospital readmissions studies focused on premature infants. Title One represents a renewed commitment to our nation's efforts to reduce premature births, the leading killer of newborns.

Title Two of S. 252 (as amended) would allow the National Institutes of Health to establish a national pediatric research network dedicated to finding treatments and cures for pediatric diseases and conditions—especially those that are rare. In addition to the research itself, Title Two places special emphasis on professional training for future pediatric researchers. These and other related components of Title Two are intended to build on the strong body of pediatric research that NIH already conducts and supports.

The goal of this title is to ensure that universities, hospitals, and other nonprofit entities focused on pediatric research have the infrastructure necessary to make clinical research opportunities more accessible to kids and their families. In turn, we hope and expect their work will advance progress towards treatments and cures for many devastating diseases and conditions. I would encourage NIH to take full advantage of this opportunity.

The third and last title of the bill builds upon the 2000 Chimpanzee Health Improvement Maintenance and Protection or CHIMP Act and allows NIH to fulfill its commitment to retiring hundreds of chimpanzees from research. Among other provisions, the CHIMP Act established a sanctuary system for the lifetime care of chimpanzees retired from research and limited NIH spending on care for these chimpanzees.

We are fast-approaching the spending cap set forth in the CHIMP Act. This title authorizes spending for the care and maintenance of chimpanzees owned or controlled by NIH—out of the amounts made available to the agency—for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018. This title ensures the agency can continue caring for the more than 100 chimpanzees currently in sanctuary. This title also makes it possible for NIH to continue implementing Institute of Medicine recommendations on the use of chimpanzees in research and transition other chimpanzees to sanctuary over time.

As I have noted, this package is a bi-partisan and bi-cameral initiative that reflects the work of several members of the Energy and Commerce Committee. I especially want to note Congresswoman ESHOO, the Democratic sponsor of the original PREEMIE Reauthorization Act and Congresswoman CAPPS, the Democratic sponsor of the original National Pediatric Research Network Act. I also want to commend Chairman UPTON, Chairman PITTS, and Ranking Member PALLONE for their leadership in bringing this bipartisan package of public health legislation to the floor. Finally, I want to acknowledge Senate HELP Committee leadership—Senators HARKIN and ALEXANDER—for their effort on these measures.

I urge my colleagues to vote for S. 252, as amended.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 252, the PREEMIE Act. The number of families in this country affected by premature births is enormous. In 2008, 12.3 percent of all live births, over 500,000 babies, were born preterm. This number dramatically influences the rate of infant deaths as about two-thirds of all fatalities in the first year of life are among preterm infants.

Prematurity or preterm birth is by definition a birth earlier than 37 weeks. Those children are usually not the problem. They're not the ones that end up with permanent disabilities. But there is a subset of prematurity, maybe sometimes referred to as "immaturity", children that are born as early as 20 weeks. Those children are the ones that very often, if they survive, are left with permanent long-term disabilities. The reauthorization of the PREEMIE Act is important to study, track, and prevent premature births in this country. This important legislation before us today will continue the important work begun in the original bill passed in 2006.

I'll end my remarks with a personal story. My wife, Billie, and I, have 13 grandchildren and the oldest are 15 years old. They were born at 26 weeks and each weighed 1 pound and 12 ounces. Thank God they are virtually unimpaired today and in the ninth grade and doing well. My family's experience, plus the fact that I delivered numerous preterm infants as an OBGYN in Marietta, GA, simply reinforces the need for this bill.

For these important reasons, I support S. 252.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 252, 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 was amended so as to read: "An Act to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIV ORGAN POLICY EQUITY ACT

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S.

330) to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 330

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 "HIV Organ Policy Equity Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

(a) STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR THE ACQUISITION AND TRANSPORTATION OF DONATED ORGANS.—

(1) ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK.—Section 372(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(E), by striking "including standards for preventing the acquisition of organs that are infected with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) CLARIFICATION.—In adopting and using standards of quality under paragraph (2)(E), the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network may adopt and use such standards with respect to organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (in this paragraph referred to as 'HIV'), provided that any such standards ensure that organs infected with HIV may be transplanted only into individuals who—

"(A) are infected with HIV before receiving such organ; and

"(B)(i) are participating in clinical research approved by an institutional review board under the criteria, standards, and regulations described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 377E; or

"(ii) if the Secretary has determined under section 377E(c) that participation in such clinical research, as a requirement for such transplants, is no longer warranted, are receiving a transplant under the standards and regulations under section 377E(c)."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 371(b)(3)(C) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(b)(3)(C)) relating to organ procurement organizations) is amended by striking "including arranging for testing with respect to preventing the acquisition of organs that are infected with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome" and inserting "including arranging for testing with respect to identifying organs that are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)".

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 371(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(b)(1)) is amended by—

(A) striking subparagraph (E);

(B) redesignating subparagraphs (F) and (G) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively;

(C) striking "(H) has a director" and inserting "(G) has a director"; and

(D) in subparagraph (H)—

(i) in clause (i) (V), by striking "paragraph (2)(G)" and inserting "paragraph (3)(G)"; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "paragraph (2)" and inserting "paragraph (3)".

(b) PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH GUIDELINES.—Part H of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 377D the following:

“SEC. 377E. CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO ORGANS INFECTED WITH HIV.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, the Secretary shall develop and publish criteria for the conduct of research relating to transplantation of organs from donors infected with human immunodeficiency virus (in this section referred to as ‘HIV’) into individuals who are infected with HIV before receiving such organ.

“(b) CORRESPONDING CHANGES TO STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO RESEARCH.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, to the extent determined by the Secretary to be necessary to allow the conduct of research in accordance with the criteria developed under subsection (a)—

“(1) the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network shall revise the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E); and

“(2) the Secretary shall revise section 121.6 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).

“(c) REVISION OF STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS GENERALLY.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary, shall—

“(1) review the results of scientific research in conjunction with the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to determine whether the results warrant revision of the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E) with respect to donated organs infected with HIV and with respect to the safety of transplanting an organ with a particular strain of HIV into a recipient with a different strain of HIV;

“(2) if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that such results warrant revision of the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E) with respect to donated organs infected with HIV and with respect to transplanting an organ with a particular strain of HIV into a recipient with a different strain of HIV, direct the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to revise such standards, consistent with section 372 and in a way that ensures the changes will not reduce the safety of organ transplantation; and

“(3) in conjunction with any revision of such standards under paragraph (2), revise section 121.6 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).”

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1122(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or in accordance with all applicable guidelines and regulations made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 377E of the Public Health Service Act” after “research or testing”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPs) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

I stand in strong support of S. 330, known as the HOPE Act.

The HOPE Act would eliminate the restriction on acquiring HIV-positive organs in order to permit research on transplants between HIV-positive individuals. The legislation will increase the number of available organs and will help all of those who are awaiting a transplant.

In 1984, Congress enacted the National Organ Transplant Act, NOTA. The purpose of NOTA was to guide organ donation and transplantation. In 1988, Congress amended NOTA to ban the transplantation of HIV-infected organs. Today, HIV treatments have extended and have improved the lives of countless HIV patients. This, in turn, has increased the need for organ donations.

This bill would allow research to fully evaluate the safety and effectiveness of organ transplantation between individuals with HIV. Specifically, the bill would permit research on transplants involving HIV-positive individuals by eliminating the restriction on acquiring HIV-positive organs. The legislation also would direct the Secretary of HHS to develop and implement standards for research on the transplantation of HIV-infected organs. Finally, the bill would require the Secretary of HHS to revise transplant standards based on that research.

H.R. 698 is the House companion to the HOPE Act. Mrs. CAPPs, on our committee, authored H.R. 698, and the Energy and Commerce Committee passed it by voice vote last July. Earlier this year, the Senate passed the legislation before us today, which was led by Senators BOXER, COBURN, BALDWIN, and PAUL—a bipartisan group. By passing the HOPE Act now, we will send it directly to the President so that he can sign it into law and avoid a conference.

This commonsense proposal has the potential to save lives. With 100,000 patients waiting for life-saving organs, permitting HIV-positive donors to be used for transplants could save as many as 1,000 HIV-infected patients every year. So, tonight, we provide some hope for those in need of new organs. I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, commonly known as the “HOPE Act.” The HOPE Act is a critical step towards improving the health and well-being of persons living with HIV and AIDS and of strengthening our Nation’s organ transplant system.

Many of us remember the fear and worry that surrounded AIDS in the 1980s. At first, no one even knew what caused AIDS, and the diagnosis was considered a swift death sentence. In that time of fear and the unknown, a

blanket ban was placed on transplanting any HIV-positive organs, even for the purposes of research. However, in the last 25 years, medical research and technology has transformed HIV/AIDS care and treatment. Now, thanks to these breakthroughs, HIV is a more chronic condition. This has led to improved life expectancies—something we can and should celebrate—but it also means that HIV-positive people are more likely to encounter medical complications as they age. They face unique complications as the powerful drugs that keep their HIV at bay often take a hard toll on their bodies, putting them at increased risk for ailments like kidney and liver disease, and for some of these problems, the only treatment is to wait on the same long waiting lists, as all Americans do, for an organ transplant.

There might be a better way.

According to transplant experts, each year, we toss out hundreds of HIV-positive organs that could otherwise be viable for transplantation into other HIV-positive people. These organs have the potential to save lives and lessen the transplant waiting lists for all Americans, but, instead, they are wasted because of the archaic, blanket ban that prohibits even the research to see if they could be used by those who already are HIV positive. That is why we need to pass the HOPE Act today.

The HOPE Act would create a pathway, grounded in medical science, to research the feasibility and safety of positive-to-positive organ transplantation. Think about it. This is a chance to possibly shorten the waiting lists for everyone waiting for an organ, to deliver better health outcomes for those in need, and to lower health care costs by moving individuals off of the dialysis rolls, all while maintaining the safety and integrity of our current organ transplantation system. That is what the HOPE Act can and will help to do. It is common sense and fiscally responsible. It is the right thing to do for all Americans who are awaiting transplants.

I would like to thank and acknowledge Senator BOXER and Senator COBURN for championing this issue in the Senate. With their leadership, the HOPE Act passed by unanimous consent in June. Also, I would especially like to thank for their leadership my colleagues Mr. HARRIS, who is the Republicans’ lead on this bill, and also Dr. BURGESS, who is a cosponsor and a strong supporter of this bill. Finally, I would like to thank all of the advocates who have worked so hard in support of this legislation.

I am pleased to stand with an incredibly broad coalition of health professionals and HIV/AIDS advocates in backing S. 330. The HOPE Act is a commonsense bill that creates a path forward for research on this issue. It has strong support on both sides of the Capitol and on both sides of the aisle. It is a critically important issue. It is an opportunity to save lives. That is

why I am urging a “yes” vote today on S. 330, the HOPE Act.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1730

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my time be managed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself some time as I may consume.

I stand in support of another bipartisan bill this evening. The HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, or the HOPE Act, would lift a ban dating back to the 1990s on acquiring HIV-positive organs so that the Department of Health and Human Services can conduct research on the safety and effectiveness of transplants between HIV-positive individuals.

As HIV treatments have advanced over the last 30 years, many HIV-positive individuals are living longer lives, but they are also more likely to experience conditions, such as kidney and liver failure, which necessitate a transplant.

This bill provides a potential path to a separate organ donation pool for HIV-positive organs, hopefully increasing the overall number of organs available for transplantation.

The HOPE Act passed the Senate by unanimous consent in June and is supported by the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons, among others.

I would encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan, commonsense bill and would like to commend Dr. HARRIS, Dr. BURGESS, Mrs. CAPPs, Chairman UPTON, and Ranking Members WAXMAN and PALLONE for their leadership on this bipartisan bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield whatever time she may consume to my colleague from Washington, D.C., ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Ms. NORTON. I thank my good friend from California, and I thank all of the bipartisan leaders of this bill, especially Mrs. CAPPs, who has made health care a signature issue for herself ever since coming to the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we haven't found our way out of one of the great disparities in medical science: the difference between the 100,000 patients seeking organ transplants and the mere 30,000 who get such transplants annually. The HOPE Act provides a possible breakthrough, one that I don't think we can refuse. It is a breakthrough for many whose condition would make them hopeless in waiting for an organ transplant.

The regular reviews to evaluate medical research that are mandated by this bill could allow transplants from HIV-positive donors to HIV-positive recipients if the procedure—and this is im-

portant; the safeguards are tightly woven into this bill—if the procedure is shown to be both safe and effective. No wonder the Boxer-Coburn HOPE Act was passed by unanimous consent in the Senate.

The wholesale ban in 1988 did not even allow research on HIV-infected organs. I am not sure I understand that since in this country we usually do not take research out of the picture.

Today, medical science has come a long way, allowing many to live with HIV. We save many lives but then lose them to chronic conditions such as kidney and liver damage, often caused by the very HIV medications that have saved their lives. If they go on dialysis, there is virtually no hope for a transplant today.

The way out of this conundrum is the way we have understood since the Enlightenment: “Look for the evidence.” Who can know where the science will take us or whether it will take us anywhere? With estimates of as many as another 600 organ donors who could be helpful annually, who would not want to try to find if this could be accomplished?

Again, I thank the sponsors of this bill, which I think is rightfully named the HOPE Act.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Dr. BURGESS, the vice chairman of the Health Subcommittee.

Mr. BURGESS. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this bill before us tonight is a commonsense policy that will remove some barriers in the law and ensure that patients who are suffering from life-threatening illnesses can access vital treatments. We have heard the numbers discussed tonight—over 100,000 patients currently awaiting life-saving organs. That number grows by thousands every year, coupled with the fact that our current organ donation policies are outdated and do not reflect the most current research in clinical developments.

The bill before us tonight corrects this, allowing organs from HIV-positive donors to be transplanted into HIV-positive recipients. This has the potential to save over 1,000 HIV-infected patients every year with liver and kidney failure.

Allowing these HIV positive donations increases the organs available to HIV-positive recipients. More importantly, it actually grows the overall pool of organs that will be available.

Furthermore, transplant surgeons already have experience with the transplantation of infected organs. Today, surgeons perform organ transplants on patients who are infected with hepatitis C, a disease with similar transmission methods as HIV.

I would reassure my colleagues, I have taken the time to speak with transplant surgeons for the American Society of Transplant Surgeons, and I have spoken with doctors at the Na-

tional Institutes of Health. This does not pose an increased health risk for the already HIV-infected patient from an organ donated by an HIV-positive donor, but it will provide the potential for increasing the number of organs available for transplant. Anybody who works in transplant surgery knows this is the number one issue that they face on a day-to-day basis.

This legislation is sound, science-based policy. It is also good fiscal policy. It increases the options for safe transplantation, eliminating the need for patients to receive costly recurring treatments, and instead allows patients to receive viable organs to live fuller, more productive lives.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this life-saving bill.

Mrs. CAPPs. I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if he has more speakers?

Mr. PITTS. I do, yes.

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland, Dr. HARRIS, one of the leaders on this issue.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, the HOPE Act is exactly the kind of bipartisan legislation that will improve lives and have a positive impact on our health care system.

As a physician for nearly 30 years who has participated in and conducted medical research, I know firsthand how medical innovation often outpaces government laws and regulations. This is one such example:

As an anesthesiologist, I have had the privilege of taking care of many patients for transplant surgery, and I have seen numerous times the life-saving joy that an organ transplant brings to patients and their families.

The HOPE Act changes an outdated law by making government work in a more efficient and effective manner for all patients needing transplants, both those with HIV and those without, which is exactly what the American people expect from us here in Washington and from their elected officials.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to move the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, S. 330. I want to commend the gentlelady from California for working with me to get this bill through. People are waiting for these organs.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on S. 330 later tonight.

Mrs. CAPPs. Is the gentleman prepared to close?

Mr. PITTS. Yes, I am.

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD letters of support from the United Network for Organ Sharing and a coalition of health professional and HIV/AIDS advocacy organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important commonsense legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Richmond, VA, January 18, 2013.

RE UNOS Endorsement of Your Legislation to Address HIV+ Organ Donation and Research

Hon. BARBARA BOXER,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Hon. TOM COBURN,
U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Hon. LOIS CAPPS,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BOXER, SENATOR COBURN, AND REPRESENTATIVE CAPPS: UNOS is pleased to learn of your efforts to take an important step to make more organs available for transplantation. As you know, more than 110,000 Americans are currently on the waiting list for organ transplants—far more than are likely to find a matching donor in time. Allowing the careful, targeted use of these organs makes it possible to save more lives.

If your legislation is successful, UNOS, as the contractor for the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, stands ready to work with our HRSA partners to establish appropriate allocation policies, including safeguards to protect uninfected recipients from inadvertently receiving HIV-infected organs or vessels.

We look forward to working with you to advance this important legislation.

United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) is the private, non-profit organization that manages the nation's organ transplant system under contract with the federal government. Our mission is to advance organ availability and transplantation by uniting and supporting our communities for the benefit of patients through education, technology and policy development.

Sincerely,

JOHN P. ROBERTS, MD,
President, United Network for Organ Sharing.

JANUARY 18, 2013.

RE endorsement of legislation to address donation of organs from HIV-infected donors to benefit HIV-infected recipients

Hon. BARBARA BOXER,
U.S. Senate.

Hon. TOM COBURN,
U.S. Senate.

Hon. LOIS CAPPS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SENATORS BOXER, COBURN AND REPRESENTATIVE CAPPS: Please accept this letter on behalf of the undersigned organizations in strong support of legislation to amend the Public Health Service (PHS) Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs from HIV-infected donors. We applaud your efforts in sponsoring this legislation, which makes common-sense reforms to a medically outdated federal ban on the use of organs from HIV-infected donors to benefit HIV-infected recipients.

This legislation is the product of a two-year process that included gaining support of more than 40 national organizations including professional HIV/AIDS and organ transplantation societies, patient advocacy groups, and general medical groups. By updating the PHS Act to reflect the current medical understanding of HIV/AIDS, this legislation will increase access to organ transplantation for HIV-infected patients, reduce deaths on the organ transplant waiting list, save taxpayers money, and maintain provisions to protect the national supply of organs.

As you are well aware, due to remarkable advances in HIV treatment and care over the past two decades, many HIV-infected people with access to healthcare have normal life

expectancies. However, even when well-controlled with medication, the virus puts people at higher risk for organ failure, and after the onset of organ failure, HIV-infected people require organ transplants sooner than uninfected people with organ failure. In many parts of the country, organ transplant waiting times exceed seven years. Long waiting times disproportionately impact HIV-infected people who simply cannot afford to wait seven years for an organ offer. As a consequence, many people die while waiting. This legislation will increase the availability of an estimated 500 high quality organs each year for HIV-infected patients, which would have otherwise been discarded, providing a unique treatment option to save lives and reduce suffering.

Commonly accepted standards in medicine require that procedures undergo robust study before being accepted as the standard of care. Though preliminary evidence from South Africa demonstrates that transplantation between HIV-infected people is safe and effective, it is incumbent upon the medical community in the United States to carefully study the safety and outcomes of these transplants in the same way that transplantation of HIV-infected recipients with uninfected donor organs has been carefully studied. This legislation will enable such studies, and we must continue to encourage the NIH to continue to fund clinical and comparative-effectiveness research in this area.

Thank you again for your leadership and we look forward to helping you build broad bipartisan support for this legislation in the House of Representatives and Senate, and working with you to see that it is enacted.

If you have any questions or require anything additional from our groups, please do not hesitate to contact our organizations through Brian Boyarsky (brian.boyarsky@jhmi.edu or 410-871-8252).

AIDS Community Research Initiative of America, AIDS Foundation of Chicago, AIDS Law Project of Pennsylvania (PA), AIDS Project Los Angeles, AIDS Treatment News, AIDS United, American Academy of HIV Medicine, American Society for Nephrology, American Transplant Foundation, amfAR, The Foundation for AIDS Research, Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, Association of Organ Procurement Organizations, Birmingham AIDS Outreach (AL), Cascade AIDS Project (OR), Center for HIV Law and Policy, Community Access National Network, Dialysis Patient Citizens, Eye Bank Association of America, Fenway Health/Fenway Institute (MA).

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association; Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality, Gay Men's Health Crisis, HealthHIV, HIV Dental Alliance, HIV Medicine Association, Human Rights Campaign, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Lambda Legal, Latino Commission on AIDS, Mendocino County AIDS/Viral Hepatitis Network (CA), Moveable Feast, NATCO, The Organization for Transplant Professionals, National Minority AIDS Council.

Okaloosa AIDS Support & Informational Services, Inc. (FL), RAIN Oklahoma (OK), Renal Physicians Association, San Francisco AIDS Foundation, The AIDS Institute, Transplant Recipients International Organization, Treatment Action Group, US Positive Women's Network, VillageCare (NY), Warren Clinic for Pediatric Infectious Diseases (OK).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an exchange of letters between the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary on H.R. 698, the House companion bill to S. 330.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bipartisan commonsense legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 22, 2013.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON: I am writing with respect to H.R. 698, the "HIV Organ Policy Equity Act," which the Committee on Energy and Commerce reported favorably on July 17, 2013. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions in H.R. 698 that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I agree to discharge our Committee from further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 698 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 698, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 698.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2013.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 698, the "HIV Organ Policy Equity Act." As you noted, there are provisions of the bill that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

I appreciate your willingness to forgo action on H.R. 698, and I agree that your decision is not a waiver of any of the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward to address any remaining issues in the Committee's jurisdiction. In addition, I understand the Committee reserves the right to seek the appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, for which you will have my support.

I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 698 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

FRED UPTON,
Chairman.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 330, the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act or HOPE Act. And I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for passage of S. 330 today, which will send this bill on to the President for his signature.

In the early years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the National Organ Transplant Act was

amended to ban the transplantation of organs infected with the HIV virus. Today—more than two decades after this ban was put in place—an HIV-positive diagnosis is no longer a death sentence. More and more HIV-positive Americans are living longer with antiretroviral treatment and finding themselves on waitlists for organs along with tens of thousands of others. Organ transplantation also now occurs using Hepatitis C-positive organs for transplant in patients who have the Hepatitis C virus. This development is notable given similarities in the transmission modes of the HIV and Hepatitis C viruses.

The HOPE Act updates the National Organ Transplant Act to reflect the current medical and scientific understanding of HIV/AIDS. The bill creates a pathway for future HIV-positive to HIV-positive organ donation—beginning first with research. The Secretary of Health and Human Services is directed to develop research criteria for HIV-positive to HIV-positive organ donation. The Secretary is also required to conduct an annual review of research results and—if she deems the research findings warrant this action—direct the Organ Procurement and Transplant Network to revise standards for organ transplantation with HIV-infected organs. S. 330 also amends the Federal criminal code to specify that organ donation consistent with the HOPE Act would not violate the current prohibition in Federal law.

I believe this measure represents an important step forward in updating our organ transplant procedures to reflect the current state of the science. Importantly, S. 330 could also increase organs available for donation—saving hundreds of lives each year.

I want to commend Congresswoman CAPPS and Congressman HARRIS for their leadership on this critical issue in the House. I also want to acknowledge the contributions of Senators BOXER and COBURN, the sponsors of the legislation we are considering today.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the HOPE Act and sending this commonsense, bi-partisan measure to the President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 330.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2013

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 893) to provide for an increase, effective December 1, 2013, in the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 893

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 “Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.

(a) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—Effective on December 1, 2013, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall increase, in accordance with subsection (c), the dollar amounts in effect on November 30, 2013, for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation under the provisions specified in subsection (b).

(b) AMOUNTS TO BE INCREASED.—The dollar amounts to be increased pursuant to subsection (a) are the following:

(1) WARTIME DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—Each of the dollar amounts under section 1114 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.—Each of the dollar amounts under section 1115(1) of such title.

(3) CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.—The dollar amount under section 1162 of such title.

(4) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO SURVIVING SPOUSE.—Each of the dollar amounts under subsections (a) through (d) of section 1311 of such title.

(5) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO CHILDREN.—Each of the dollar amounts under sections 1313(a) and 1314 of such title.

(c) DETERMINATION OF INCREASE.—Each dollar amount described in subsection (b) shall be increased by the same percentage as the percentage by which benefit amounts payable under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased effective December 1, 2013, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

(d) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may adjust administratively, consistent with the increases made under subsection (a), the rates of disability compensation payable to persons under section 10 of Public Law 85-857 (72 Stat. 1263) who have not received compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.

(e) PUBLICATION OF ADJUSTED RATES.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall publish in the Federal Register the amounts specified in subsection (b), as increased under subsection (a), not later than the date on which the matters specified in section 215(i)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)(2)(D)) are required to be published by reason of a determination made under section 215(i) of such Act during fiscal year 2014.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on S. 893.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As chairman of the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, I rise today in

support of S. 893, the Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2013.

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely appropriate that we consider this legislation today after we honored America’s veterans yesterday.

This is critically important legislation that authorizes a cost-of-living increase for disabled veterans in receipt of disability compensation payments from VA, veterans’ clothing allowance payments, and other compensation for survivors of veterans who die as a result of their service to this country. The amount of the increase is determined by the consumer price index, which also controls the cost-of-living adjustment for Social Security beneficiaries. That increase is scheduled to be 1½ percent.

I want to thank Congressman RUNYAN of New Jersey, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, for introducing H.R. 569, which was the companion bill to this piece of legislation.

I urge all my colleagues to support S. 893, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Yesterday was Veterans Day. Its origin began 95 years ago on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. The armistice was signed marking the end of World War I. The next year we saw the first commemoration of Armistice Day, which became Veterans Day in 1954. Every Veterans Day since then has been a day of remembrance and commemoration for all of our veterans.

Today, we have the opportunity to put the thoughts and feelings of Veterans Day into practical action. Today, with the agreement of the House, we will ensure that veterans continue to receive the support they need.

On October 28, the Senate passed S. 893, the Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2013, which provides that veterans receive a projected 1.5 percent cost-of-living adjustment beginning in January.

This bill directs the VA to increase the rate of basic compensation for disabled veterans and the rate of dependency and indemnity compensation for their survivors and dependents.

Since 1976, Congress has acted annually to increase these benefits by an amount estimated to keep pace with inflation. This year’s increase is the same as that provided to Social Security recipients.

Without this annual COLA increase, veterans, their families, and survivors would see the value of their hard-earned benefits slowly erode.

□ 1745

Many of the millions of veterans and survivors who receive monthly benefits depend upon these payments in order to make ends meet. For some, it is their only source of income.

Providing for a cost-of-living increase is an important thing that we

all can do to help veterans and ensure that the value of their benefits does not decrease over time due to inflation. It is a way that we can, the day after Veterans Day, thank our veterans again for their service and their sacrifice. I urge my colleagues to support S. 893.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs.

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MILLER for yielding me this time.

I rise today in strong support of S. 893, the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2013. This bill is a companion bill to H.R. 569, which I introduced earlier this year in the House of Representatives. H.R. 569 was included in H.R. 357, which passed the House Veterans' Affairs Committee earlier this year.

S. 893 provides a cost-of-living adjustment to veterans' disability compensation, survivors' dependency and indemnity compensation, and other benefits.

Mr. Speaker, many disabled veterans depend on these benefits to make ends meet, and this bill will assist these veterans as the cost-of-living continues to increase.

While I am very supportive of this bill, I would like to once again state that it is unfortunate that we have to be here to pass this bill each and every year. That is why I introduced H.R. 570, the American Heroes COLA Act, which would authorize a COLA every year without congressional action. This would ensure that the COLA for the most deserving Americans is not tied to action or inaction in Washington.

The House passed H.R. 570 earlier this year, and I remain hopeful that our colleagues in the Senate will follow suit so we can provide this needed benefit to veterans and their families without having to wait on Congress to act.

Once again, I thank Chairman MILLER and the House leadership for bringing this important legislation to the floor. I urge all of my colleagues to fully support S. 893.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MILLER and thank Ranking Member MICHAUD for yielding me this time.

As the ranking member of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, I rise today in strong support of S. 893 to provide a COLA increase for disabled veterans.

In the wake of Veterans Day, let us take a lesson from President Kennedy's admonition that we should show our respect for our heroes not just through words, but through actions. This legislation is an opportunity for us to take such action. With its passage, Congress

can show tangible support for our Nation's heroes.

Unlike with Social Security recipients, Congress is required to adjust veterans' COLAs every year. S. 893 would make that important adjustment for next year. That's a good thing that I support, but I would also urge the Senate in the meantime to pass H.R. 570, the American Heroes COLA Act, that would allow for an automatic COLA increase so that veterans' benefits are not subject to any congressional delay. Making the adjustment automatic would remove this important benefit from the capriciousness of partisan politics or personal grandstanding.

This bill was introduced in a bipartisan fashion by our subcommittee chairman, JON RUNYAN, and me. It was unanimously approved by the House in May and is awaiting action down the hall. So, while we await the passage of that automatic increase, passing S. 893 is an important step forward. I support it. It will ensure that our Nation's heroes receive all the benefits they have earned, and I encourage my colleagues to support it as well because this will be a true recognition of the veterans whose service and sacrifice we honored yesterday.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BENISHEK), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 893, legislation to provide a 2014 cost-of-living adjustment to disabled veterans and their survivors. With prices going up for groceries, gas, and utilities, an increase is needed for our veterans and their families in northern Michigan.

However, without this legislation, there would be no COLA. As a doctor who served at the VA hospital in Iron Mountain for 20 years and the father of a Navy veteran, I am disappointed that our veterans are once again put at risk of being held hostage to Washington politics. Those who serve our Nation should never have to wonder whether or not Congress will provide them with the benefits they have earned.

In May, the House passed the American Heroes COLA Act, introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN). This legislation will permanently tie the COLA to the consumer price index, the same as Social Security disability.

I urge the Senate to immediately act on the American Heroes COLA Act and join the House of Representatives in a clear statement that our veterans must not be used as pawns in Washington political games. I urge support of S. 893.

MR. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, so I urge my colleagues to support S. 893 and send this important bill to the President today.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I too ask all of my colleagues to support S. 893.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 893.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REALIGNMENT OF SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2871) to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the southern judicial district of Mississippi to improve judicial efficiency, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2871

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

SECTION 1. REALIGNMENT OF SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Section 104(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“Southern District

“(b) The southern district comprises four divisions.

“(1) The Northern Division comprises the counties of Copiah, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Madison, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Sharkey, Smith, Warren, and Yazoo.

Court for the Northern Division shall be held at Jackson.

“(2) The Southern Division comprises the counties of George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

Court for the Southern Division shall be held at Gulfport.

“(3) The Eastern Division comprises the counties of Clarke, Covington, Forrest, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, and Walthall.

Court for the Eastern Division shall be held at Hattiesburg.

“(4) The Western Division comprises the counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, and Wilkinson. Court for the Western Division shall be held at Natchez.”.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendment made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2871.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 2871 is a simple and straightforward bill that responds to a single question: How should the Federal judicial districts in Mississippi be organized to best serve the needs of litigants, jurors, the bar, and the public once the Meridian, Mississippi, courthouse is permanently closed?

The answer was developed by an ad hoc committee of judges that was formed late last year; and to their credit, they fashioned a solution that has been reviewed and endorsed by everyone from the affected local bar associations and the Inns of Court to the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Specifically, the committee recommended, one, abolishing the Southern District's current Eastern Division; two, modifying the statutory designations of places to hold court; three, realigning the remaining four divisions and places of holding court; and, four, renaming the realigned divisions.

The judiciary and offices within the Department of Justice have reported that they will achieve significant cost savings when this proposal is fully implemented. Quite simply, Mr. Speaker, the sooner we enact this bill, the sooner these savings can be realized.

But beyond the goal of containing unnecessary costs, this legislation is a priority since the affected courts are engaged in the time-consuming and expensive process of replenishing their jury wheel. That process requires the courts to identify the names of possible jurors for criminal trials and grand jury service for the next 4 years and to provide proportional representation under the new divisions. And that process is on hold until Congress passes and the President signs this bill.

Acting through the Administrative Office of the Courts, the judiciary approached the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet Subcommittee, Representative HOWARD COBLE. Chairman COBLE immediately recognized the importance of moving this legislation expeditiously and personally committed his efforts to ensure its passage.

On behalf of the full committee chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), I also want to recognize the efforts of the ranking member, Mr. WATT, and the other cosponsors of this bill, which include Representatives HARPER, THOMPSON, and PALAZZO from Mississippi, for their bipartisan support and advocacy.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported this bill unanimously in September. It is supported not only by those that I have mentioned, but also by Senators COCHRAN and WICKER from Mississippi, who are committed to doing everything possible to advance the bill through the other body without delay.

In summary, this is a good bill and it is urgently needed to ensure the Fed-

eral courts in Mississippi are authorized and organized to function in the most economically efficient and least disruptive manner as possible. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2871, which I am pleased to be a cosponsor of. This straightforward, bipartisan measure will realign the Southern District of Mississippi. The bill has widespread support that includes Representative BENNIE THOMPSON, who represents a part of Mississippi, as well as the affected judges and local bar.

Rarely is a bill introduced that is forthright, uncomplicated, has universal bipartisan support, and is expected to save money. H.R. 2871 has all of these characteristics.

The bill simply reorganizes the existing district into four divisions which will be designated as northern, southern, eastern, and western divisions. This simple reorganization is estimated to save approximately \$135,000 due to reduced expenditures for juries and the services of the U.S. Marshals. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), the leader of the North Carolina delegation and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Courts.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for yielding me this time.

Both gentlemen from North Carolina have pretty well covered this issue, and I will try to not be repetitive.

I rise in support of H.R. 2871.

The legislation will realign the Southern Judicial District in Mississippi. It has been reviewed and is fully supported by members of the majority and the minority from Mississippi.

H.R. 2871 was introduced in response to a plan originally developed by a committee of Federal judges from Mississippi, which was charged with formulating a plan to close the Meridian courthouse. This courthouse is the only court facility located in the Eastern Division of Mississippi's Southern Judicial District. The primary goal of the judges' committee was to recommend a realignment that best serves the needs of litigants, jurors, the bar, and the public.

Given the review and endorsement of the Judicial Conference, the Fifth Circuit Judicial Council, the judges, U.S. attorney, and Federal public defender, local bar association, and Inns of Court, it appears that the judges performed their duty in an exemplary fashion.

□ 1800

In brief, H.R. 2871, Mr. Speaker, aligns and redesignates the judicial

districts and places of holding court in Mississippi to improve the judicial efficiency.

The CBO estimates that H.R. 2871 will create no budgetary impact. Its enactment will enable the affected judges, bar, and the public to be better served by a more rational structure, organization, and composition of Federal judicial districts in Mississippi and permit the Federal judiciary and the Department of Justice to achieve substantial cost savings.

H.R. 2871 is a good bill, as has been pointed out, and I encourage my colleagues to support that proposal.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, as I have no further speakers, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan, commonsense bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank very much Chairman COBLE for his words. I also want to thank him for his friendship and his mentorship and the leadership that he has shown in this body on the Judiciary Committee, and particularly on the subcommittee for intellectual property and the courts.

I urge my colleagues to join with us in support of this bipartisan, commonsense legislation to efficiently reorganize the courts in Mississippi, and I urge a "yes" vote on this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2871 but also ask that this body continue to work assiduously on the remaining budget matters so that the judicial branch has the funding to do its work that every American has a fair trial—and that they do not have to drive so far that they need to camp out overnight.

In 2012, the Judicial Conference of the United States recommended that certain federal court facilities be closed. This includes leased court space in Meridian, Mississippi. An ad hoc committee of judges, which included the Chief U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Mississippi, was convened to review the issues created by the closure and to recommend the best course of action. I am aware like most Members, that cost-savings are extremely important—but we should be mindful of any perceived inconveniences to plaintiffs and defendants—in a state that is regularly ranked one of the poorest.

Moreover, with numerous nominees of President Obama being held up in the Senate via a nominations process that has in fact become an allegations process, I am also inclined to agree with the judgment of the Judicial Conference of the United States and the Chief Justice of the United States that additional judgeships should be created in many parts of the country in order to ensure that the Constitution's promise of justice is fulfilled.

But the need for Congress to create new judgeships aside, I believe the first step in resolving the crisis in our courts is to fill all the existing district and circuit court seats. As of today, there are 91 total vacancies—74 in district courts and 17 in circuit courts. Astonishingly, there are more empty judgeships now than when President Obama took office, almost five years ago. So while it may be appropriate to eradicate duplicity—let this House institute other reforms in a bipartisan manner so

that access to justice is not an abstract notion. Indeed though—we all know that the Senate holds nearly all the cards in this part of the discussion.

We must ultimately consider the effect the proposed changes have on the court's efficiency and stability of the rule of law in the circuit. My experience is that a decrease in space might lead one to believe that justice might be negatively affected but considering that my colleagues from both sides of the aisle are in full support—we must wait and see and hope that justice is not too deliberate in the affected areas of Mississippi.

The chief argument for this legislation is cost-cutting and simplification—but the Judicial Committee did this with an eye on the budget matters that we have dealt with in this body and Mr. Speaker, I must say that if the cost-savings do not injure the provision of justice then this legislation is supportable in its present form.

I urge my colleagues to Support this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2871.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SUPREME COURT POLICE TO PROTECT COURT OFFICIALS OFF SUPREME COURT GROUNDS

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2922) to extend the authority of the Supreme Court Police to protect court officials away from the Supreme Court grounds.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2922

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SUPREME COURT POLICE TO PROTECT COURT OFFICIALS OFF SUPREME COURT GROUNDS.

Section 6121(b)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2019”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous mate-

rials on H.R. 2922, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 2922 is a simple and straightforward measure that accomplishes one purpose. It extends for a period of 6 years the longstanding authority of the Supreme Court Police to provide appropriate security and protective services to Justices, Court employees, and official guests of the Court.

Mr. Speaker, article III of the Constitution provides, in part, “the judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court.” It is essential to the functioning of the Supreme Court that Justices, Court employees, and their official visitors be able to perform their critical duties with the knowledge that they are provided adequate and appropriate protective services.

For more than three decades, Mr. Speaker, Congress has specifically authorized the Supreme Court Police to provide limited security beyond the Court building for these specific classes of persons. This authority, which is due to expire at the end of this year, has been extended by Congress seven times since 1986. H.R. 2922 is a straightforward extension of this authority for an additional 6 years.

Mr. Speaker, I served in the Federal law enforcement community as a United States attorney in the Eastern District of North Carolina, and I understand that we can never take security for granted. That is why I decided to personally introduce this bill earlier this year.

I want to thank the chairman of the committee, the Honorable BOB GOODLATTE, for recognizing the significance of this bill and moving it forward. I also want to thank the outstanding support of the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. CONYERS, and chairman and vice chairman and ranking member of the Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet Subcommittee, Representatives COBLE, MARINO, and WATT, respectively, for their bipartisan leadership and cooperation in helping to advance this measure.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, this is a good and noncontroversial bill that deserves the House's support. It is also one that we have good reason to expect will be taken up in the other body in the very near future.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 2922. I thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. GOODLATTE, and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) for introducing this commonsense legislation on which I am also an original cosponsor.

This bill extends the authority of the U.S. Marshal Service and the Supreme Court Police to provide for the security of the Justices on and off the grounds of the Supreme Court for an additional 6 years. It also authorizes those enforcement agencies to protect Supreme Court employees performing their official duties and official guests of the Court when they are not on Court premises.

In 1982, Congress first responded to the call of Chief Justice Warren Burger to provide for the safety of the Justices while traveling or away from the Court grounds. Since then, Congress has regularly reauthorized the statute for various lengths of time.

H.R. 2922 provides for an extension for a period of 6 years. Because the current authorization expires in a matter of months on December 31, 2013, it is imperative that we act to provide the Justices the security we have sanctioned over the years.

The work of the Supreme Court is vital to our Nation, and the role of any one Justice can tip the scales one way or the other on matters of grave consequence. The security we have consistently authorized since 1982 seems to work well, and we should act expeditiously to prevent a lapse in security for the Justices, employees, and dignitaries visiting the Court.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for speakers, and I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

This is a bipartisan measure that extends long-existing previous policy, and it is certainly critically needed and should be done as soon as possible so as not to run up against the deadline at the end of the year.

Mr. WATT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLDING. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, for the record, I neglected to indicate in my comments that our colleague, the chair of the subcommittee, announced last week during the period that we were out on the Veterans Day district work period that he was not planning to run for Congress again, and I hadn't recognized that he was still on the floor.

So I wanted to express how important a contribution he has made to this institution for many years. I am not going to tell you how many. More than I have been here, and I have been here 21 years. He was here when I got here. I always tell people that, of all of the people in the North Carolina delegation when I was elected to Congress, he was the first member of the North Carolina delegation to come to my office and welcome me to Congress, and we have been very good friends ever since then. I am sure all of his virtues in the next year will be appropriately extolled, but it is going to be a big loss for us.

I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me to make those comments because I thought Mr. COBLE had left the

floor, and I had intended to make them earlier when he was here. I am glad to see he is here.

Mr. COBLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), the leader of the North Carolina delegation.

Mr. COBLE. I thank the gentleman.

MEL, I appreciate those generous words. Thank you for your generous words as well. I won't be verbose or lengthy, but just thanks to all of you.

I have another year, MEL. I won't be gone for another year. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, it is certainly a pleasure to be here on the floor with Chairman COBLE. It is just a point of personal privilege to say that, long ago when I was a staff member up here on Capitol Hill, I had a conversation with the chairman and asked him what I should do next. He suggested that I go and be an assistant United States attorney just like he was before he came to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation which like others before us, demonstrates the Congressional power over the Supreme and federal courts in even the most mundane matters—in this case—security.

It is critical to the day-to-day functioning of the Supreme Court that Justices, Court employees, and visitors to the Court be provided with adequate and appropriate protection. The Supreme Court Police are charged with enforcing the law at the Supreme Court building and its grounds as well as protecting Justices and other court employees on and off the grounds. Congress has provided statutory authority for the Supreme Court Police to provide security beyond the Court building for Justices, Court employees and official visitors since 1982. Since 1986, Congress has extended this off-grounds authority seven times and recent events tend to demonstrate that this authority is as important as ever.

The authority is due to sunset on December 31, 2013 and the current authority and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Police is essential to the force's performance of its everyday duties. Supreme Court Police regularly provide security to Justices by transporting and accompanying them to official functions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, and on occasion, outside the area when they or official guests travel on Court business. Threats to personal safety may require Justices to be accompanied by police between their home and the Court—and although incidents have been few—we must continue to be vigilant to any and all security matters.

I close by harking back to our Founders, the men who forged the underpinnings of this great nation. They had the vision and forethought to craft what is the world's most admired democracy, replete with the vaunted three branches of government. It is not perfect though, and in my role as a representative for the people of the 18th District of Texas, I humbly seek to make it better and the passage of this bipartisan legislation today moves us clos-

er to working in harmony on other matters affecting the Judiciary—matters which the American people are asking us to do. I am certain that on that score we share the same values.

I urge my colleagues to Support this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2922.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SUPPORTING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 196) supporting the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the right to counsel, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 196

Whereas on March 18, 1963, the Supreme Court recognized in *Gideon v. Wainwright* that counsel must be provided to indigent defendants in all felony cases;

Whereas the Supreme Court held that providing counsel to indigent defendants in all felony cases meets the essential requirements of the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

Whereas the Supreme Court held in *Argersinger v. Hamlin* that absent a knowing and intelligent waiver, no person may be imprisoned for any offense, whether classified as petty, misdemeanor, or felony, unless they were represented by counsel at their trial: *Resolved*, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the right to counsel;

(2) supports strategies to improve the criminal justice system to ensure that indigent defendants in all felony cases are adequately represented by counsel; and

(3) urges States to work to ensure that indigent defendants in all felony cases are adequately represented by counsel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I asks unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H. Res. 196, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

The Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution states that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." H. Res. 196 supports the Sixth Amendment, the right to counsel, and strategies to ensure that indigent defendants in all felony cases are adequately represented by counsel.

Fifty years ago, Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court, in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, held that providing counsel to indigent defendants is one of the essential requirements of the Sixth Amendment. Writing for the majority, Justice Black stated:

From the very beginning, our State and national constitutions and laws have laid great emphasis on procedural and substantive safeguards designed to assure fair trials before impartial tribunals in which every defendant stands equal before the law.

Since the *Gideon* decision, the Supreme Court has held that absent a knowing and intelligent waiver, no person may be imprisoned for any offense, whether classified as petty, misdemeanor, or felony, unless that person was represented by counsel at his or her trial.

This resolution reaffirms Congress' continued commitment to pursuing fairness in our criminal justice system and calls on States to help ensure that defendants are adequately represented by counsel.

I urge Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

At the beginning of this Congress, Members read aloud the Constitution of the United States from the floor of this very Chamber. That reading, of course, included the Bill of Rights, those first 10 amendments so vital to protecting the individual freedoms of all Americans.

Today, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H. Res. 196, a bipartisan resolution affirming our support for the Sixth Amendment to our Constitution.

The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of all Americans to a fair trial. It also reads, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall . . . have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

We all agree that the right to counsel for anyone accused of a crime is the foundation of individual liberty. It is essential to the rule of law and the basic principle that, in America, the government cannot take away any citizen's freedom without a fair trial. H. Res. 196 is a bipartisan resolution reaffirming the support of this Congress for the Sixth Amendment right to counsel at a time when this right is too often trampled in our modern-day justice system.

Fifty years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court recognized, in the landmark case, *Gideon v. Wainwright* that access to quality legal representation is essential to a fair trial, and that even Americans too poor to afford an attorney have a right to counsel.

□ 1815

This landmark opinion held that States and localities have a Sixth Amendment constitutional obligation to provide counsel to indigent defendants. Yet, a half century later, the reality is that we continue to struggle to honor the right to counsel upheld in *Gideon*.

Reports by the Department of Justice, the American Bar Association, the Constitution Project, as well as innumerable law review articles by top experts in criminal law, have revealed how legal representation for indigent defendants often has been undermined by crushing caseloads, inadequate funding, and other obstacles. It has been estimated that 80 to 90 percent of all persons charged with a criminal offense qualify as being indigent and cannot afford an attorney.

The American Bar Association, in its comprehensive report, "Gideon's Broken Promise," concluded that "thousands of persons are processed through America's courts every year either with no lawyer at all or with a lawyer that does not have the time, the resources or, in some instances, the inclination to provide effective representation."

All too often, defendants plead guilty, even if they are innocent, without really understanding their legal rights or what is occurring.

In this time of limited resources, the right to counsel has also been undermined by cuts to funding for indigent defense. These cuts have eliminated training programs to keep lawyers informed of criminal justice best practices and have limited the ability of lawyers for indigent defendants to access investigators or experts essential to adequately representing their clients.

We pay a hefty price when we fail to uphold the Sixth Amendment of our Constitution. It is not uncommon for indigent people without an attorney to sit in jail for weeks or months, causing the loss of a job, a home and, in some instances, the loss of a family.

Failing to provide adequate counsel to indigent defendants can also lead to costly extended pretrial detentions, costs associated with appellate litigation, costs for appellate defense counsel, prosecutors and appellate courts, incarceration costs of indigent people during the appeals process, and other unnecessary costs.

From our unsustainably high rates of incarceration to the lives of families torn apart by unnecessary jail time and wrongful convictions, Congress can't afford to ignore the economic and moral costs of this crisis in our criminal justice system.

Our Nation's failure to uphold the Sixth Amendment has resulted in bloated prison and jail populations at the State and county levels, which hold more than 2.2 million people at a cost of \$75 billion per year. An additional 5 million people are on probation, parole, or supervised release.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, despite all the comprehensive reports, all the law review articles, and all the stories reported by the media, the fundamental right of an indigent defendant to adequate counsel remains at risk.

The situation is dire. Look no further than a recent determination made by the Florida Supreme Court allowing the Miami-Dade Public Defender's Office to withdraw from 21 criminal cases because of excessive workload and underfunding. In fact, it was found that approximately 400 felony cases were being assigned to the average public defender, and public defenders in third-degree felonies had as many as 50 cases set for trial in a week.

These facts provide us with just a glimpse into a growing crisis within our criminal justice system. There is no question that States and localities are struggling to provide adequate and well-resourced lawyers to indigent defendants.

Ensuring that all Americans, regardless of their financial resources, have access to a lawyer is essential to our system of justice. Our failure to uphold the Sixth Amendment undermines the premise that, in America, every person has the right to a fair trial and is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

H. Res. 196 is a product of bipartisanship. I would like to thank the House Judiciary Committee Chairman BOB GOODLATTE for his support of this legislation and the Sixth Amendment right to counsel.

I would also like to thank Congressman STEVE CHABOT for all of his hard work on this resolution and for working to ensure that indigent people in the criminal justice system are adequately represented by counsel.

I also want to recognize Ranking Member JOHN CONYERS and Crime Subcommittee Ranking Member BOBBY SCOTT for their support of this resolution.

For my colleagues who are as concerned as I am about the state of indigent defense in America, I invite you not just to support today's resolution but to join me as a cosponsor of H.R. 3407, the National Center for the Right to Counsel Act. This legislation aims to improve financial and training resources for State and local public defense systems and encourage the adoption of best practices for the delivery of legal services to indigent defendants.

The bill would equip States and localities with more tools to implement their own indigent defense systems and meet their constitutional obligations as defined by the Supreme Court in *Gideon v. Wainwright*. I look forward to working with colleagues on both sides of the aisle on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the first step toward solving any problem is confronting it, and that is why I am so pleased to have H. Res. 196 on the floor today. The Supreme Court recognized in *Gideon* that "the right of one charged with crime to counsel may not be deemed fundamental and essential to fair trials in some countries, but it is in ours."

It is long past time that the House of Representatives engage, debate, and develop strategies to assist the States with improving the delivery of indigent defense services.

I urge my colleagues to support the right to counsel enshrined in the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution and to join me in supporting H. Res. 196.

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

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure and vote "yes."

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a full-throated support of H. Res. 196, which upholds the Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel, as laid out in the Supreme Court case of *Gideon v. Wainwright*.

The Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright* affirmed that everyone, whether rich or poor, has the right to an attorney in a criminal proceeding. Fifty years later though, sequestration's devastating cuts to federal defender services are jeopardizing the constitutional rights of Americans around the nation and ultimately resulting in higher costs—which is why this resolution—H. Res. 196—is utterly important. The case law and enunciation of this right began in *Powell v. Alabama*, in which the Court set aside the convictions of eight black youths sentenced to death in a hastily carried-out trial without benefit of counsel.

Justice Sutherland stated that due process always requires the observance of certain fundamental personal rights associated with a hearing, and "the right to the aid of counsel is of this fundamental character." This observation was about the right to retain counsel of one's choice and at one's expense, and included an eloquent statement of the necessity of counsel. "The right to be heard would be, in many cases, of little avail if it did not comprehend the right to be heard by counsel. Even the intelligent and educated layman has small and sometimes no skill in the science of law. If charged with crimes, he is incapable, generally, of determining for himself whether the indictment is good or bad. He is unfamiliar with the rules of evidence. Left without the aid of counsel he may be put on trial without a proper charge, and convicted upon incompetent evidence, or evidence irrelevant to the issue or otherwise inadmissible. He lacks both the skill and knowledge adequately to prepare his defense, even though he have a perfect one. He requires the guiding hand of counsel at every step in the proceedings against him. Without it, though he be not guilty, he faces the danger of conviction because he does not know how to establish his innocence

Clarence Earl Gideon, could not afford a lawyer to defend him in court, and he was convicted. Gideon challenged his conviction—all the way to the Supreme Court. The result was the landmark case *Gideon v. Wainwright*, which guarantees poor defendants in Houston,

the state of Texas, and all around this great nation, the right to counsel in criminal cases. Indeed Mr. Speaker, just this weekend a horrific shooting took place in Houston that was reported all over—and just as with many crimes—our fine law enforcement officials set out to find the perpetrators and it appears as if they have. It is in cases like these where the public's opinion is enflamed that Gideon is most importance—particularly in ensuring that the right persons have been apprehended.

Public defenders serve as the backbone of our legal system because they ensure that the Sixth Amendment right to effective counsel is maintained. It is critical that this body act to ensure that next year's sequestration cuts do not force federal defender organizations around the country to further reduce their operations, hindering their ability to provide competent and timely legal representation. This body must pass legislation to avert further cuts to defender services otherwise—it will result in an abdication of our constitutional duties, increased costs to the American taxpayer, and a severe degradation of our criminal justice system in Texas and beyond.

In this body we often disagree on the scope and breadth of recent budget cuts, but we must all work to ensure that a highly functioning criminal justice system is maintained and adequately funded. We have a responsibility to the Constitution to continue to fund this critically important program at workable levels. As we continue to debate a budget for fiscal year 2014, and the overall fiscal path for our nation, I urge my colleagues to address this critically important issue.

I urge my colleagues to Support this important resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 196, as amended.

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. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1829

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) at 6 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2871, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2922, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

REALIGNMENT OF SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2871) to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the southern judicial district of Mississippi to improve judicial efficiency, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 571]

YEAS—401

Aderholt	Castro (FL)	Duncan (SC)
Amash	Castro (TX)	Duncan (TN)
Amodei	Chabot	Edwards
Andrews	Chu	Ellmers
Bachmann	Cicilline	Engel
Bachus	Clarke	Enyart
Barber	Clay	Eshoo
Barletta	Cleaver	Esty
Barr	Clyburn	Farenthold
Barrow (GA)	Coble	Farr
Bass	Coffman	Fattah
Beatty	Cohen	Fincher
Becerra	Cole	Fitzpatrick
Benishek	Collins (GA)	Fleming
Bentivolio	Collins (NY)	Flores
Bera (CA)	Conaway	Forbes
Bilirakis	Connolly	Fortenberry
Bishop (GA)	Conyers	Foster
Bishop (NY)	Cook	Foxx
Bishop (UT)	Cooper	Frankel (FL)
Black	Costa	Franks (AZ)
Blumenauer	Cotton	Frelinghuysen
Bonamici	Courtney	Fudge
Boustany	Cramer	Gabbard
Brady (PA)	Crawford	Galleo
Brady (TX)	Crenshaw	Garamendi
Bralley (IA)	Crowley	Garcia
Bridenstine	Cuellar	Gardner
Brooks (AL)	Culberson	Garrett
Brooks (IN)	Cummings	Gerlach
Broun (GA)	Daines	Gibbs
Brown (FL)	Davis (CA)	Gibson
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Danny	Gingrey (GA)
Buchanan	Davis, Rodney	Gohmert
Bucshon	DeFazio	Goodlatte
Burgess	DeGette	Gosar
Bustos	Delaney	Gowdy
Calvert	DeLauro	Granger
Camp	DelBene	Graves (GA)
Cantor	Denham	Graves (MO)
Capito	Dent	Grayson
Capps	DeSantis	Green, Al
Capuano	Deutch	Green, Gene
Cárdenas	Diaz-Balart	Griffin (AR)
Carney	Dingell	Griffith (VA)
Carson (IN)	Doggett	Grijalva
Carter	Doyle	Guthrie
Cartwright	Duckworth	Hahn
Cassidy	Duffy	Hall

Hanabusa	McDermott	Ryan (OH)
Hanna	McGovern	Ryan (WI)
Harris	McHenry	Salmon
Hartzler	McIntyre	Sánchez, Linda
Hastings (FL)	McKeon	T.
Hastings (WA)	McKinley	Sanchez, Loretta
Heck (NV)	McMorris	Sanford
Heck (WA)	Rodgers	Sarbanes
Hensarling	McNerney	Scalise
Higgins	Meadows	Schakowsky
Himes	Meehan	Schiff
Hinojosa	Meeks	Schneider
Holding	Meng	Schock
Holt	Messer	Schrader
Honda	Mica	Shmickert
Horsford	Michaud	Scott (VA)
Hoyer	Miller (FL)	Scott, Austin
Hudson	Miller (MI)	Scott, David
Huelskamp	Miller, Gary	Sensenbrenner
Huffman	Miller, George	Serrano
Huizenga (MI)	Moore	Sessions
Hultgren	Moran	Sewell (AL)
Hunter	Mullin	Shea-Porter
Hurt	Mulvaney	Sherman
Israel	Murphy (FL)	Shimkus
Issa	Murphy (PA)	Shuster
Jackson Lee	Nadler	Simpson
Jeffries	Napolitano	Sinema
Jenkins	Negrete McLeod	Sires
Johnson (GA)	Neugebauer	Smith (MO)
Johnson (OH)	Noem	Smith (NE)
Johnson, E. B.	Nolan	Smith (NJ)
Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Smith (TX)
Jordan	Nunnelee	Smith (WA)
Joyce	O'Rourke	Southerland
Kaptur	Olson	Speier
Keating	Owens	Stewart
Kelly (IL)	Palazzo	Stivers
Kelly (PA)	Pallone	Stockman
Kennedy	Pascrell	Stutzman
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Swalwell (CA)
Kilmer	Paulsen	Takano
Kind	Payne	Terry
King (IA)	Pearce	Thompson (CA)
King (NY)	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Kingston	Perlmutter	Thompson (PA)
Kinzinger (IL)	Perry	Thornberry
Kirkpatrick	Peters (CA)	Tiberi
Kline	Peters (MI)	Tierney
Kuster	Peterson	Tipton
Labrador	Petri	Titus
LaMalfa	Pingree (ME)	Tonko
Lamborn	Pitts	Tsongas
Lance	Pocan	Turner
Langevin	Poe (TX)	Upton
Lankford	Poils	Valadao
Larsen (WA)	Pompeo	Van Hollen
Larson (CT)	Posey	Vargas
Latham	Price (GA)	Veasey
Latta	Price (NC)	Vela
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Velázquez
Levin	Radel	Visclosky
Lewis	Rahall	Wagner
Lipinski	Rangel	Walberg
LoBiondo	Reed	Walden
Loeb sack	Reichert	Walorski
Lofgren	Renacci	Walz
Long	Ribble	Wasserman
Longworth	Rice (SC)	Schultz
Lowey	Richmond	Waters
Lucas	Rigell	Watt
Luetkemeyer	Roby	Waxman
Lujan Grisham	Roe (TN)	Weber (TX)
(NM)	Rogers (AL)	Webster (FL)
Luján, Ben Ray	Rogers (KY)	Whitfield
(NM)	Rogers (MI)	Williams
Maffei	Rokita	Wilson (FL)
Maloney,	Rooney	Wilson (SC)
Carolyn	Ros-Lehtinen	Wittman
Maloney, Sean	Roskam	Wolf
Marchant	Ross	Womack
Marino	Rothfus	Woodall
Massie	Roybal-Allard	Royce
Matheson	Gingrey (GA)	Yoder
McCarthy (CA)	McCarthy (NY)	Yoho
McClintock	Runyan	Ruppersberger
McCollum	Ruppersberger	

NOT VOTING—29

Barton	Harper	Pittenger
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Rohrabacher
Butterfield	Jones	Rush
Campbell	Lummis	Schwartz
Chaffetz	Lynch	Slaughter
DesJarlais	Matsui	Welch
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McCaul	Westmoreland
Grimm	Neal	Young (AK)
Gutiérrez	Nugent	

□ 1855

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SUPREME COURT POLICE TO PROTECT COURT OFFICIALS OFF SUPREME COURT GROUNDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2922) to extend the authority of the Supreme Court Police to protect court officials away from the Supreme Court grounds, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 3, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 572]

YEAS—399

Aderholt	Clarke	Fattah
Amash	Clay	Fincher
Amodi	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick
Andrews	Clyburn	Fleming
Bachmann	Coble	Flores
Bachus	Coffman	Forbes
Barber	Cohen	Fortenberry
Barletta	Cole	Foster
Barr	Collins (GA)	Fox
Barrow (GA)	Collins (NY)	Frankel (FL)
Bass	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Beatty	Connolly	Frelinghuysen
Becerra	Conyers	Fudge
Benishek	Cook	Gabbard
Bentivolio	Cooper	Gallego
Bera (CA)	Costa	Garamendi
Bilirakis	Cotton	Garcia
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gardner
Bishop (NY)	Cramer	Garrett
Bishop (UT)	Crawford	Gerlach
Black	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gibson
Bonamici	Cuellar	Gingrey (GA)
Boustany	Culberson	Goodlatte
Brady (PA)	Cummings	Gosar
Brady (TX)	Daines	Gotdy
Braley (IA)	Davis (CA)	Granger
Bridenstine	Davis, Danny	Graves (GA)
Brooks (AL)	Davis, Rodney	Graves (MO)
Brooks (IN)	DeFazio	Grayson
Brown (GA)	DeGette	Green, Al
Brown (FL)	Delaney	Green, Gene
Brownley (CA)	DeLauro	Griffin (AR)
Buchanan	DelBene	Griffith (VA)
Bueshon	Denham	Grijalva
Burgess	Dent	Guthrie
Bustos	DeSantis	Hahn
Calvert	Deutch	Hall
Camp	Diaz-Balart	Hanabusa
Cantor	Dingell	Hanna
Capito	Doggett	Harris
Capps	Doyle	Hartzler
Capuano	Duckworth	Hastings (FL)
Cárdenas	Duffy	Hastings (WA)
Carney	Duncan (SC)	Heck (NV)
Carter	Duncan (TN)	Heck (WA)
Cartwright	Edwards	Hensarling
Cassidy	Ellmers	Higgins
Castor (FL)	Engel	Himes
Castro (TX)	Enyart	Hinojosa
Chabot	Eshoo	Holding
Chaffetz	Esty	Holt
Chu	Farenthold	Honda
Cicilline	Farr	Horsford

Hoyer	Meehan	Sanford
Hudson	Meeks	Sarbanes
Huelskamp	Meng	Scalise
Huffman	Messer	Schakowsky
Huizenga (MI)	Mica	Schiff
Hultgren	Michaud	Schneider
Hunter	Miller (FL)	Schock
Hurt	Miller (MI)	Schrader
Israel	Miller, Gary	Schweikert
Issa	Moore	Scott (VA)
Jackson Lee	Mullin	Scott, Austin
Jeffries	Mulvaney	Scott, David
Jenkins	Murphy (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (PA)	Serrano
Johnson (OH)	Nadler	Sessions
Johnson, E. B.	Napolitano	Sewell (AL)
Johnson, Sam	Negrete McLeod	Shea-Porter
Jordan	Neugebauer	Sherman
Joyce	Noem	Shimkus
Kaptur	Nolan	Shuster
Keating	Nunes	Simpson
Kelly (IL)	Nunnelee	Sinema
Kelly (PA)	O'Rourke	Sires
Kennedy	Olson	Smith (MO)
Kildee	Owens	Smith (NE)
Kilmer	Palazzo	Smith (NJ)
Kind	Pallone	Smith (TX)
King (IA)	Pascrell	Smith (WA)
King (NY)	Pastor (AZ)	Southerland
Kingston	Paulsen	Speier
Kinzinger (IL)	Payne	Stewart
Kirkpatrick	Pearce	Stivers
Kline	Pelosi	Stockman
Kuster	Perlmutter	Stutzman
Labrador	Perry	Takano
LaMalfa	Peters (CA)	Terry
Lamborn	Peters (MI)	Thompson (CA)
Lance	Peterson	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Petri	Thompson (PA)
Lankford	Pingree (ME)	Thornberry
Larsen (WA)	Pitts	Tiberi
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Tipton
Latham	Poe (TX)	Titus
Latta	Polis	Tonko
Lee (CA)	Pompeo	Tsongas
Levin	Posey	Turner
Lewis	Price (GA)	Upton
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Valadao
LoBiondo	Quigley	Van Hollen
Loebsack	Radel	Vargas
Lofgren	Rahall	Vela
Long	Rangel	Velázquez
Lowenthal	Reed	Visclosky
Lowe	Reichert	Wagner
Lucas	Renacci	Walberg
Luetkemeyer	Ribble	Walden
Lujan Grisham (NM)	Rice (SC)	Walorski
Lummis	Richmond	Walz
Lynch	Rigell	Wasserman
Maffei	Rohy	Schultz
Maloney	Roe (TN)	Waters
Maloney, Carolyn	Rogers (AL)	Watt
Maloney, Sean	Rogers (KY)	Waxman
Marchant	Rogers (MI)	Weber (TX)
Marino	Rokita	Webster (FL)
Marino	Rooney	Welch
Massie	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
Matheson	Roskam	Williams
McCarthy (CA)	Ross	Wilson (FL)
McClintock	Rothfus	Wilson (SC)
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Wittman
McDermott	Royce	Wolf
McGovern	Ruiz	Womack
McHenry	Runyan	Woodall
McIntyre	Ruppersberger	Yarmuth
McKeon	Ryan (OH)	Yoder
McKinley	Ryan (WI)	Yoho
McMorris	Salmon	Young (IN)
Rodgers	Sánchez, Linda T.	
McNerney	Sánchez, Loretta	
Meadows		

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—28

Gohmert	Miller, George	Moran
Barton	Harper	Pittenger
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Rohrabacher
Butterfield	Jones	Rush
Campbell	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Schwartz
Carson (IN)	DesJarlais	Slaughter
DasJarlais	Matsui	Veasey
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McCaul	Westmoreland
Grimm	Neal	Young (AK)
Gutiérrez	Nugent	

□ 1905

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2655, LAWSUIT ABUSE REDUCTION ACT OF 2013, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 982, FURTHERING ASBESTOS CLAIM TRANSPARENCY (FACT) ACT OF 2013

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-264) on the resolution (H. Res. 403) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2655) to amend Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to improve attorney accountability, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 982) to amend title 11 of the United States Code to require the public disclosure by trusts established under section 524(g) of such title, of quarterly reports that contain detailed information regarding the receipt and disposition of claims for injuries based on exposure to asbestos; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2642, FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

Mr. LOEBSACK. Mr. Speaker, I announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2642.

The form of the motion is as follows:

I move that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2642) be instructed to agree to the following:

(1) Section 4014 of the Senate amendment (relating to a 5-year authorization of appropriations to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008).

(2) Section 9002(a)(7) of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for the biobased markets program).

(3) Section 9003(b) of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for biorefinery, renewable chemical, and biobased product manufacturing assistance).

(4) Section 9005 of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for the biodiesel fuel education program).

(5) Section 9006(b) of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for the Rural Energy for America Program).

(6) Section 9007 of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for biomass research and development).

(7) Subsection (f) of section 9011 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, as proposed to be amended by section 9009 of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for the Biomass Crop Assistance Program).

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3292

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor of H.R. 3292.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING BREAST
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, October was the 29th anniversary of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, a time to encourage early detection, to support those who are battling this disease, to honor survivors, and to reflect on those who have lost their battles against this dreadful disease. Over 232,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer within this year, so events that increase awareness and education must be a top priority.

One of the many great events to take place in my home area of Miami-Dade County is the annual American Cancer Society's Making Strides Against Breast Cancer walk. Irela Bague, a south Florida native, was one of the proud participants this year. Irela and her team, Chica Power, put together a wonderful support system to help survivors and to foster empowerment for all of those impacted by breast cancer. Another team participating in the event was Lopez Gov Law, put together by philanthropist Marile and Jorge Luis Lopez. They also helped to raise awareness about the benefits of early detection, and they promoted free information and services offered by the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, education, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment are the important steps to preserving women's health. Every effort must be made to ensure that this disease is eradicated, and until a cure is found, it is crucial that we do all that we can to prevent this horrible disease from taking yet another woman's life.

ALIVE DAY

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

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, today is my alive day.

On November 12, 2004, I nearly lost my life in a dusty field in Iraq. I would have died that day if it were not for my helicopter crew.

If it weren't for Chief Warrant Officer Dan Milberg, we would never have been able to land that aircraft. If it weren't for Specialist Kurt Hannemann, who, despite his own injuries, stood the perimeter to protect us from approaching enemy, I wouldn't be here today. If it

weren't for Sergeant Chris Fierce, who was also grievously wounded and pointing to the medics to take care of me before him, those medics would not have realized as quickly as they did that I was still alive. There was no way to egress if Chief Warrant Officer Pat Meunks didn't land his aircraft right behind ours to pull us out. Dan could not have carried me out if Sergeant Matt Backeus were not there to help all of us to his aircraft.

It is because of my buddies that I am here today. I owe it to them to make their sacrifices and their heroic efforts that day worth it. I owe it to them to live every day to the fullest and to stand up for our veterans and for all Americans.

It doesn't matter where you come from. It doesn't matter what god you pray to or whether you are a male or a female. What matters is the mission and that you will never, ever leave one of your own behind.

We have a lot of work to do here in Congress, but we must remember that our mission is to serve the American people. That means we must work together just like my crew. That's why I will always reach across the aisle to work with all of my colleagues in order to find solutions for our Nation. We don't often get chances like I did. I will never waste a second chance, this time that I have.

Dan, Chris, Kurt, Matt, and Pat, thank you for my life.

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD FULFILL
HIS PROMISE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the White House has been under pressure for weeks as millions of Americans have started receiving health insurance cancellation letters despite repeated assurances from the President that this would not be the case.

Earlier today, former President Bill Clinton weighed in on the debate. He stated the following:

I, personally, believe, even if it takes changing the law, the President should honor the commitment the Federal Government made to those people and let them keep what they got.

Last week, the President apologized, despite American families continuing to lose their coverage as a result of the Affordable Care Act.

Mr. Speaker, rather than apologize to the millions of Americans who are losing their coverage, the President should fulfill the promise that was made.

This week, the House will consider H.R. 3350, the Keep Your Health Plan Act, which will allow insurance companies to continue offering the plans that millions of consumers were happy with and would like to keep.

If the President is sincere in keeping his promise, the very least he could do is support this bipartisan legislation.

□ 1915

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE HUGH
WALKER

(Mr. SWALWELL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Hugh Walker of Pleasanton, who recently announced he is retiring after 19 years of service.

Judge Walker has served much of the eastern portion of Alameda County, which I represent, since 1994. He was first appointed as a municipal court judge for the Livermore-Pleasanton-Dublin district by Governor Pete Wilson and was elevated to Superior Court judge for Alameda County in 1998.

For 19 years he has served in the Tri-Valley, and when I was a prosecutor he even kept me in line. Judge Walker is well known for being a tough but down-to-earth and compassionate judge and never shies away from a lighthearted moment in his courtroom. He is well respected by both his peers and by those who have argued cases before him.

He is very much a part of the community for which he helps ensure justice is served. He is a very familiar face in downtown Pleasanton and at local Rotary Club meetings.

He has dedicated a great amount of energy into helping bring a larger courthouse to the eastern portion of Alameda County. I want to thank Judge Walker for his decades of public service to the people of Alameda County and wish him the best of luck as he begins this new chapter of his life.

KEEP YOUR HEALTH PLAN ACT

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

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, President Obama promised the American people that if they like their current health care plan, they would be able to keep it. That promise is meaningless to the 4.8 million and counting Americans who have already been notified that they will lose their current health care plan because of ObamaCare.

Stacy Johnson Lindsey of Scott Depot, West Virginia, is one of those 4.8 million forced to choose a more expensive and new health insurance plan. Stacy writes:

I have no desire to have government-funded health care and refuse to be pushed into utilizing the marketplace. Will you please help us? I am worried what the future holds.

Barbara Zeiger of Lehew, West Virginia, will be forced out of her current insurance plan that has only a \$250 deductible. When Barbara asked her insurer, she was told that her plan no longer would be offered because it does not include maternity and pediatric coverage. Barbara is 61 years old and widowed.

The Keep Your Health Plan Act will save Americans like Stacy and Barbara from the broken promises of ObamaCare and allow their current health care plans to be offered for another year.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this bill to keep the promise the President made to the American people.

TYPHOON HAIYAN

(Mr. AL GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight because a sizable portion of my community is in mourning. In the aftermath of the typhoon that hit the Philippines on November 8, my community is in mourning and is looking for answers.

As you know, we have had more than 1,700 persons pronounced dead; 10,000 are projected to die; 9.7 million people have been affected; more than 23,000 homes and infrastructure have been damaged; 2.5 million will need immediate food assistance.

Mr. Speaker, while we are in mourning, I am grateful that the administration has sent the USS George Washington into the area. It will produce water. USAID has authorized \$10 million. There are other agencies and organizations, as well as countries, that are being beneficial and helpful.

I want to tonight announce that there is a lot more that will have to be done, and I want to do my part. I thank the administration for what is being done.

CONDOLENCES TO THE PEOPLE OF TYPHOON HAIYAN

(Mr. ROYCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deepest condolences to the people of the Philippines in the aftermath of what was possibly the strongest typhoon in recorded history to ever hit land. As many as 10,000 people are feared dead and 600,000 displaced.

As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am committed to helping the people of the Philippines recover and rebuild. The U.S. is providing \$20 million in immediate humanitarian assistance. As we speak, the U.S. Navy and Marines are working hand in hand with their Filipino counterparts in the rescue and recovery process.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in the Philippines is dire. American assistance in post-disaster relief is often the difference between life and death. Even as we speak, the American people are opening their hearts and making contributions to the relief effort.

We stand with the people of the Philippines as they begin the long road to recovery. The United States and the

American people are by your side. Today, we are all Filipinos, and we share the unimaginable grief that many of you in the Philippines are feeling right now.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE EDINA HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TENNIS TEAM

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Edina High School Girls Tennis Team. Once again, this talented group of young ladies demonstrated extreme passion, intensity, and dedication in winning their 17th consecutive AA State Tennis Tournament this year.

The motivation and athletic commitment that the girls on Edina's Tennis Team showed throughout this season was outstanding. Together, the ladies of this team have truly exemplified what it means to be student athletes. I would like to commend coaches Steve Paulsen and Perry Forster for leading this team, and Edina's previous tennis teams as well, to this very honorable position.

A special congratulation also goes out to junior Caitlyn Merzbacher for placing first in singles for the State Tennis Tournament.

Mr. Speaker, the Edina Girls Tennis Team displayed a positive standard for all of their classmates and for our entire community. It is an honor to be able to represent and recognize such wonderful and outstanding student athletes, and I offer them congratulations.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, again, on the front of the Affordable Care Act we have yet another business—this one in northern California, in Paradise, California—called California Vocations.

This is a nonprofit group that helps people with developmental disabilities to find employment. This organization has had to drop for 90 employees its health care coverage because it cannot afford it under the Affordable Care Act.

This week, we will be taking up legislation to give people the opportunity, if they like their health insurance, to be able to keep it, as was promised by the President. We need to move on this measure in order to help the President to keep the promise that he said or implied, but more importantly, the promise to the American people that they have choice, that they have freedom in this country to make their own decisions, not have the heavyhanded government deciding for them something that doesn't work or they cannot afford.

AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, 435 Members of the House of Representatives spent the last 10 days back in their districts. I suspect, like me, they had a chance to meet with their constituents to talk about the issues of the day and to see America's real progress, the progress that is taking place in our communities.

I would like to share some of those experiences that I had over the last 10 days with the Members of this House because they are instructive about what we ought to be doing here in the House of Representatives.

Every person I talk to, probably more than 30 meetings, many of them public in nature, townhall meetings, meetings at manufacturing plants with the workers, meetings at the universities, all of those people had the same agenda. Frankly, it ought to be our agenda because it is America's agenda.

They want this economy to grow. They want this economy to provide the job opportunities that Americans must have. Those good hardworking American families, they want to go to work, they want to have a decent wage, and they want to be certain that when they are sick they have an affordable health care policy.

We hear a lot of rhetoric here about the Affordable Care Act and ObamaCare, but back home people are trying to figure out their insurance programs, just like they do every time at this time of year. Every year it is time to renew your insurance policy and people look at new policies. They put aside the old policy. They get a notice that their old policy, the cost has gone up or the coverage has changed.

Now they are in the same situation, but we have a name for it now. We call it ObamaCare. Americans always in the fall have a high level of confusion as they try to figure out what to do with their health care for the coming year.

At one meeting I attended this last week with a group of doctors and administrators, they said: This will work it out, this is no different than we have seen every year. We know that at the end of this process the health care insurance will go on and people will have coverage. Then they added: But this year, there will be far more people with health care coverage, and in our hospital there will not be as much uncompensated care, that is, people that don't have insurance. So they said: Just keep working at it, let this thing settle down, let it go forward because we know that in California millions of our citizens and our neighbors will finally have health care insurance.

But hey, this is a place of rhetoric, this is a place where we create problems like the new crisis that is going to come up in just 2½ months. Oh yeah,

we have manufactured yet another crisis. On January 15, we are going to have to go through our quarterly funding of the strongest government in the entire world. Hello, you said. You mean you are actually funding the United States Government once every 3 months? You don't have a full year funding? That's right, we don't. So we have yet one more manufactured crisis.

Be aware, January 15 is coming. Is there another government shutdown? The American people, my constituents in my district, said: Don't let it happen again, don't let it happen again. It hurt us, it hurt us. In our businesses, we had to lay off people. But Mr. Congressman, what we want is a steady, steady policy out of Washington. We want to know what the long-term looks like. We want to know what the long-term tax policy is. We want to know what the funding programs are going to be for the military, for the social welfare programs. We don't want to have to—as one constituent told me as I visited their Head Start program—we don't want to have to lay people off, we don't want to have to tell the children, the 600 in my district that are no longer in the Head Start program: Oh, I am sorry, you can't come to school next week because funding from Washington was cut.

□ 1930

It is time for us in the House of Representatives to settle down. It is time for us to put aside all of our rhetoric. We know we have to work together. It is time for us to come up with some long-term solutions for America's problems. Tonight I would like to talk about how we can build jobs here in the United States, how we can rebuild the manufacturing sector of the United States economy, a sector of the economy that just 15 years ago employed just under 20 million Americans with solid jobs, where the wife or the husband could go to work each day knowing that they would bring home a paycheck sufficient to pay the mortgage on the house, to buy a car, and they had a health insurance policy provided by their employer. Now, we are somewhere near 11 million Americans in manufacturing, and many of those health insurance programs have disappeared.

What we need to do is go back to the basics. We need to go back to those critical investments, both public and private, that have created this incredible economy. Even though manufacturing is smaller, nonetheless the economy of the United States remains the biggest in the world. But if we continue with this 3-month funding of the Federal Government, if we continue to withdraw the critical public investments and the critical inducements to the private sector to make their investments, we will see our economy slip away. We will see the strength of this Nation ebb, and we will wonder down the line what happened.

Well, there are several things that allow America to build these kinds of

things. That's a modern locomotive, an electric locomotive destined to be on the Amtrak lines here on the east coast. It was the first modern locomotive made in America, 100 percent American made in probably the last 60–70 years. How did it come to pass that this locomotive and about 77 other locomotives just like it will be on the tracks here on the east coast, 100 percent American made? How did that happen?

Well, it happened with government policy. And so the men and women and children who ride the trains here on the eastern corridor are going to have a new system available to them. Critical investments were made over the years, critical investments in each one of these issues, and these are the ways in each of these areas, in international trade, in tax policy, in energy policy, labor relations issues, education, research, and infrastructure. Oh, by the way, none of this is new. These are not new things. These have been in place in America since George Washington's time. Indeed, George Washington reached out to Alexander Hamilton shortly after he was inaugurated as the first President of the United States, and said, Hey, Alex, I need some help here. I want to build the American economy, Alex, so what can we do?

Well, Alexander Hamilton said, Let me work on it.

He came back about 2 months later with a report. Our reports are usually 2,000 or 3,000 pages. His was maybe less than 50. He said there are things that we can do at the Federal level to grow the American economy, to build the manufacturing sector of America. He called it manufacturers, and he said trade policy. We need a trade policy that protects American manufacturers against cheap imports coming into the United States, against those who would subsidize their businesses to the detriment of American businesses. He said trade policy. We need a trade policy that protects American manufacturing.

That was Alexander Hamilton in his report to George Washington in the first months of the first administration of the United States Government.

Tax policy was also there. He said that in tax policy we shouldn't be taxing ours, our manufacturing products. We should be taxing those products that are coming from overseas. Those are called duties, and so tax policy was part of it.

Actually, energy policy wasn't on the list at the time so we can kind of put that aside, although that is an extremely important discussion for today; but for the purposes of today, we will let that go.

Labor at the time was not such a good thing. There were no laws protecting the men and women who worked, and certainly there was slavery and all the horrible things that went with that; but labor policy was also not part of what he talked about.

But he did talk about education. This was probably a conversation that I'm

not sure Hamilton and Jefferson had, but education was very much a part of the early effort in the American Government to stimulate economic growth, manufacturing and the like.

Interestingly, research wasn't specifically called out; but while they didn't use the term "research," they used the word "patent," "patents," and "patent policy" which was also part of this report. While they didn't say "research" formally, what they did say was out of the innovative and inventive mind of Americans would come new ideas and there needed to be a patent policy to allow those new ideas to mature and inure to the benefit of the inventor and the entrepreneur.

So way back at the very beginning of this Nation's economic future, certain policies were laid in place that actually led to the extraordinary growth in infrastructure. Hamilton specifically said, and George Washington agreed, that there needed to be a transportation policy for the United States. We are calling that infrastructure today. Then they called it canals, ports, roads. Today we call it canals, ports, roads, airports, we call it Internet, we call it telecommunication systems. It is the infrastructure upon which the economy then grows.

Way back in the 1780s, these ideas were presented to the Congress of the United States, some of them enacted by the Congress, some of them enacted by the various State governments. And over the years, as generations have gone by, as new men and women have come to sit here in the Halls of this great Congress and in the Senate, and new Presidents, there has been a constant drumbeat of critical investment by the United States Government in the foundation of economic growth.

And today, in the debates that are occurring here on the floor of this House and across this Nation, there is a debate about the role of the Federal Government in the future economy of the United States. You just heard part of that debate from some of my colleagues who preceded me here on the floor saying that the United States Government really ought not be involved in health care too much. Okay, they didn't like the Affordable Care Act. They want it to disappear, repealed, defunded or otherwise gone. Well, okay. But there is this thing called Medicare. I don't hear anybody on the floor saying—well, they actually did call for the repeal of Medicare, but that hasn't gone very far.

But the Federal Government is involved in many, many aspects of American life; and in those things that create economic growth, you will find us now involved soon in a debate about trade policy. Should we have unlimited free trade in which the American businesses are open to unfair competition from around the world, from workers that are paid virtually nothing in some of the less developed countries of the world where there are no laws about working conditions, where factories

collapse? Should American businesses have to compete with that kind of competition? I think not. So I would use the words “fair trade,” not free trade, but fair trade—trade policies that are fair to the American worker, that give the American worker a chance to compete in the world markets rather than having our business simply run away chasing the cheapest wage rate in the world.

So trade policy is going to be discussed here with the Trans-Pacific partnership program and perhaps a similar one for Europe. We must be very careful, very, very careful as we analyze this that the American worker is not put in a disadvantageous position and situation where they will lose their job to competition, unfair competition from around the world. So it has to be fair trade.

Let me move down here to the infrastructure issue. My district is 200 miles of the Sacramento River Valley. I probably have 1,000 miles of levees that protect farms and ranches and cities from floods. We have had disastrous floods in California over the years and over the centuries. Those levees are critical, a critical infrastructure to protect not only human life and property, but to allow businesses to grow. Right now without proper levees, farmers who want to put in a feed mill, farmers in my district who grow rice who want to put in a rice drying facility and a silo in which to store that rice, or even a cow barn for their dairy, find it difficult and in many cases impossible because the levee that holds back the floodwaters from their farm does not meet the 100-year flood standard set by the Corps of Engineers and FEMA. Therefore, they can't build unless they get insurance, and the insurance program is unaffordable.

So we see right here that the growth in the agricultural sector in my district is retarded from lack of investment in the levees, upgrading and maintaining those levees so they meet the minimum standards. This is something the Federal Government has played a role in forever, it seems. Certainly for the last century and a half, the Federal Government has been involved through the Army Corps of Engineers in building levees to protect cities, whether it is on the Ohio River, the Mississippi, the Missouri, or in California, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers in that central valley and beyond.

So what are we doing today? Well, we passed a Water Resources Development Act a couple of weeks ago. Good for us. The Senate has passed their bill. We need a conference committee. I understand the Senate has named conferees. The House of Representatives has yet to do so. All of that is good. We will set out a good policy, I hope, one that sets proper controls, provides for prioritization, a policy that would make sure that there is no waste, fraud and abuse, and that efficient and effective policies are the ones that would be

funded by the American taxpayer. All good. But there is a problem. The problem is, where is the money to pay for this? It is not there. Why? Sequestration and severe budget cuts.

We are actually seeing a very rapid decline in the amount of money that is available for infrastructure investment and for other programs that the Federal Government has carried out over many, many decades.

So we can put the best policies in place; but unless we have the money to build these structures, then those farmers that want to improve their operation are not going to be able to do so. So we ought to think seriously about infrastructure investment, in this case protection for floods. The same thing goes for the cities in my district and across this Nation. We know there is a big brouhaha going on around here about the increasing cost of flood insurance. Yes, it is a real problem: like quadruple, in some cases there is a ten-fold, increase in the cost of flood insurance in certain communities around the Nation. Everybody goes, We didn't mean to do that. Indeed, we didn't mean to do that; but it did happen. Now we have to back that off. As we back that off, we need to consider the fact that it is not just flood insurance; it is the protection from floods.

And so when Superstorm Sandy comes again, will the east coast be prepared with the necessary flood walls and facilities to repel the flood? Only if we adequately finance the infrastructure investment in this case for flood protection.

Highways and bridges, well, I don't know, there is probably several thousand bridges in the United States that you want to cross very quickly, or you don't want to be on that bridge with a very heavy truck. We have deficient bridges in every part of the United States. We have seen those bridges collapse with catastrophic results, people losing their lives, cars into the rivers, trucks into the rivers. These bridges have to be repaired. And drive on any highway in the United States, you will see some new asphalt, some new concrete, but you are going to see a whole lot more new potholes. You are going to see the deterioration of the highway system in the United States. There is insufficient money even to maintain the repair and good state of those highways. It goes on and on.

□ 1945

Where will we find the revenue? We are continuing to see a decline in the willingness of the Federal Government, us, Members of Congress, to fund these programs.

Infrastructure, critically important in many ways, and I have only dealt with two of those issues here tonight.

I want to pick up the one that is really the genesis of economic growth, and it is research. I mentioned earlier that George Washington, while he didn't use the word “research,” used the word

“patent,” which comes from research being done by some individual or group that created a new product. They got their patent on it so that they could then use that in the commercial marketplace and hopefully make a profit.

Research has been around a long time. Most of the research in the early days was probably mostly in the area of the military, done in part by the military, dating way back, in trying to upgrade their weapons. But beginning in the 1860s, Abraham Lincoln signed a law called the land-grant college program and established, across the United States, a series of colleges and universities who had a specific function of researching for agriculture.

Over the years, that has grown into an extraordinary research capability within the United States. And now, not only do we have the agricultural research—and I must say, with some pride, that I represent the University of California, Davis, which is the largest, most successful, most advanced in total—I am not putting down anybody else—agricultural research program in the world. There are a lot of other great programs out there, but in terms of size and reach, the University of California, Davis is way out front.

What other kinds of research are there funded by the United States Government? The National Institutes of Health. How do we keep people healthy? What about disease? What about heart conditions, cancer? The National Institutes of Health; the National Science Foundation; NOAA, dealing with oceans and atmosphere; NASA, dealing with space. All of these research projects are fundamental to economic growth, and all of them have Federal funding. Some of them have partnerships with State, some with private funding, but these partnerships have created the foundation for economic growth.

I had the pleasure of being at the University of California, Davis earlier this last week, meeting with the heads of four departments, each of them engaged in a different kind of research—earth science research in some cases, water research in others. Everybody knows that California has its water issues, and right now we are in the early stages of what I hope and pray is not a drought.

We have these researchers out there and other research on health issues. All of them are saying that the sequestration and the budget cuts of the Federal Government are severely impacting critical research that was about to mature into a solution for a health problem, into a new way of conserving water or a new energy system using hydrogen or solar. But those projects that they were working on have been stalled and, in some cases, set aside, so the opportunity for economic growth coming from that research is slowed or stopped. We can't allow that to happen. Not only is it immediate jobs, but that is the research that will create future jobs.

I want to give one example of the way in which research actually works out together with regulations, regulations to protect our air, regulations to protect our water—the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and other regulations. Some of them are now dealing with the issue of climate change.

I am a member of the Safe Climate Caucus, and there are many of us that belong to this caucus. We are trying to say we have got global warming. Whether the tragic typhoon in the Philippines was directly caused by global warming—I think it is no accident that we are seeing stronger storms just as predicted. Anyway, our Safe Climate Caucus is concerned that many here in Congress are trying to shut down commonsense Environmental Protection Agency guidelines that are designed to keep our air and our water clean and healthy and to reduce the disastrous consequences of climate change.

These regulations can actually drive technological development and they can strengthen our economy. When those policies are paired with the entrepreneurship, the inventiveness of the individuals and businesses out there, some really interesting things happen and jobs are created.

Last week I visited one such program in California. It is a program put together by Recology, which is a company that operates in my district and in San Francisco. They are a recycling, a composting, and a landfill company, and they have a landfill. They are involved in some very interesting and innovative ways to separate the waste, to recycle, all to the good.

But they have another project. They have teamed up with a company called G2 Energy. It has put in place a facility to take the methane gas that comes off of the landfill that at one point went up in the atmosphere—do keep in mind that methane gas is around a 20 times more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. They put in a project to capture that methane gas, take it out of the landfill, put it in a pipe with a vacuum, run it over to a Caterpillar engine manufactured in America—actually, it is a big marine engine that probably was driving some very large ship, but it now is sitting there next to the landfill, attached to a generator, and producing an extraordinary amount of electricity.

That is innovation, and that is the kind of things that can be done. That methane coming off the landfill into the Caterpillar engine and into the generator will replace more than a million gallons of diesel fuel that was once used to run that very same kind of an engine. That is the kind of innovation that can occur when coupled with research and wise public policy.

There are so many other pieces to all of this, and we will talk about it in the days ahead.

One of the things that I want to just kind wind up with is why it is important. So, do keep in mind trade policy,

tax policy, energy, labor policy, education, research, and infrastructure. These are the foundational investments that any economy must make if they want to see sustained economic growth. Unfortunately, we are falling off the power curve on many of these policies.

Here is why it is important. Here is why this discussion is important. Here is why manufacturing and growth in the American economy is important. These are words that Franklin Delano Roosevelt put forward. He said:

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

We know that after the great meltdown in 2008 and 2009 that millions of Americans lost their jobs. We also know that, in the last 5 years, the economy has come back, that additional wealth has been created. We do know that the gross national product of the United States, which is its wealth, has grown. What most people don't know is where that wealth went. That wealth went to the top 10 percent. About 95 percent of the wealth generated over the last 5 years has wound up in the hands of the top 10 percent, the most wealthy people in America.

So the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt come directly back to a manufacturing and jobs policy for the United States. If we make the critical investments to grow the economy, to provide the infrastructure, to do the research, to deal with the international trade, to think back to what George Washington had in mind as a Founding Father, then we can begin to establish policies that grow the American economy, that reestablish America as the mightiest manufacturing country in the world, and, in so doing, create those jobs for hardworking Americans that go to work every day, want to pay their bills, want to pay their house mortgage, buy the car, see that their kids get an education, see that they have an adequate health insurance program. If we do those things, then these words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt will begin to ring true, and we will begin to add enough for those who, today, have too little. That should be our challenge.

It is not our place to make sure that the superwealthy and the billionaires and others get even more. It is our place that those who struggle every day, many in poverty—and the poverty rate in California is 25 percent or more—that those who struggle every day to provide for their family, that they have a chance of a good education, an opportunity to get that job, that middle class job. If they have that, then this country will prosper and the kinds of divisions that sometimes rake us over the coals and cause us great consternation and trouble will be abated. They will never disappear—I have no illusions—but they will be abated, and they will be less. That should be our goal.

As we approach the next fiscal crisis, just 2 months away, we should think about those men and women out there that I saw—and I suspect many of my colleagues saw as they returned home and went to their districts and went to all their meetings—who said: Can you just give us certainty? Can you stop the interminable fighting and the chaos that is causing us such concern, that is causing me not to invest in my business? Just give us certainty. Give us a program that builds a foundation so that my business can grow and prosper. Give us the tax policy that has the proper incentives, not just for those who have great wealth, but for those who are trying to grow their business. Give us a trade policy that is fairer to the American worker, fairer to the American business, that doesn't just give away this great country's wealth to some other company around the world, that doesn't encourage our businesses, our American corporations to go offshore. Put those policies in place so that we can grow the American economy, so that Americans can have a decent job and fulfill their own personal vision of the American Dream. They can get on that ladder, leading wherever they want it to lead, climb as high as they can, that the impairments and the impediments are not there. That should be our goal.

We have about 2 months to avoid yet one other crisis. As we avoid it, I hope we keep in mind those things that create real wealth and real opportunity for all Americans.

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

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we are here for the next hour to discuss the Affordable Care Act with my colleagues and my cochair of the Doctors Caucus, Dr. GINGREY, a fellow OB/GYN from Georgia. I thank the gentleman for being here today.

We are going to break this hour up into several segments and talk about, number one, how the Affordable Care Act was initiated, how it actually came to be. Two, the promises that were made by the President and the Democratic Party about what the Affordable Care Act would do. The failures, which I think are probably fixable of the Web site—if, in 1969, we put a man on the Moon with a slide rule and a handheld adding machine, surely we can get a Web site to work in the year 2013. If we cannot overcome that, we are in trouble. Number four, I want to discuss something very near and dear to my heart, because I participated in this for years, which is medical education. I will go into this in more detail.

We have a huge doctor shortage in America today, and it is getting worse.

A major university in my State, Vanderbilt University, this past year, that university has lowered their workforce by approximately 1,300 people—it will, by the end of this year. It is very disconcerting for those people who lost good-paying jobs.

We have had hospitals close in our region. We have had layoffs in our area, in the health care industry, for the first time in my medical lifetime, which has been over 40 years as a physician now.

Also very distressing to me as a doctor and as a faculty member of the College of Medicine at East Tennessee State University, the Quillen College of Medicine and Vanderbilt University are reducing their class size by 10 percent.

□ 2000

They are also reducing the number of the M.D./Ph.D.s that they have. These are our future researchers to find the great cures for diseases in the future.

There is a pipeline out there, and we certainly know that a vast number of our senior doctors are considering, or have retired, as my own personal physician has done, due to the effects of the Affordable Care Act. So we will discuss that in more detail.

I think, also, we need to discuss and focus on the new taxes, and also, on the effects on business.

Then lastly, perhaps—hasn't been discussed much recently, the effects on Medicare, quite frankly, with \$700 billion being cut from Medicare.

There is one particular part, Mr. Speaker, of this bill that Dr. Gingrey and I have worked on closely together in the Medicare portion of the Affordable Care Act that is called the Independent Payment Advisory Board. It hasn't gotten a lot of press because it hasn't affected any seniors yet.

It's a board, an independent board, independent of Congress, that will determine how Medicare dollars are spent, and we will go into that if we have time in more detail toward the end of the hour.

I think that is one of the most egregious parts of this bill when it comes to our seniors, and we are adding 10,000 new seniors per day, each and every day, over 3 million per year, with a decreasing number of physicians and less money in that very-needed program that needs reform.

Let's go back, Dr. Gingrey, approximately, 4 years when we were here on the House floor debating this bill—and the premise of the Affordable Care Act I completely agree with, which is to lower costs and increase access to care. That is a noble, noble goal to have, and I still share that goal to this day.

There were three committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives that looked at the Affordable Care Act: the Ways and Means Committee; Energy and Commerce; and the committee I serve on, Education and the Workforce.

Those committees had a bill brought forth by the House of Representatives.

It was voted on, debated in the various committees, brought to the House floor, and was voted on in a straight party-line vote. That particular bill did not include the IPAB and some other things that are in the permanent bill, the so-called ObamaCare, or the Affordable Care Act.

The Senate then voted on Christmas Eve, I believe it was 2009, brought a bill back over here the following month. We debated it again on the House floor for a very short time and, famously, our then-Speaker said we had to read the bill to find out what was in it.

Well, guess what I did?

It is a 2,600, 2,700-page bill, but I felt that a bill that affected every American citizen in a very personal way deserved my attention, so I read that bill, and the surprises that you are seeing now I have been talking about now for 3½ years, as have my colleagues on the Doctors Caucus and others on our side of the aisle, and many, quite frankly, recently, in a bipartisan way.

The only thing bipartisan about the Affordable Care Act was its opposition. I think some 32 Democrats voted against that bill.

So it comes as no surprise to me when the President says—and we will go over the broken promises in a minute—it comes as no surprise to me when the President says, if you like your health insurance, you can keep it. That wasn't going to happen.

Why did I know that?

Let's go over the promises that were made. Number one was universal coverage. I quote. This is the President saying this. He wasn't the President then, but this was in June of 2007.

I will sign a universal health care bill into law by the end of my first term as President that will cover every American.

Well, that is a promise that hasn't been fulfilled. It does increase access by a massive expansion of Medicaid, and we will go through the Medicaid expansion in just a minute, about why some States chose to do it and why our State of Tennessee has chosen not to. And there are very good reasons why these Governors have chosen not to.

There are a host of unintended consequences of this bill that we are dealing with today. The decreased payments to our hospitals have forced some of our rural hospitals and, certainly, where I live in rural America, has put great strain on these hospitals.

Even in the more major medical center areas, as I pointed out, at Vanderbilt University, and many others, I have talked to colleagues today in Indiana who have experienced the same scenario.

So the promises that were promised, there would be no new taxes on the middle class—here is the President's quote:

I can make a firm pledge under my plan: no family making less than \$250,000 a year will see any form of tax increase; not your income tax, not your payroll tax, not your capital gains tax, not any of your taxes.

That was September 12, 2008.

The third promise, and this is one that anybody who has studied health insurance and has dealt with it in private business, as I have, knew was not going to be possible, was the outrageous claim that, by the end of his first term, that premiums would decrease by \$2,500 a family. I mean, anybody would know better than that that has ever run a business.

This is the quote:

We will lower premiums up to \$2,500 for a typical family per year. We will do it by the end of my first term as President of the United States.

That was June 5, 2008.

The next promise was there would be no increase in the deficit. No increase in the deficit. Here is the President's promise:

I will not sign a plan that adds one dime to our deficits.

That was Promise Number Four.

And the last one, Promise Number Five, is, you can keep your plan if you like it, and here is the quote:

"If you like your doctor"—which, by the way, I like my doctor a lot; I went to medical school with him—"you will be able to keep your doctor, period. If you like your health care plan, you will be able to keep your health plan, period."

Well, let me point out at the end of that period, that people who work for me now in this congressional office have lost their plan, so that is not true:

No one will take it away, no matter what.

Well, I certainly don't see that as being true. The failure of the Web site rollout, we will get into that a little later. I think that, as I said, certainly, if we can't correct a Web site, if we can't build a Web site, I have no faith that this plan will ever be workable.

I would now like to yield some time to my good friend and colleague from Georgia. We have been joined by Dr. PAUL BROWN, also from Georgia, a family practitioner, but I would like to turn it over now to Dr. PHIL GINGREY from Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee, Dr. ROE, for yielding time to me.

It is incredibly concerning that the Obama administration has continued full speed ahead on a rollout of a system, even after numerous warnings from vendors and from Congress.

The Web site has led to confusion in the insurance marketplace, as well as put consumers' personal information at risk to lax security protocols.

Even after the Web site is technically fixed, Mr. Speaker, as Dr. ROE mentioned, and it probably will be, consumers will still face higher premiums and the likelihood that they will be unable to see the doctors to which they have grown accustomed.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard from a number of my constituents in the past few weeks about the disastrous effects of the President's health care law. I will take a little time this evening to

share with my colleagues a few of the observations from good, solid Georgians.

Tom, a Georgia Blue Cross customer, told me his "Blue Cross policy went up originally by about \$50 due to the Affordable Care Act. About 2 weeks ago I got a note that said my old policy no longer exists, and my new policy will now cost \$100 more." That is a quote from Tom.

Dottie, from metro Atlanta, told me that her husband's employer was forced to drop their family plan and would, instead, offer them only two more costly options. Either plan would increase their premium by at least \$160 a week, Mr. Speaker.

A mother in my district told me that her young daughter's Humana plan was canceled only 2 weeks after being promised that the price of the new plan would be locked down for a full year.

Mr. Speaker, the President kept telling the American people, and this is the quote, if they "liked their insurance they could keep it, period"—and the period is part of the quote. It should have gone on, as Dr. ROE suggested, until they can't.

This promise has surely been broken. Millions of citizens have received cancellation notices from their insurers. They are now left with uncertainty over whether this new coverage will also be affordable.

Speaking of affordability, Mr. Speaker, let me share with you a few other stories from constituents, and then I will yield back to the gentleman from Tennessee because I know there are other Members on the floor that also want to speak on this issue.

Mike told me that ObamaCare "has been a financial disaster" for his family. It used to cost him just under \$300 a month to cover his wife and daughter on his insurance, but, under ObamaCare, even that bronze plan—you know, there are four options, and bronze is supposedly the least expensive—will cost him \$700 a month.

And get this, Mr. Speaker: a \$5,000 deductible. He was formerly paying \$300 a month. If you like your insurance, you can keep it.

As Dr. ROE said, Mr. Speaker, everybody's premiums are going to be going down on an average of \$2,500 per year. Not so. Not so.

Teresa from Cartersville, also in my 11th Congressional District of Georgia, she and her husband told me that their premium is increasing from \$550 to more than \$900 a month. That is almost, Mr. Speaker, a 40 percent increase.

Robert, from metropolitan Atlanta, again, a little part of my district, told me that even though they were underwritten in June, his wife's policy had increased from \$387 to \$557 a month. That is a 30 percent increase.

Finally, before I yield back to the gentleman from Tennessee, Robyn from Atlanta received notice that her family's premiums will increase by 15 percent without any additional benefits.

I yield back to Dr. ROE, and I look forward to continuing this discussion with my colleagues as we go through the evening.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me back up a little bit so that this is a little bit more understandable for people. Typically, in this country—and we had problems. There is no question we needed health care reform. I think everybody in this Chamber—

It is one of the reasons that the doctors that you see here tonight ran for Congress, because we wanted to be part of the health care reform debated here. Unfortunately, we were not.

There were nine of us in our Physicians Caucus on the Republican side during the health care debate. Not one of us, not one, was included in the debate on health care. Not any amendment. We offered 80 amendments, to my recollection, to this health care bill, and not one was allowed to be heard on the House floor and voted on.

This would be a better bill if the other side of the aisle had simply slowed down, taken a breath, and let us help amend this bill.

People say now, well, Phil, can't you just tweak it a little bit and help?

No, you cannot. It is so complicated and so expensive, it is very difficult to do.

Now, this bill does do some things I like. I do like the under 26-year-old being able to stay on their parents' plan. The private market would have offered that.

You also had a problem with pre-existing conditions. I want to spend just a minute with that because it is not totally understood, or not understood well by the public.

We worry about us getting a pre-existing condition, losing our insurance and not being able to get coverage. In America, about 160 million of us get our insurance through our employer, through ERISA-based plans. Preexisting conditions do not affect those plans. You cannot be denied coverage. My practice had an ERISA-approved plan. You had to take everybody in the plan.

Number two, if you get Medicaid, you cannot be denied coverage, and Number three, if you have Medicare. So it really left the small group market and the individual market and the uninsured.

Now, people are wondering, why did I lose my insurance coverage?

In other words, I had a policy I liked.

I want to tell you today, Mr. Speaker, one of the most arrogant things I think I have ever heard in my life I heard on TV this last week by several pundits, and those comments are this: that your insurance is no good. I heard the President say that.

Well, look, not everybody can eat at Ruth's Chris. Some people have to eat at McDonald's or have to eat at Shoney's. They can't all eat at the most expensive one, but they buy what they can afford and what meets their needs.

The reason that the costs are going up so much are the following: in this bill, there is something called essential health benefits. You don't get to decide what you buy for your family. The government decides what you buy for your family.

□ 2015

And let me read this to you, because I want you to hear this very closely to see if you need all of these services. One is ambulatory patient services; that sounds pretty good. Emergency services. Sure, you want a plan that covers you when you go to the emergency room. Hospitalization, absolutely. I think you will see most plans do that.

Maternity and newborn care. Well, I don't know about that. What does a single 30-year-old male need maternity care for? What do I need maternity care for at my age? I certainly have cold sweats thinking about that right now.

Mental health and substance abuse disorder services, including behavioral health treatment; prescription drugs; rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices; laboratory services; preventive and wellness services; chronic disease management; pediatric services, including oral and vision care. Well, if you are a family at an age where you don't need all of those things, probably your plan doesn't hit some of those. If you miss any of them, your plan is not an approved plan.

The second thing that made you lose your plan was—and this is where I challenge the President here tonight—one of two things occurred. I read the plan and I understood by reading that plan that if you changed anything in the bill, if you changed the prescription drugs, if you changed your copay, if you changed anything significantly in that plan, you lost your grandfathered status, or if you didn't meet the essential health benefits. No one said that.

So if the President had read his own bill, he would have known that and would not have come out and said, If you like your plan, you can keep your plan, because that clearly isn't true. Or number two, as Congressman KURT SCHRADER said today, that we were misled. I think that is the term he used. So either of those two things occurred. If the President said, You can keep your plan, or he just did it for political purposes, which I hope he didn't do because a lot of people are hurt.

Mr. Speaker, 16,000 low-income small business people in my State had a plan called Cover Tennessee. It wasn't the greatest plan in the world. It covered, I think, 12 doctor visits a year, all preventive services, an operation. It covered up to about \$25,000. It didn't have lifetime limits. And 16,000 people had that. They could afford that. And many of them bought a catastrophic policy so that if they had something that cost more than \$25,000, it would be covered.

So it was basic health insurance coverage. It did for them and their families what they needed. It gave them some certainty and peace of mind. That is all gone. They have lost that.

As Dr. GINGREY was pointing out just a moment ago, he was mentioning some people in Georgia—and you can find this story from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. One story I heard this weekend, an employer of mine who is a building contractor, he has looked at his business. He has 110 employees. He said, Phil, I think I am just going to have to pay the \$200,000 fine. I can't afford what they are going to force me to buy. I can't do it and stay in business.

I have an employee that I know personally because she works in my office whose insurance is going to go from \$400 a month for her family of three with the ObamaCare plan—"if you like your plan, you can keep it"—to \$800 a month. This is an employee who makes in the mid-\$50,000 range. This is not somebody who is rich who can afford this. That is a car payment or a college education payment or whatever she wants to spend her money on. You can hear this story over and over again.

There are 66,000 Tennesseans who got a letter from Blue Cross explaining that their plans didn't meet the essential benefits package in the individual market. That is one insurance company, and this is going on all over.

So this business about the costs going down—I think we will be on the Key Bridge jumping in the Potomac River when we finally get the bill for this. That is how expensive it is going to be.

And, by the way, most people don't understand this. A lot of our Governors have read the fine print; and Governor Bill Haslam of Tennessee, a good friend of mine, wanted to expand coverage. He wants to expand coverage. But he wants it done through market-oriented principles. And one of the things that we have had in Tennessee with our health care coverage expansion is that we went through health care reform 20 years ago.

In 1993-94, we began a program called TennCare. In the TennCare plan, we had a problem with access and not enough people had coverage in our State. So we did this. And within 10 short years, our spending had tripled. And almost half the people—47 percent, I think—of the people who got insurance on TennCare dropped their private health insurance and got it through the TennCare program. What our Democratic Governor Phil Bredesen did in the mid-2000s was—because we have a balanced budget amendment in our State, with the approval of the legislature—he had to cut 200,000 people from the rolls.

And people say to me, Dr. ROE, don't you think this bill will just fall under its own weight? And I say, No, I don't. And the reason is because the Federal Government can deficit-spend. We can print money. If we had to have a balanced budget in this body right here

that we are standing in, I can assure you, we would be having a different discussion about this bill.

One other thing I want to read about the Governors that have signed up for this great deal with Medicaid, which is a program for our low-income people—

And by the way, I want to publicly state that the group I am in and the group I was with from the time Medicaid became available until I left practice, we took those Medicaid patients; and for many of them, we didn't get paid a lot of money. But that is what physicians do, we care for people who are uninsured and people who have policies like Medicaid.

But this new policy, the insurance policies must cover these benefits in order to be certified and offered in the health insurance marketplace. States expanding their Medicaid programs must provide these benefits, these essential health benefits to people who are newly eligible for Medicaid. So that means at the end of the 3 short years, the percent that the State has, which is no guarantee, is going to be a large sum of money and much larger than I had thought of after I started seeing these premium increases.

The other thing that has been said out there—and I have heard it for the last 4 years—is that Republicans have no ideas about health care reform. Well, there is a plethora of our ideas from this side of the aisle for health care reform. And one that I happen to have right here in my pocket is a Republican Study Committee called the American Health Care Reform Act, and I chaired the Health Subcommittee which wrote this bill. Dr. TOM PRICE, Dr. BROUN of Georgia have a bill. LOUIE GOHMERT, others. There are many of them. The Republican substitute bill of 4 years ago is an excellent health care bill that is market-centered. And it does something that I think is essential for the American health care system to survive as we know it, and that is, to maintain the physician-patient relationship.

This will tear that down because what does it do? So many people are going to lose access to their doctor. And as there are fewer and fewer doctors out there to see you, the waits are going to get longer and longer and longer. I think that is the very fabric that has made us the system that we are and the envy of the world, where people come from all over the world. And I think that can cease. And when you see great universities, like Vanderbilt University, cutting down on the number of doctors they are educating because of these cost constraints and cutting down on the number of young doctors that are going into the M.D.-Ph.D. programs that go into medical research and into faculties in medical school, boy, 10, 15, 20 years ago, we are going to suffer a great price for the mistake we have made right now.

I would like to take now the opportunity to introduce one of my colleagues from Georgia, a family practice physician, Dr. PAUL BROUN.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Dr. ROE.

The Federal Government is out of control. It has become too big. It is spending too much. It is taxing too much. It is regulating too much. It is borrowing too much. And it is sticking its ugly nose into our business too much. It has to stop, and ObamaCare does every one of those things.

As a medical doctor, I understand firsthand the disastrous effects of ObamaCare and have been fighting from the very beginning to stop this terrible law.

Every day, I hear from my constituents in the 10th District of Georgia on how this law is hurting them. Premiums are increasing. Cancellation letters are flying all across the State of Georgia. Business owners are being forced to lay off employees, and patients are finding that they no longer can afford their health insurance altogether.

I will share with you a few examples. One Georgia businessman, who is the owner of several fast food restaurants, currently employs over 200 full-time workers. He recently told me that he is seriously considering letting them all go and hiring only part-time employees; this due to the burden of ObamaCare.

A resident of Henry County wrote to me that as an uninsured woman with preexisting conditions, she was looking forward to enrolling in ObamaCare. Then when she went to sign up, she found that a quarter of her income would have to be paid in premiums alone. Due to the high cost, she had no other choice but to remain uninsured.

One man from Monroe, Georgia, contacted me just last week to inform me that his insurance costs have increased by 800 percent, 800 percent due to ObamaCare.

A woman from Barrow County told me that her husband's insurance that he bought through AARP has already been canceled, and to get another policy with the same coverage would cost him \$150 more a month than what he is paying now. This couple currently pays more in health insurance than what they pay for their mortgage. Increasing their payments by an extra \$150 a month would be a tremendous, tremendous financial burden on them.

Sadly, this is just the beginning. It is expected that more than 400,000 Georgians will lose their current health insurance due to ObamaCare. Until we are able to stop this disastrous law, we will continue to hear more and more of these stories.

As a medical doctor, I know what is best for my patients. That is why I have introduced legislation, H.R. 2900, the Patient OPTION act. It would repeal ObamaCare in full and put patients in charge of their health care decisions, where they can buy health insurance at a cheaper price than what they are currently paying. My Patient OPTION Act was endorsed by FreedomWorks in the last Congress.

My bill will make health insurance cheaper for everyone—literally cheaper for everyone. Not like the President promised us. But he lied. It will provide access to good quality health care for all Americans, and it will save Medicare from going broke.

If Americans want full control of their coverage, health insurance at a lower cost, and the freedom to make their own decisions in health care, then the Patient OPTION Act is the only true solution.

It is clear that Georgians and Americans are hurting under ObamaCare. That is why I will not stop fighting to rip ObamaCare out by the roots and to replace it with reform that will actually lower costs, deliver care, and focus on the true needs of all American families.

Through the voice of “we the people” demanding the repeal of ObamaCare, we can work to repeal ObamaCare and replace it with legislation that serves the best interest of patients, not government. That solution is my Patient OPTION Act, H.R. 2900.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to spend a few minutes now beginning to talk a little bit about the effects on businesses and how this will affect individuals.

I serve as the chairman of the Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions Subcommittee on the Committee on Education and the Workforce; and we have held several hearings around the country over the last 2, 3 years outside of Washington, D.C. We have held them in Concord, North Carolina; Evansville, Indiana; Butler, Pennsylvania; Lexington, Kentucky; and others. And we have actually asked small businesses to come in and testify on how this plan will affect their business.

Let me give you just a couple of examples. We were looking at a small textile owner in North Carolina, and I won't mention his name tonight. But, anyway, it is part of the public record. He has a business where he had supplied—his business, he was self-insured as many small municipalities, large municipalities are. Many businesses are self-insured. And it didn't look like their plans were going to be affected too much by the Affordable Care Act, the ObamaCare bill. However, they have to pay a \$63 fee per person insured. Most people don't know this because it doesn't personally affect them. It just affects the business owner. Or in the case of my hometown of Johnson City, Tennessee, that little bill is going to come to \$177,000 next year. One major corporation, which will remain unnamed, came to my office and shared with me that their bill for that this year would be \$25 million.

Let me explain to you about this small businessman in North Carolina. He provided 80 percent of the health insurance. The employee paid 20. He paid all preventive services. If you needed a colonoscopy, if your wife needed a mammogram, he paid 100 percent. He

had a nurse onsite and a wellness program that he paid for. It is the Cadillac of all Cadillacs.

So what does he get for that? He gets a \$63 fee for every single person he has insured this year. The following year, it decreases a little bit and the following year. Guess what that money is used for. That money is used to indemnify insurance companies so that they will provide insurance on these exchanges, and it will limit as a stop-loss for them. That is how complicated this bill is.

Now, I have had numerous businesses that are in the 50 range that I have talked to. And where we are, small business is the kingpin. The majority of our people are employed by small business. What incentive is there for a business to go above 50 when this arbitrary number was picked? And I have no idea to this day why 50 was picked.

So what is magical about 50? Well, if you go above 50 employees, as my practice is, and you decide not to provide health insurance, and you are now, that costs you \$2,000 per employee as a fine, tax, penalty, whatever Judge Roberts wants to call it.

□ 2030

But that is what this is—a tax, I assume, a penalty or a fee on those. Many people are willing to pay that. Businesses are. Or, if they are at 47 or 48, guess what they are doing? They are not going to 50. Or, if they need more employees, what are they doing? They are hiring part-time people.

I can assure you that I have heard this over and over and over again about how businesses are cutting back their employees' hours to under 30 hours a week, because now we define full-time employment as 30 hours per week. I assume the only place 30 hours a week is full-time employment must be France, because there isn't any place I know of on the planet that 30 hours a week is full-time employment. Certainly, in Tennessee, it is not.

I would now yield to Dr. GINGREY, again, my friend from Georgia, if he would like to have a few words to say.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I know there is another member of the House GOP Doctors Caucus that has just joined us, so I will just take a moment and then yield back to Dr. ROE so he can yield to Dr. HARRIS.

I wanted to take just a moment to emphasize what Dr. ROE was talking about, Mr. Speaker, in regard to these mandates.

Mr. Speaker, the Affordable Care Act, which we found out now is the “Unaffordable Care Act,” all of these mandates that are larded up into this essential coverage that the Federal Government is requiring is, indeed, the reason that the cost is going up. You can't include all those things that Dr. ROE was talking about without somebody paying for it.

We talk about other options and what we on the Republican side, par-

ticularly the physicians, have offered in regard to alternatives. Many States have a lot of mandates in the health insurance program, and, under current law, you can't buy health insurance in another State. And so we have been pushing for years—the 11 years that I have been here—to pass what is called an association health plan, where a group or even an individual can go on the Internet—and probably not have the trouble they are having with healthcare.gov—and find out that in Tennessee, maybe, there is a policy that fits them to perfection. If they are a 55-year-old single man who doesn't need infertility coverage—and maybe their State requires it—doesn't want to have to pay for that, so he can get a more cost-effective policy that fits his needs to perfection.

But by buying that health insurance across State lines, that is something that the other side of the aisle has completely rejected. And yet they have the mendacity, the audacity to say that we have no ideas, we have no plans, we have no alternatives. Indeed, we do.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman.

I will introduce our next speaker tonight, my colleague from Maryland's First District, Dr. ANDY HARRIS, who is on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University and is an anesthesiologist and has been a great member of the Doctors Caucus. I hope that Dr. HARRIS will address some of my concerns in his remarks about educating future young physicians. That is a great part of my life. Certainly, I want to see that continue.

I think one of the things that also struck me was how it affects our colleges. We didn't think it would affect universities much, but in our community colleges. I have talked to a lot of them. One of them was over in North Carolina. Many of them now are limiting their adjunct faculties. And what an adjunct faculty member is is someone who is not there full time, but they may need a specialty let's say in accounting or physics or math or whatever it may be, and then they teach several classes. They now have limited those hours, those classes, to simply three per semester. The reason is because they will have to provide all these benefits if they go above that. Because our good friend, the IRS, has determined for every hour you spend in class, there are 2 or 3 hours that is counted for preparation for that class. That is counted as work. So now community colleges are cutting back the number of hours students can be taught by this particular faculty member. The reason that is important is because a student may need a certain subject that is out there that this faculty member teaches and can't get it, and it delays their graduation.

I have had community college presidents tell me this can be the case in their community. The State of Virginia has cut back to many part-time

workers. I think Secretary Sebelius was in front of our committee and stated that this is just basically people just talking about it, a supposition. And I said that is not true because people are making those decisions in lieu of what is going to happen. That is what businesses do.

I now, Mr. Speaker, would yield to my good friend, Dr. ANDY HARRIS from Maryland.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to thank the gentleman from Tennessee for yielding.

The gentleman from Tennessee is absolutely right. In fact, in Maryland, in a front-page article 2 weeks ago, in our leading newspaper on the front page above the fold, there was a story about how Maryland's community colleges are cutting back their adjunct faculty to make sure none of them teach more than 30 hours a week. And it is just like the doctor from Tennessee says—some of these faculty are important. You have got to have them to fill in niches in your curriculum, and now they are constrained by a 30-hour-a-week definition of full-time work.

Mr. Speaker, the fact is that, remember, it is not just that when you hit 30 hours you have to offer insurance. You have to offer the insurance the government says you have to offer.

As I am going to mention, from literally dozens of communications I get now on a weekly basis from people in my district, the insurance under the Affordable Care Act is anything but affordable.

William in Cecil County writes to me—and I am going to read these verbatim:

My wife and me are currently insured with the Maryland Health Insurance Plan.

Mr. Speaker, the Maryland Health Insurance Plan was our version of covering everyone with a preexisting condition in Maryland. So, Mr. Speaker, in Maryland, every citizen had coverage, whether they had a preexisting condition or not, because they could get it through the Maryland Health Insurance Plan. And, in fact, William writes that he and his wife were currently insured with the Maryland Health Insurance Plan.

We just received a letter stating we can keep our insurance; however, when I questioned them for how long, they said, Until the end of your current policy. So June 30, 2014, we'll be sent to ObamaCare. My wife has multiple serious health issues that our current insurance has kept her alive and able to function pretty normally.

Now, Mr. Speaker, William is worried, and he is justifiably worried because every day we pick up the newspaper and we read about another State where you can't get to your doctor. Your doctor is not going to be on that insurance plan because the only way they can make those premiums less expensive than they already are is to limit who you can go and see when you are sick. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the government telling you who you can go and see when you are sick. And that is what William and his wife were worried about in Cecil County.

But Carl in Queen Anne's County writes to me:

I have to put in my two cents. When ObamaCare first started a couple of years back, my health care started to go up. When we called Blue Cross, they told us, You can thank Mr. Obama. It went up to \$1,600 per month. Now my wife does have stage IV cancer. I am a truck driver. I have to pay for our health care. So much for the care cost dropping.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know if you remember, but our President said 19 times that the price of a policy for a family was going to go down \$2,500 a year. Mr. Speaker, Carl is going to pay \$1,600 a month now. It didn't go down \$2,500. It went up thousands of dollars a year.

Tim from Queen Anne's, I guess, writing in tongue-in-cheek:

Thanking you for the new health care rules that have resulted in our family losing coverage from Giant Food. I'm a general contractor. After 22 years of coverage with my wife, and now faced with a \$1,000 a month bill to cover my family.

That is \$1,000 a month. Not \$2,500 less, like was promised us 19 times, period.

He goes on to say:

I bet you still have your insurance.

Well, Tim, we not only have our insurance, but the President gave Congress, actually, a special deal that you don't get; because you see, Tim, if you got the same deal, your employer could be able to subsidize you on an exchange. That is the deal the President gave Members of Congress and their staff. Sorry, Tim, you didn't get that.

Fran from Worcester County writes:

My CareFirst BlueCross policy has been canceled. I chose my policy. My policy was great. President Obama promised more than two dozen times that, if you like your health care plan, you can keep your health care plan.

Now this is Fran's opinion and not necessarily mine.

I believe that he knowingly lied. What are you going to do about this?

Fran, I have got to tell you, I think it might be too late to do anything about it. This horse has left the barn. Millions of Americans have gotten their cancellation notices. Millions of more Americans have gone on the exchanges to find out that their plan is not going down \$2,500 a year. It is going up an average of, Mr. Speaker, \$5,000 a year for the average family—a 41 percent increase on an average premium this year of \$12,000.

Andrea from Harford County writes:

I just thought you might like to add my family to the statistics of the government's intervention in my perfectly fine 20-year-old CareFirst BlueCross BlueShield insurance plan. I'm self-insured and, hence, the first to be—

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say the word here because of decorum on the House floor.

When I am forced to accept the new, not-as-good, higher deductible, limited doctor choices, I will be paying an increase of 197.5 percent.

This is what Andrea writes me.

Mr. Speaker, Andrea is not getting a \$2,500 a year cut in her family insurance plan. She is getting a 197.5 percent increase.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, I will.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Then how do you answer to her that the pundits that we heard all last week and some of our colleagues here on the House floor, including the President, who said these were substandard plans that these individuals' plans were? And I have just heard you say, Dr. HARRIS, three or four times that people were perfectly satisfied; they met their needs.

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much. Reclaiming the time, I will tell you about more.

I am more than happy to share these with the President. If he wants to call up Andrea and explain how a 197.5 percent increase fulfills his promise, more than happy to have him do it.

Andrea goes on to say:

I'm not feeling the love. I believe the Congress and the President should have to live under the same laws, rules, and regulations that they insist I do.

Andrea, I couldn't agree more. I don't know why the President carved out a special exception for Members of Congress and their staff that they actually can get their employer to subsidize their plan on the exchange when no other employer in the United States that employs 15,000 people—because, Mr. Speaker, that is what the Congress employs—get that kind of deal.

Andrea, you are absolutely right. I think they should live under the same rules.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, on September 29 we sent a bill over to the Senate that said no special deals for Congress. The Senate rejected it. The President said he would veto the bill. He wants to keep that special deal—not for Andrea, but for Members of Congress and their staff. He wants to keep that special deal.

Matthew in Queen Anne's County, tongue-in-cheek, writes:

I would appreciate if you could pass on my appreciation to the President for the ObamaCare legislation. Thanks to the new law, my employee-sponsored health plan has increased my premiums by 100 percent for my family plan. So much for looking out for the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, Matthew hit the nail on the head. The President promised if you like your plan, you can keep it, period. You can keep your doctor if you like him, and your family's plan is going to be \$2,500 a year less.

□ 2045

Mr. Speaker, Matthew's plan is going up 100 percent. How in the world can someone in the middle class afford that? How in the world can we ask our hardworking middle class men and women, with families, to pay 100 percent more for their health care? We can't. We shouldn't.

It gets worse.

Linda from Cecil County writes:

I have a genetic disorder called Lynch syndrome that predisposes me to a number of cancers.

Yes, Linda was born with a syndrome so that she is actually susceptible to getting cancers:

I have had cancer twice in the past 7 years, and was fortunate enough to be covered by MHIF.

Remember, Mr. Speaker, that that is the plan we already had in Maryland, like over 30 other States, which covered their people who had preexisting conditions. She was fortunate enough to have been covered since she was first diagnosed:

This program was truly a godsend, and I can tell you how grateful I was for it as I did not then, nor do I now, have employer coverage. I was not eligible for Medicaid at the time because my unemployment benefits disqualified me.

She received the cancelation of her policy effective December 31, and was advised that she should purchase insurance through the new exchange, but, Mr. Speaker, she says:

I began trying to obtain insurance as soon as the exchange opened. Although I was able to establish an account and an application, I was informed that I am not eligible for a tax subsidy because I am eligible for Medicaid. While many people might be happy to receive free Medicaid, it creates a nightmare for me.

That is what Linda in Cecil County writes. The President's Affordable Care Act is creating a nightmare for her.

She goes on to say:

There are very few specialists in Cecil County—by the way, that is a rural county in Maryland—so nearly all of my doctors are in Delaware. Since they don't take Maryland Medicaid, I can no longer receive treatment from them.

That is a real benefit that Linda got:

I will have to travel twice the distance to obtain all new doctors if I am forced on to Medicaid.

Mr. Speaker, that is what the Affordable Care Act is doing to Linda. Thank God that there, but for the grace of God, go I that I don't have Lynch syndrome. She does. She worries every day about going to a doctor and being told she has cancer. What the President's Affordable Care Act told her is: You can't go to the doctors you are used to going to who have guided you through those cancers and who have saved your life. We are going to throw you into a whole new plan—Medicaid—and, oh, by the way, you can't go see your doctors anymore.

Mr. Speaker, that is heartless. That is just heartless.

She goes on to say:

MHIF saved my life, and I have had excellent coverage and care for 7 years.

Mr. Speaker, Linda liked her plan, and she doesn't get to keep it. She doesn't get to keep her doctors. She gets to wake up every morning now, worrying about her cancer and whether she is going to find a doctor who can take care of her. She had those doctors. She doesn't have them now. She had

doctors close by. Yes, she had to cross State lines, but her health insurance covered it. Her new health insurance doesn't cover it.

That is what this plan is doing. This plan affects each and every American in ways we are only beginning to understand.

As was famously said, you have got to pass this bill before you know what is in it. Mr. Speaker, we are finding out what is in it. America is finding out what is in it. Five million people found out this month what was in it. It is a cancelation notice for the plans they liked. These people had plans they liked. They weren't throw-away plans. They saved Linda from cancer twice. Every single American is going to be affected by this in ways we are just discovering, and America doesn't like it.

Mr. Speaker, very simply, America deserves better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

Members are reminded not to engage in personalities towards the President.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like now to mention a couple of things and to talk about this a little bit. We don't have a lot of time left, but it is extremely important. I know that both of my colleagues on the House floor tonight have taught in medical schools and that we have a huge problem in this country with graduating enough doctors and educating them. Let me give you an example.

When you graduate from medical school, you are not then prepared to go out and practice. You need to go and either do your specialty training or surgery—or whatever it may be—or a family practice residency or a primary care residency. In my small town of Johnson City, Tennessee, we have lost about 50 primary care residency slots. Those are 50 primary care doctors per year who are going to have to look elsewhere for residencies. Last year, for the first time in my lifetime, we had over 1,000 young students graduate from medical school—with huge debt—who could not find residency programs. Those are 1,000 students who are doing something this year before they can get into the residencies they need in order to be able to train to take care of us as patients.

The American Medical Association and others have said, in the next 10 years, we will have 90,000 too few doctors to see us. We all know what that means. That means that we wait longer and longer to see the doctor. I think it is a tragedy that is out there that we have young doctors—and I can't imagine graduating from medical school when I did, Mr. Speaker, and not being able to find a slot.

The reason that has happened is that Medicare pays a certain amount—a cap that they put on—for residencies to train young doctors. Then hospitals and universities, through their endow-

ments and other income, put more money in to help train these doctors. What has happened is, because of the Affordable Care Act, the hospitals are getting less money, and they are having to look to cut. That is why they are cutting their staffs, and that is why they are cutting residency programs and are delaying training.

Folks, let me tell you that, downstream, Mr. Speaker, this is a very, very bad thing for us and for the health care of this Nation.

I now would like to yield to Dr. GINGREY from Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I did want to speak about the young people, and I am talking about those who have had their 27th birthdays. They are aged 27, so they are not eligible any longer to be on their parents' health insurance plans. I have concerns over the effects of this law on these young people.

I have warned for some time, and I have even introduced legislation to insulate the young from rate hikes, which are the direct result of these age-band provisions in the Affordable Care Act. Health insurance companies know, and their actuarians know, as they are educated, as they have studied, as they have gone to college and have gotten master's—advanced degrees—in figuring out what the premiums need to be at different age bands. The Federal Government has come along in this law and has said, well, it doesn't matter; that you can't charge any more than three times the premium for, let's say, a 62-year-old versus a 28-year-old.

What that is doing, of course, is making the insurance companies just simply raise the premiums for everybody so they can possibly make a profit.

I just want to conclude with one thing, Mr. Speaker, and then I will yield back to Dr. ROE for some closing comments.

When this bill was marked up in 2009 in my committee—the Energy and Commerce Committee—as it was in Dr. ROE's as well, I submitted an amendment that said very simply: if you—the Democratic majority party and President Obama—are going to cram this down the throats of the American people, who don't want it and who have said they don't want it—60 percent of them said they don't want it—and if you are going to make them accept this, then, Mr. President, you, the First Lady, your two beautiful daughters, all of your Cabinet members, and all Members of Congress should also have to abide by what we, the people, have to abide by.

That amendment—my amendment—was rejected strictly, straightforwardly by a party-line vote. All of the Republicans on the committee voted for it as a fairness issue, and all of the Democrats voted against it.

So what happens?

A Republican Senator put it in its version, which gets in the bill, but

there is, all of a sudden, no subsidy. So, therefore, the President, by executive order, is saying that, oh, okay, these Members are now in ObamaCare, but because of their income, they are not eligible for any subsidy, so we are going to let them keep what the Office of Personnel Management gives them—our tax dollars—and 70 percent to 75 percent of the premium is paid by we, the people, to Members of Congress.

That is grossly unfair. I just want to make sure that all of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, understand that, and I think they do.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman.

In conclusion, let's go back and look at why we needed health care reform in this country. We needed it because costs were rising and because we had a problem with access for many of our people. That clearly was true. There was no question about it. There were also problems with preexisting conditions. We know that.

The Republican Study Committee has a plan out there called the American Health Care Reform Act. It addresses all of these issues. It truly does lower costs, and it does one important thing that I mentioned earlier in my remarks. I think the patient-doctor relationship—medical decisions—should be made between a patient, a doctor and the family. That is who should be making them, not the insurance company and not the Federal Government. You should be deciding what you purchase.

We have talked about a lot of complicated issues here tonight because

this is a very complicated bill, but it is important for everyone to understand it as best one can because it affects every American citizen. That is why we in the Doctors Caucus on the Republican side of the aisle read that bill and tried to understand it, because it was going to affect every citizen in a very personal way.

We want to continue this discussion on the House floor, and I have certainly enjoyed this 1 hour with you this evening.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of attending to family acute medical care and hospitalization.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 287. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve assistance to homeless veterans, and for other purposes, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 815. An act to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orienta-

tion or gender identity, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

In addition to the Committee on House Administration; the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform; and the Committee on the Judiciary for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

S. 1561. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve provisions relating to the sanctuary system for surplus chimpanzees, the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Thornberry.

H.R. 3190. An act to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 13, 2013, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the third quarter of 2013 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Daniel Benishek	9/1	9/2	China		519.39		(?)				519.39
	9/2	9/3	Japan		221.93		(?)				221.93
	9/3	9/5	Korea		560.55		(?)				560.55
	9/5	9/6	China		341.55		(?)				341.55
Committee total				1,643.42							1,643.42

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS, Chairman, Oct. 21, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Kay Granger	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,173.00						1,173.00
	8/7	8/10	Australia		1,542.00						1,542.00
Commercial airfare							27,365.00				27,365.00
Misc. delegation costs								0.00			0.00
Hon. John Carter	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,173.00						1,173.00
	8/7	8/10	Australia		1,542.00						1,542.00
Commercial airfare							26,193.80				26,193.80
Misc. delegation costs								0.00			0.00
Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen	8/3	8/8	Israel		1,952.00						1,952.00
Return of unused per diem					-100.00						-100.00
Commercial airfare							11,122.77				11,122.77
Misc. delegation costs								4,102.21			4,102.21
Anne Marie Chatvacs	8/14	8/18	Jordan		1,421.65						1,421.65

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare											10,872.70
Misc. delegation costs											396.86
Steve Marchese	8/14	8/18	Jordan		1,421.65						1,421.65
Commercial airfare											10,872.70
Misc. delegation costs											396.86
Erin Kolodjeski	8/14	8/18	Jordan		1,421.65						1,421.65
Commercial airfare											10,872.70
Misc. delegation costs											396.86
Craig Higgins	8/14	8/18	Jordan		1,421.65						1,421.65
Commercial airfare	8/18	8/21	Turkey		912.61						912.61
Misc. delegation costs											10,221.20
Susan Adams	8/14	8/18	Jordan		1,421.65						1,421.65
Commercial airfare	8/18	8/21	Turkey		727.61						727.61
Misc. delegation costs											10,263.60
Tim Prince	9/1	9/3	Singapore		759.00						759.00
Commercial airfare	9/3	9/5	Thailand		482.00						482.00
Misc. delegation costs	9/5	9/8	Japan		972.23						972.23
Commercial airfare											18,291.81
Misc. delegation costs											86.21
Brooke Boyer	9/1	9/3	Singapore		759.00						759.00
Commercial airfare	9/3	9/5	Thailand		482.00						482.00
Misc. delegation costs	9/5	9/8	Japan		972.23						972.23
Commercial airfare											18,291.81
Misc. delegation costs											86.21
Committee total					20,456.93		154,368.09		8,035.55		182,860.57

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, Oct. 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Visit to Austria, Italy, Spain with CODEL Bili-rakis—June 30–July 7, 2013											0.00
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	7/1	7/2	Austria								879.68
Commercial airfare	7/2	7/5	Italy		879.68						879.68
Misc. delegation costs	7/5	7/7	Spain		408.99						408.99
Commercial airfare											5,078.60
Hon. Carol Shea-Porter	7/1	7/2	Austria								0.00
Commercial airfare	7/2	7/5	Italy		875.68						875.68
Misc. delegation costs	7/5	7/7	Spain		408.99						408.99
Commercial airfare											5,078.60
Jesse Tolleson	7/1	7/2	Austria								0.00
Commercial airfare	7/2	7/5	Italy		953.68						953.68
Misc. delegation costs	7/5	7/7	Spain		408.99						408.99
Commercial airfare											3,423.33
Douglas Bush	7/1	7/2	Austria								0.00
Commercial airfare	7/2	7/5	Italy		953.68						953.68
Misc. delegation costs	7/5	7/7	Spain		408.99						408.99
Commercial airfare											4,784.90
Visit to South Korea—June 28–July 3, 2013											920.00
Timothy McClees	6/29	7/3	South Korea		920.00						920.00
Commercial airfare											9,528.70
Visit to Germany, Spain, Italy—July 15–22, 2013											9,528.70
Craig Greene	7/15	7/17	Germany		632.41						632.41
Commercial airfare	7/17	7/19	Spain		754.75						754.75
Misc. delegation costs	7/19	7/22	Italy		1,171.32						1,171.32
Commercial airfare	7/15	7/17	Germany		250.00						250.00
Misc. delegation costs	7/17	7/19	Spain		216.00						216.00
Commercial airfare	7/19	7/22	Italy		400.00						400.00
Jeanette James	7/15	7/17	Germany		250.00						250.00
Commercial airfare	7/17	7/19	Spain		216.00						216.00
Misc. delegation costs	7/19	7/22	Italy		400.00						400.00
Visit to Uganda, Djibouti, South Africa, Niger—July 16–26, 2013											1,380.46
Ryan Crumpler	7/17	7/20	Niger		1,380.46						1,380.46
Commercial airfare	7/21	7/22	Djibouti		551.93						551.93
Misc. delegation costs	7/23	7/24	Uganda		924.00						924.00
Commercial airfare	7/25	7/27	South Africa		166.00						166.00
Commercial airfare											26,634.60
Mark Lewis	7/17	7/22	Djibouti		551.93						551.93
Commercial airfare	7/23	7/24	Uganda		924.00						924.00
Misc. delegation costs	7/25	7/27	South Africa		166.00						166.00
Commercial airfare											14,806.12
Brian Garrett	7/17	7/20	Niger		1,300.46						1,300.46
Commercial airfare	7/21	7/22	Djibouti		551.93						551.93
Misc. delegation costs	7/23	7/24	Uganda		869.00						869.00
Commercial airfare	7/25	7/27	South Africa		374.24						374.24
Commercial airfare											18,719.12
Visit to Australia, Singapore—August 2–10, 2013											18,719.12
Hon. Rob Wittman	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,109.45						1,109.45
Commercial airfare	8/6	8/10	Australia		1,513.79						1,513.79
Misc. delegation costs											10,289.40
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,109.45						1,109.45
Commercial airfare	8/6	8/10	Australia		1,513.79						1,513.79
Misc. delegation costs											27,899.80
Michele Pearce	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,109.45						1,109.45
Commercial airfare	8/6	8/10	Australia		1,513.79						1,513.79
Misc. delegation costs											26,118.40
Brian Garrett	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,109.45						1,109.45
Commercial airfare	8/6	8/10	Australia		1,306.79						1,306.79
Misc. delegation costs											18,242.50
Visit to Japan, South Korea—August 6–14, 2013											630.00
Ryan Crumpler	8/7	8/11	Japan		630.00						630.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare	8/11	8/13	South Korea		498.80		14,385.50				498.80
Jamie Lynch	8/7	8/11	Japan		525.00						525.00
Commercial airfare	8/11	8/13	South Korea		443.80						443.80
Commercial airfare							14,385.50				14,385.50
Kimberly Shaw	8/11	8/13	South Korea		448.80						448.80
Commercial airfare							14,385.50				14,385.50
William Spencer Johnson	8/7	8/11	Japan		238.36						238.36
Commercial airfare	8/11	8/13	South Korea		354.46						354.46
Commercial airfare							14,385.50				14,385.50
Brian Garrett	8/7	8/11	Japan		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare	8/11	8/13	South Korea		392.80						392.80
Commercial airfare							14,385.50				14,385.50
Visit to Afghanistan, Jordan, United Arab Emirates—August 22–30, 2013											
Hon. Duncan Hunter	8/24	8/26	Jordan		282.00						282.00
	8/26	8/27	United Arab Emirates		501.82						501.82
	8/26	8/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial airfare							11,775.20				11,775.20
Hon. Adam Smith	8/24	8/26	Jordan		282.00						282.00
	8/26	8/27	United Arab Emirates		501.82						501.82
	8/26	8/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial airfare							11,775.20				11,775.20
Hon. Derek Kilmer	8/24	8/26	Jordan		282.00						282.00
	8/26	8/27	United Arab Emirates		501.82						501.82
	8/26	8/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial airfare							11,775.20				11,775.20
Alexander Gallo	8/24	8/26	Jordan		282.00						282.00
	8/26	8/27	United Arab Emirates		407.04						407.04
	8/26	8/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial airfare							11,775.20				11,775.20
Paul Arcangeli	8/24	8/26	Jordan		282.00						282.00
	8/26	8/27	United Arab Emirates		407.04						407.04
	8/26	8/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial airfare							11,775.20				11,775.20
Michael Casey	8/24	8/26	Jordan		282.00						282.00
	8/26	8/27	United Arab Emirates		407.04						407.04
	8/26	8/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial airfare							11,100.00				11,100.00
Delegation expenses	8/24	8/26	Jordan				374.88		297.86		672.74
Delegation expenses	8/27	8/31	United Arab Emirates						1,584.73		1,584.73
Visit to Colombia—September 22–27, 2013											
Catherine Sendak	9/23	9/26	Colombia		406.00						406.00
Commercial airfare							965.80				965.80
Peter Villano	9/23	9/26	Colombia		406.00						406.00
Commercial airfare							965.80				965.80
Mark Lewis	9/23	9/26	Colombia		406.00						406.00
Commercial airfare							880.80				880.80
Michael Amato	9/23	9/26	Colombia		406.00						406.00
Commercial airfare							965.80				965.80
Committee total					38,849.67		310,965.85		1,882.59		206,430.49

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON, Chairman, Oct. 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bill Flores	8/4	8/6	Singapore		1,109.45						1,109.45
	8/6	8/10	Australia		1,270.62						1,270.62
							25,733.60				25,733.60
Committee total					2,318.07		25,733.60				28,113.67

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. PAUL RYAN, Chairman, Oct. 22, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN KLINE, Chairman, Oct. 24, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Kyrsten Sinema	8/27	8/29	Afghanistan		28.00		11,069.10				11,097.10

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Robert Pittenger	8/31	9/3	Japan		993.41						993.41
	9/4	9/5	UAE		454.00						454.00
	9/5	9/6	Egypt		270.00						270.00
	9/6	9/7	Qatar		340.00						340.00
	9/7	9/9	Belgium		844.00		20,282.00				21,672.00
Committee total					2,929.41				31,897.10		34,826.51

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JEB HENSARLING, Chairman, Oct. 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Tom Alexander	8/20	8/21	Pakistan		140.00		7,999.00	*	46.93		8,185.93
	8/21	8/22	Kuwait		375.28			*	1,792.16		2,167.44
	8/22	8/23	Turkey		351.26						351.26
	8/23	8/25	UK		982.00						982.00
Ari Fridman	8/20	8/21	Pakistan		140.00		7,999.00				8,139.00
	8/21	8/22	Kuwait		375.28						375.28
	8/22	8/23	Turkey		351.26						351.26
	8/23	8/25	UK		882.00						882.00
Daniel Silverberg	8/20	8/21	Pakistan		40.00		7,348.70				7,388.70
	8/21	8/22	Kuwait		375.28						375.28
	8/22	8/23	Turkey		351.26						351.26
	8/23	8/25	UK		982.00						982.00
Hon. Grace Meng	9/1	9/2	Hong Kong		519.39						519.39
	9/2	9/3	Japan		438.68						438.68
	9/3	9/5	Korea		674.13						674.13
	9/5	9/6	China		363.99						363.99
Hon. Dana Rohrabacher	8/31	9/3	Japan		1,357.67		17,799.50	*	6,761.43		25,918.60
	9/4	9/5	UAE		454.44			*	3,608.65		4,063.09
	9/5	9/6	Egypt		269.78			*	804.00		1,073.78
	9/6	9/7	Qatar		340.65			*	2,499.62		2,840.27
	9/7	9/9	Belgium		856.58			*	4,760.34		5,616.92
Hon. Lois Frankel	8/31	9/3	Japan		1,357.67		18,280.60				19,638.27
	9/4	9/5	UAE		454.44						454.44
	9/5	9/6	Egypt		269.78						269.78
	9/6	9/8	Belgium		1,015.58						1,015.58
Hon. Steve Stockman	8/31	9/3	Japan		1,357.67		19,008.00				20,365.67
	9/4	9/5	UAE		454.44						454.44
	9/5	9/6	Egypt		269.78						269.78
	9/6	9/7	Qatar		340.65						340.65
	9/7	9/9	Belgium		856.58						856.58
Paul Berkowitz	8/31	9/3	Japan		1,357.67		18,659.70				20,017.37
	9/4	9/5	UAE		454.44						454.44
	9/5	9/6	Egypt		269.78						269.78
	9/6	9/8	Belgium		1,284.85						1,284.85
Doug Seay	9/22	9/25	Azerbaijan		807.00		12,074.80				12,881.80
	9/25	9/28	Georgia		720.00						720.00
Hon. Christopher Smith	9/21	9/22	Germany		283.73		1,411.85				1,695.58
	9/22	9/24	Nigeria		571.67		1,411.85				1,983.52
Greg Simpkins	9/21	9/22	Germany		270.00		1,411.85				1,681.85
	9/22	9/24	Nigeria		577.67		1,411.85				1,989.52
Mark Walker	9/3	9/6	Haiti		798.00		761.10				1,559.10
Elizabeth Heng	9/3	9/6	Haiti		755.78		1,175.10				1,930.88
Peter Quilter	9/3	9/6	Haiti		798.00		761.10				1,559.10
Eddy Acevedo	9/3	9/6	Haiti		718.00		1,160.10				1,878.10
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	8/4	8/8	Israel		1,622.00		14,998.40	*	16,408.83		33,029.23
Eddy Acevedo	8/4	8/8	Israel		1,627.00		11,252.77				12,879.77
Golan Rodgers	8/4	8/8	Israel		1,632.00		11,369.77				13,001.77
Hunter Strupp	8/4	8/5	China		141.75		5,429.90				5,571.65
	8/5	8/7	Cambodia		581.00				54.08		635.08
Joan Condon	8/7	8/11	Vietnam		1,386.53				115.69		1,502.22
	8/4	8/5	China		141.75		5,429.90				5,571.65
	8/5	8/7	Cambodia		581.00						581.00
Janice Kaguyutan	8/7	8/11	Vietnam		1,386.53						1,386.53
	8/4	8/5	China		141.80		5,429.90				5,571.70
	8/5	8/7	Cambodia		581.00						581.00
	8/7	8/11	Vietnam		1,385.00						1,385.00
Worku Gachou	8/9	8/15	Ethiopia		2,325.83		5,523.62	*	118.00		7,967.45
Eric Williams	8/9	8/15	Ethiopia		2,375.83		5,488.62				7,864.45
Hon. Steve Chabot	8/24	8/26	New Zealand		599.00		16,270.00				16,869.00
	8/26	8/29	Australia		978.00			*	3,943.00		4,921.00
Kevin Fitzpatrick	8/24	8/26	New Zealand		594.00		16,270.00				16,864.00
	8/26	8/29	Australia		988.00						988.00
Hon. Ed Royce	8/14	8/17	Singapore		1,146.00		11,158.90				12,304.90
	8/17	8/20	Indonesia		1,001.00			*	2,509.24		3,510.24
	8/20	8/22	Thailand		371.00			*	897.43		1,268.43
Hon. David Cicilline	8/15	8/17	Singapore		1,063.06		15,801.50				16,864.56
	8/17	8/19	Indonesia		1,001.00						1,001.00
	8/20	8/21	Thailand		358.32						358.32
Nien Su	8/14	8/17	Singapore		1,146.00		13,183.90				14,329.90
	8/17	8/20	Indonesia		951.00						951.00
	8/20	8/22	Thailand		371.00						371.00
J.J. Ong	8/14	8/16	Singapore		1,346.00		13,183.90				14,529.90
	8/17	8/19	Indonesia		1,001.00						1,001.00
	8/20	8/22	Thailand		471.00						471.00
Luke Murry	8/3	8/8	Nigeria		1,958.00		9,538.00				11,496.00
Jeff Dressler	8/3	8/8	Nigeria		1,858.00		9,538.00				11,396.00
Hon. Ted Poe	8/22	8/23	Panama		268.77		3,114.32	*	604.65		3,987.74
	8/23	8/25	Costa Rica		294.00		469.70	*	2,370.90		3,134.60
Luke Murry	8/22	8/23	Panama		221.67		2,085.32				2,306.99
	8/23	8/25	Costa Rica		382.61						382.61
Committee total					60,941.56		294,210.52	*	47,294.95		402,447.03

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
 * Indicates delegation costs.

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE, Chairman, Oct. 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER, Chairman, Oct. 17, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Steve King	8/31	9/3	Japan	1,357.67			* 16,813.10				18,170.77
	9/3	9/5	UAE	454.44				986.00			1,440.44
	9/5	9/6	Egypt	275.75							275.75
	9/6	9/8	Belgium	578.49				788.63			1,367.12
Total											21,254.08
Hon. Louie Gohmert	9/4	9/5	UAE	423.39			* 9,835.10		986.00		11,244.49
	9/5	9/6	Egypt	82.00							82.00
	9/6	9/8	Belgium	1,174.64				788.63			1,963.27
Total											13,289.76
Committee total				4,346.38			26,648.20	3,549.26			34,543.84

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
 * Transportation all inclusive.

HON. BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman, Oct. 30, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Donna Edwards	8/31	9/3	Japan	578.26	589.00		0.00		0.00	57,826	589.00
	9/4	9/5	UAE	1669	454.00		0.00		0.00	1669	454.00
	9/5	9/6	Egypt	92	14.00		0.00		0.00	92	14.00
	9/6	9/8	Belgium	398	547.00		0.00		0.00	398	547.00
	8/30	9/8	Japan, UAE, Egypt, Belgium		0.00		12,778.77		0.00		12,778.77
Committee total					1,604.00		12,778.77		0.00		14,382.77

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. LAMAR SMITH, Chairman, Oct. 29, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Janice Hahn	8/22	8/23	Panama		253.99		468.94				722.93
	8/23	8/25	Costa Rica		468.94		751.41				1,220.35
Committee total					722.93		1,200.86				1,923.79

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BILL SHUSTER, Chairman, Oct. 25, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JEFF MILLER, Chairman, Oct. 28, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Sander Levin	8/19	8/21	Bangladesh		0.00		347.58		687.58		1,035.16
Behnaz Kibria	8/17	8/21	Bangladesh		815.57		14,735.10		0.00		15,550.67
Geoff Antell	8/10	8/13	Ethiopia		230.00		9,106.73		158.66		10,429.30
Committee total					1,045.57		24,189.41		849.24		27,015.13

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVE CAMP, Chairman, Oct. 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. K. Michael Conaway	6/29	6/30	Middle East		331.02						
Commercial airfare	6/30	7/3	Middle East		0.00						
Hon. Michele Bachmann	6/29	6/30	Middle East		331.02		11,159.00				11,490.02
Commercial airfare	6/30	7/3	Middle East		0.00		14,922.20				15,253.22
Hon. Mike Pompeo	6/29	6/30	Middle East		331.02						
Commercial airfare	6/30	7/3	Middle East		0.00		9,880.80				10,211.82
Darren Dick	6/29	6/30	Middle East		331.02						
Commercial airfare	6/30	7/3	Middle East		0.00		9,880.80				10,211.82
Chelsey Campbell	6/29	6/30	Middle East		331.02						
Commercial airfare	6/30	7/3	Middle East		0.00		9,880.80				10,211.82
Carly Scott	6/29	6/30	Middle East		331.02						
Commercial airfare	6/30	7/3	Middle East		0.00						
Jim Hildebrand	6/29	7/3	Asia		1,280.00		(³)				1,280.00
Amanda Rogers Thorpe	6/29	7/3	Asia		1,280.00		(³)				1,280.00
Hon. Jeff Miller	7/26	7/27	Middle East		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Hon. C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger	7/26	7/27	Eurasia		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Hon. Terri A. Sewell	7/26	7/27	Eurasia		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Hon. James A. Himes	7/26	7/27	Eurasia		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Hon. Andy Keiser	7/26	7/27	Eurasia		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Chelsey Campbell	7/26	7/27	Eurasia		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Heather Molino	7/26	7/27	Eurasia		319.00						
Commercial airfare	7/27	7/29	Middle East		710.81						
Hon. Devin Nunes	8/10	8/12	East Asia		515.50						
8/12	8/13	East Asia		517.00							
8/13	8/16	East Asia		448.53							
8/16	8/22	East Asia		1,718.44							
Military and commercial airfare							³ 11,125.50				14,324.97
Frank Garcia	8/10	8/12	East Asia		368.50						
8/12	8/13	East Asia		517.00							
8/13	8/16	East Asia		448.53							
8/16	8/22	East Asia		1,718.44							
Military and commercial airfare							³ 9,370.50				12,422.97
Robert Minehart	8/10	8/12	East Asia		368.50						
8/12	8/13	East Asia		517.00							
8/13	8/16	East Asia		448.53							
8/16	8/22	East Asia		1,718.44							
Military and commercial airfare							³ 15,946.00				18,998.47
Geof Kahn	8/18	8/19	Asia		759.18						
8/19	8/22	Asia		822.75							
8/22	8/25	Asia		1,694.86							
Commercial airfare							18,235.32				21,512.11
Tom Corcoran	8/18	8/19	Asia		759.18						
8/19	8/24	Asia		1,371.25							
Commercial airfare							14,619.70				16,750.13
Andy Keiser	8/18	8/19	Asia		759.18						
8/19	8/22	Asia		697.75							
8/22	8/25	Asia		1,694.86							
Commercial airfare							18,235.32				21,387.11
Carly Scott	8/18	8/19	Asia		759.18						
8/19	8/22	Asia		822.75							
8/22	8/25	Asia		1,694.86							
Commercial airfare							18,235.32				21,512.11
Hon. Michele Bachmann	8/28	8/31	Europe		1,524.00						
8/31	9/3	Asia		1,357.67							
9/3	9/4	Europe		361.00							
9/4	9/5	Middle East		454.44							
9/5	9/6	Middle East		524.00							
9/6	9/7	Europe		1,284.85							
Commercial airfare							14,512.10				20,018.06
Hon. Terri A. Sewell	9/1	9/3	Asia		574.39						
9/3	9/4	Asia		445.55							
9/4	9/6	Asia		247.54			(³)				1,267.48
Hon. Mike Pompeo	9/3	9/4	Middle East		491.00						
9/4	9/8	Middle East		1,466.23							
Commercial airfare							10,566.77				12,524.00
Katie Wheelbarger	9/3	9/4	Middle East		491.00						
9/4	9/8	Middle East		1,466.23							

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare											
Hon. Frank A. LoBiondo	9/21	9/23	Middle East		455.00		9,754.27				11,711.50
Commercial airfare							9,016.20				9,471.20
Chelsey Campbell			Middle East		455.00						9,471.20
Commercial airfare							9,016.20				9,471.20
Committee total											307,438.60

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. MIKE ROGERS, Chairman, Oct. 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES
 Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVE CAMP, Chairman, Oct. 11, 2013.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3626. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 446 (87 Stat. 806); (H. Doc. No. 113-71); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3627. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Susan J. Helms, United States Air Force, and her advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3628. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Major General David H. Huntoon, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3629. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Television Sets [Docket No.: EERE-2010-BT-TP-0026] (RIN: 1904-AC29) received October 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3630. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3631. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General of the Federal Labor Relations Board for the period April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3632. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration,

transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (RIN: 3245-AG36) received October 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

3633. A letter from the Deputy Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Subcontracting (RIN: 3245-AG22) received October 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

3634. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size and Status Integrity (RIN: 3245-AG23) received October 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

3635. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Finance and Insurance Management Companies and Enterprises (RIN: 3245-AG45) received October 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. Supplemental report on H.R. 982. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to require the public disclosure by trusts established under section 527(g) of such title, of quarterly reports that contain detailed information regarding the receipt and disposition of claims for injuries based on exposure to asbestos; and for other purposes (Rept. 113-254, Pt. 2).

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2810. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reform the sustainable growth rate and Medicare payment for physicians' services, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-247, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2871. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the southern judicial district of Mississippi to improve judicial efficiency, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-258). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2922. A bill to extend the authority of the Supreme Court Police to protect court officials away from the Supreme Court grounds (Rept. 113-259). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 196. A resolution supporting the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the right to counsel (Rept. 113-260). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2728. A bill to recognize States' authority to regulate oil and gas operations and promote American energy security, development, and job creation; with an amendment (Rept. 113-261). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1965. A bill to streamline and ensure onshore energy permitting, provide for onshore leasing certainty, and give certainty to oil shale development for American energy security, economic development, and job creation, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-262, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1548. A bill to facilitate the development of energy on Indian lands by reducing Federal regulations that impede tribal development of Indian lands, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 113-263). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 403. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2655) to amend Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to improve attorney accountability, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 982) to amend title 11 of the United States Code to

require the public disclosure by trusts established under section 524(g) of such title, of quarterly reports that contain detailed information regarding the receipt and disposition of claims for injuries based on exposure to asbestos; and for other purposes (Rept. 113-264). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

(The following actions occurred on November 1, 2013)

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2226 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2279 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2318 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(The following actions occurred on November 12, 2013)

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1965 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration H.R. 2810.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 2810. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than December 2, 2013.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 3446. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to amend the process by which students with certain special circumstances apply for Federal financial aid; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 3447. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make clear that Federal employees who receive back pay for a period during which they are furloughed due to a lapse in appropriations may not also receive unemployment compensation for the same period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUFFY (for himself and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 3448. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for an optional pilot program allowing certain emerging growth companies to increase the tick

sizes of their stocks; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DELANEY, Ms. CHU, Mr. HONDA, Ms. ESTY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 3449. A bill to establish centers of excellence for innovative stormwater control infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 3450. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to allow individuals to opt out of the minimum required health benefits by permitting health insurance issuers to offer qualified health plans that offer alternative benefits to the minimum essential health benefits otherwise required, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARCIA:

H.R. 3451. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a veterans conservation corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 3452. A bill to decrease the frequency of sports blackouts, to require the application of the antitrust laws to Major League Baseball, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 3453. A bill to reauthorize the VOW to Hire Heroes Act of 2011, to provide assistance to small businesses owned by veterans, to improve enforcement of employment and re-employment rights of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Oversight and Government Reform, the Judiciary, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KINGSTON:

H.R. 3454. A bill to amend title III of the Social Security Act to require a substance abuse risk assessment and targeted drug testing as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 3455. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 East Pikes Peak Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the "Chaplain (Capt.) Dale Goetz Memorial Post Office Building";

to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ (for herself and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 3456. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the enrollment of veterans in certain courses of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 3457. A bill to authorize an additional district judgeship for the district of Idaho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 3458. A bill to treat payments by charitable organizations with respect to certain firefighters as exempt payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Ms. TSONGAS):

H.R. 3459. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for preliminary hearings on alleged offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 3460. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require that a portion of revenues from new Federal mineral and geothermal leases be paid to States for use to supplement the education of students in kindergarten through grade 12 and public support of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H. Res. 402. A resolution supporting the European aspirations of the peoples of the European Union's Eastern Partnership countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself and Mr. ENGEL):

H. Res. 404. A resolution expressing condolences and support for assistance to the victims of Typhoon Haiyan which made landfall in the Republic of the Philippines on November 8, 2013; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H. Res. 405. A resolution commending the Patriot Guard Riders for their mission to show sincere respect for fallen members of the Armed Forces by attending the funeral services of a fallen member as invited guests of the family of the member; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOEBACK (for himself, Ms. ESTY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. POLIS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HOLT, Ms. CHU, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H. Res. 406. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week beginning on November 11, 2013, as National School Psychology Week; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. CIGILLINE, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HANNA, Mr. POLIS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. SINEMA):

H. Res. 407. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting awareness of adoption and the children in foster care awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, recognizing current programs and efforts designed to promote adoption, and encouraging people in the United States to seek improved safety, permanency, and well-being for all children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 3446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 3447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 3448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.R. 3449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 3450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARCIA:

H.R. 3451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 12 & Clause 18 of the Constitution, Congress, has the power "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying out power including the power "To raise and support Armies".

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 3452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 3453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution allows Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 of the United States Constitution permits the Congress to tax and spend for the general welfare.

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 is the necessary and proper clause, allowing Congress to enact all laws necessary and proper for executing any of their enumerated powers.

By Mr. KINGSTON:

H.R. 3454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 3455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 3456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 3457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 3458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 3459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 3460.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 15: Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 38: Mr. PETERS of California.
 H.R. 75: Mr. WESTMORELAND.
 H.R. 129: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 183: Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 184: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 292: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 303: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 310: Ms. KUSTER and Ms. ESTY.
 H.R. 318: Mr. COFFMAN.
 H.R. 351: Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. WILLIAMS.
 H.R. 455: Mrs. CAPPS and Ms. CLARKE.
 H.R. 485: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. JEFFRIES.
 H.R. 503: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. BRADY of Texas.
 H.R. 523: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. GARCIA.
 H.R. 525: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 526: Ms. BASS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 541: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 543: Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 562: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 611: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 644: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 647: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BASS, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. ENYART, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 685: Mr. ROSS, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. GARRETT.

H.R. 715: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MATSUL, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GRILJALVA, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 718: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 721: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 724: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 755: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 781: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 792: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 808: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 855: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 915: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 961: Mr. HIMES and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 980: Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 1000: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1015: Mr. ENYART and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1020: Mr. COHEN, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1024: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 1076: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 1091: Mr. MARINO and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1127: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1149: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1173: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1186: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1199: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1209: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1240: Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1248: Mr. JOYCE and Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 1250: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

H.R. 1263: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1276: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 1281: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1428: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 1429: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1507: Mr. GIBSON, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 1518: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. POMPEO, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1563: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1579: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1648: Mr. RICHMOND and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1666: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1696: Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 1698: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 1717: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1726: Mr. KEATING, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. COFFMAN.

- H.R. 1750: Mr. CRAMER and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 1755: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 1761: Mr. CRAWFORD and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 1779: Mr. TONKO, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 1796: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1803: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 1809: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1812: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. COFFMAN, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 1814: Mr. FLORES, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 1821: Mr. MORAN and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1830: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1832: Mr. KIND, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 1844: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1893: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1962: Mr. HECK of Washington.
H.R. 1975: Mr. DOYLE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1982: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 1984: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 1985: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1992: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 1998: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 1999: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 2027: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 2084: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 2099: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 2202: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 2213: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2224: Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2239: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 2250: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 2274: Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 2288: Ms. MENG and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 2302: Mr. SOUTHERLAND and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2305: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 2328: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 2332: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.
H.R. 2430: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2500: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 2502: Ms. CHU, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2510: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2523: Mr. BERA of California.
H.R. 2536: Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 2548: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 2632: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2654: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 2689: Mr. GARCIA.
H.R. 2691: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2692: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 2697: Mr. RICHMOND and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2702: Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2725: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. CASSIDY.
H.R. 2728: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 2772: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 2791: Mr. BENISHEK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 2809: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 2825: Ms. EDWARDS and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2835: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 2839: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 2841: Mr. JONES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2866: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. RADEL, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. COLE, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. WELCH, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LANCE, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mr. KLINE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. YODER, and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2894: Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. RIGELL, and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 2902: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2909: Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 2920: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 2928: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2939: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2959: Mr. TURNER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. STEWART, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 2998: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3002: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 3023: Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 3040: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 3074: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 3077: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 3086: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. KLINE, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 3097: Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 3108: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3111: Mr. RADEL.
H.R. 3112: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 3121: Mr. COOK, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 3135: Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HIMES, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 3140: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3146: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3163: Ms. NORTON and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3172: Mr. MORAN, Mr. HIMES, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. Norton.
H.R. 3179: Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 3189: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 3196: Mr. WHITFIELD and Mr. BARROW of Georgia.
H.R. 3211: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. RADEL, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 3218: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 3279: Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 3308: Mr. KLINE, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 3319: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3323: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 3329: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.R. 3335: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
H.R. 3346: Mr. VISLOFSKY.
H.R. 3349: Mr. MARINO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. RICHMOND, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3350: Mrs. ROBY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. KLINE, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. RADEL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SALMON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. DENT, Mr. COLE, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. HOLDING, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MESSER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 3351: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 3353: Ms. TITUS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 3358: Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 3359: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 3360: Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 3363: Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 3364: Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3367: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JONES, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 3370: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KLINE, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WATT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 3384: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 3385: Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 3396: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 3406: Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 3413: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RADEL, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 3416: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. JONES, and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 3429: Mr. HARPER and Mr. GERLACH.
H.J. Res. 55: Mr. MARCHANT.
H. Res. 72: Mr. MICHAUD and Mr. MEEHAN.
H. Res. 109: Ms. MENG.
H. Res. 147: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. MESSER, Mr. RADEL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. DESANTIS.

H. Res. 187: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H. Res. 188: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H. Res. 247: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 302: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H. Res. 341: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H. Res. 356: Mr. DUFFY, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H. Res. 401: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JOYCE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative STEVE COHEN, or a designee to H.R. 982, the Furthering Asbestos Claim Transparency (FACT) Act of 2013, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. CAMP

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 3350, "Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013," do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3292: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.