the greatest innovators, because they can outcompete people who are working just with their muscles and their sweat. We can do that, but that is not the direction our government is going in. That is not the direction our multinational corporations want us to go in.

Let me alert you, we have a bill in the Senate. If it passes the Senate, it will totally undermine the little guys, the independent inventors. It will undermine the universities. It will undermine everybody but the big multinational electronics corporations. That needs to be thwarted.

Something else is happening. Something again is being snuck through, just like they tried to sneak through 25 years ago in the gap implementation legislation. The gap is, again, a trade treaty we are getting into to try to do this where we would publish all of America's patent applications even before they were issued to our inventors. They tried that.

The other thing they tried to do was what? Was if someone applies for a patent, that at that moment the clock starts ticking and 20 years later they have no more patent protection. Of course, until their patent is issued, they have no patent protection anyway. Quite often patents take 5 to 10 years. Plus, they are cutting in half the time the inventor has for patent protection. They are trying to push that through. We stopped that.

Well, guess what? We now have several trade treaties that people are negotiating for this Congress. Look real close at what is happening. These big multinational corporations, from what I understand, are trying to put provisions into those trade treaties that will change the fundamental law of intellectual property rights here in this country.

Beware. Be aware and beware of what will happen if that comes about. You put this into a treaty. It snuck through. They tried to do that in gap, and it took a Herculean effort on the part of a few of us to try to stop that 20 years ago.

With that said, I would like to put into the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, at this point a list of those things that would be very detrimental to the small inventor that are provisions of the bill that is now in the Senate.

PATENT TRANSPARENCY PROVISIONS

It would create a new requirement that a patent holder must, once filing a claim for infringement, provide information about all parties with an interest in the patent to the patent office, the court, and the accused infringer.

This means the elimination of privacy in business dealings. The little guy is totally exposed as his friends and suppliers will be as well. The patent holder will be forced to provide a list of potential ''bank accounts to raid'' to the accused infringers.

In addition, once this requirement has been invoked, the patent holder must maintain a current record of the information on file at the patent office or forfeit their rights. That means a patent holder gains a new bureaucratic reporting requirement, dramatically increasing the vulnerability of the small inventor and investors. This just because they reported an infringement of their intellectual property rights.

In addition, the patent holder gains a new bureaucratic fee by being forced to pay recordkeeping fees to maintain their current record at the patent office.

These are minor inconveniences to multinational corporations, but will be of killer significant burden on the little guy.

CUSTOMER STAY PROVISIONS

The Patent Transparency Act also enables large multi-national corporations to create nested ''shell companies'' which have few assets, but can infringe on patents while the inventor is unable to sue their ''customers'' who are free to continue infringing the patent while the first court case moves through the system. This process could keep an infringing process in place for a decade or more while an inventor, if he has the resources, tries to stop it.

SMALL BUSINESS EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND INFORMATION ACCESS PROVISIONS

The Patent Transparency Act authorizes the patent office Director to create a ''patent troll'' database, and to create a strategy program to teach small businesses how to defend themselves from ''patent trolls.''

So we will be encouraging the Director of the patent office to create an ''enemies list'' and a strategy guide for infringers to undermine patent rights.

The ultimate results of this legislation will be: increased patent infringement, reduced legal remedies for those being infringed, reduced investments in small business, and irreparable damage to our research universities, our inventors, our entrepreneurs, our economy, and our nation.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, so I would suggest that the American people read this and take a look at what the impact of these changes that they are proposing will be. They are going to claim it is a patent troll and there is a monitor behind the curtain, but who that person is behind the curtain is the inventor, the person who is coming up with the invention, the Edisons, the Teslas, and the other people who have improved our standard of living. The people who have come up—even this bill would have a serious impact on the development of new medicines and new health care technologies. These people need to be protected in their creation and encouraged, not controlled and not have their rights for ownership of what they created be trimmed.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of him assisting with the emergency response to the tornadoes in Arkansas.

Mr. RICHMOND (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for April 28 and today on account of attending to family matters.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2014.

AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET RESOLUTION

Mr. RYAN OF WISCONSIN. Mr. Speaker, section 115 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, Public Law 113–67, requires the chairs of the House and Senate Budget Committees to submit for printing in the Congressional Record committee allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels for fiscal year 2015.

Pursuant to section 115 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record: (1) an allocation for fiscal year 2015 for the House Committee on Appropriations, (2) allocations for fiscal years 2015 and 2015 through 2024 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, (3) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2015, and (4) aggregate revenue levels for fiscal years 2015 and 2015 through 2024.

In the case of allocations for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations and for the revenue aggregates, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 provides that the levels shall be consistent with the Congressional Budget Office's most recent baseline, adjusted to account for any legislation enacted since the date the most recent baseline was issued. In other words, in these instances, the new allocations and levels are set equal to the most recent baseline.

The committee allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this submission are set pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. The provisions of H. Con. Res. 25 (113th Congress), as deemed in force by section 113 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, Public Law 113–67, remain in force to the extent its budgetary levels are not superseded by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 or subsequent action of the House of Representatives.

Associated tables are attached. These committee allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels are made for the purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and other budgetary enforcement provisions.

If there are any questions on these committee allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels please contact Paul Restuccia, Chief Counsel of the Budget Committee, at 202–226–7270.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. RYAN OF WISCONSIN,
Chairman, House Budget Committee.

FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET TOTALS

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015	Fiscal years 2015–2024
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	3,025,306	n.a.
Outlays	3,025,032	n.a.
Revenues	2,533,388	31,202,135

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2016 through 2024 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2015
Base Discretionary Action:	
BA	1,013,628
OT	1,141,432
Global War on Terrorism:	
BA	85,357