HONORING LARRY HELM
(Ms. GABBARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise very proudly today to honor one of our Nation’s heroes, a man named Larry Helm, who served honorably as a combat veteran in Vietnam, who now serves as commander of the Molokai Veterans Caring for Veterans Center, and who is very fondly known, to those of us who know him, as “Uncle Larry.”

He is the epitome of a servant leader, who has been active all across the State of Hawaii fighting for his family, his friends, his neighbors, his community, for veterans and all those who’ve served in the armed services, taking him all the way to the U.S. Senate, testifying and fighting for benefits.

No matter the challenge, whether in combat in Vietnam, as a community leader, or now as he battles cancer, Uncle Larry has always stood for what is right. He has dedicated three decades of his life to opening a vet center to those veterans on Molokai to make sure that valuable resources are available to these veterans and their families who very often have access to none.

Uncle Larry, we love you, we honor you, and we stand with you in your righteous battles; and we will work to make your vision a reality.

PEPFAR’S 10TH ANNIVERSARY
(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to believe that only 10 years ago, an HIV diagnosis was a death sentence for those living all over the world, but especially in Africa. It was downright disgraceful that even though lifesaving therapies existed, millions of people were dying of AIDS because treatment was unaffordable. There are few votes I have taken in the course of my career that have made as significant a positive impact on this world than the votes I have cast in favor of PEPFAR.

As of September 2012, the United States is supporting lifesaving antiretroviral treatment for more than 5.1 million people. More than 11 million pregnant women received HIV testing and counseling last year; and as a result of adequate treatment, this month the one-millionth baby will be born HIV-free, thanks to PEPFAR.

The fact an AIDS-free generation is on the horizon is a true testament to the willingness of President Bush, President Obama, and Congress to take on this immense challenge and do the hard work necessary to turn the tide against HIV/AIDS. We must continue to do that, Mr. Speaker.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILDREN PROTECTION ACT
(Ms. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1797, which the House will consider later today. It is another in a long, long line of assaults on women’s health; and it is blatantly unconstitutional.

Reproductive health, including abortion care, is a private medical decision between a woman and her healthcare provider—period. A woman’s right to choose is a fundamental freedom, and there is no place for dark-suited politicians to impose their personal beliefs on a woman’s private medical decision.

H.R. 1797 doesn’t even include an adequate life exception that takes a woman’s health into account. It is patently unconstitutional and is completely inconsistent with the Supreme Court’s decision in Roe v. Wade.

Mr. Speaker, once again it is clear that my Republican colleagues are unable or unwilling to put forth ideas to create jobs, strengthen the economy, or invest in America’s future. Instead, here we go with another ideological battle.

American women have one unified message for Republicans: stay out of our doctors’ offices, stay out of our healthcare, and leave us alone.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT
(Ms. CLARKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to H.R. 1797. This act is both unconstitutional and violates the rights of women who are in need of an abortion. It is blatantly unconstitutional and in clear violation of more than 40 years of Supreme Court precedent that protect women’s access to abortion prior to viability, that is, prior to 24 not 20 weeks. This precedent was first established in Roe v. Wade and affirmed in Planned Parenthood v. Casey.

Make no mistake, pregnancy due to violent and unfortunate circumstances such as rape and incest happens to thousands of women every year, not to mention medical complications that imperil the life of the mother. Women impacted by rape and incest must not be further victimized by this misguided legislation.

We must not allow our Nation’s right to choose to be infringed upon by a minority of people in this Nation. We cannot let them bully the rest of the country into accepting their world view. That is why I will continue to support a woman’s right to choose and stand in opposition to H.R. 1797, and I stand up for women’s right to self-determination.

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.

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, Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 18, 2013 at 9:48 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 330. Appointment.

Health Information Technology Policy Committee.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

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 is ordered, and on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2013

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1896) to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that the United States can comply fully with the obligations of the Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “International Child Support Recovery Improvement Act of 2013”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, wherever in this Act an amendment is expressed in terms of a provision of law, that provision of law shall be deemed thereby amended to the extent of such amendment.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO ENSURE ACCESS TO CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES FOR INTERNATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT CASES.

(a) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF HHS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH MULTILATERAL CHILD SUPPORT CONVENTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 452 (42 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(A) by redesignating the second subsection (l) as subsection (m); and
(B) by adding at the end the following:—

“(n) The Secretary shall use the authorities otherwise provided by law to ensure the compliance of the United States with any multilateral treaties or international agreements to which the United States is a party.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 453(k)(3) (42 U.S.C. 653(k)(3)) is amended by striking “international support convention to which” and inserting “international support convention to which the United States is a party.”.

(b) Access to the Federal Parent Locator Service.—Section 453(c) (42 U.S.C. 653(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);
(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “; and”;
(3) by inserting the following:—

“(5) an entity designated as a Central Authority for child support enforcement in a foreign reciprocating country or a foreign treaty country for purposes specified in section 459A(c)(2).”;

(c) State Option To Require Individuals in Foreign Countries To Apply Through Their Country’s Appropriate Central Authority.—Section 454 (42 U.S.C. 654) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)(A)(i), by inserting before the colon the text “(except that, if the individual applying for the services resides in a foreign reciprocating country or foreign treaty country, the State may opt to require the individual to request the services through the Central Authority for child support enforcement in the foreign reciprocating country or foreign treaty country)”;

(2) in paragraph (4)(B)(vii), by striking “foreign treaty country, or foreign individual”;

(d) Amendments To International Support Enforcement Provisions.—Section 459A (42 U.S.C. 659a) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) REFERENCES.—In this part:

“(1) FOREIGN RECIPROCATING COUNTRY.—The term ‘foreign reciprocating country’ means a foreign country (or political subdivision thereof) with respect to which the Secretary has made a declaration pursuant to subsection (a).

“(2) FOREIGN TREATY COUNTRY.—The term ‘foreign treaty country’ means a foreign country (or political subdivision thereof) to which the United States is a party for purposes specified in section 2(a)(1).”;

(3) State Law Requirement Concerning the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA).—

(1) in general.—Section 466(f) (42 U.S.C. 666(f)) is amended by striking “on and after January 1, 1998,” and inserting “and as in effect on August 22, 1996,”

(2) by striking “(A)” and inserting “(E)’’;

(3) by striking “and” and inserting “; and”;

(4) by striking “as in effect on August 22, 1996,” and inserting “and”;

(5) by striking “as in effect on August 22, 1996,” and inserting “as of September 30, 2008.”;

(2) Conforming Amendments to Title 28, United States Code.—Section 1738B of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d), by striking “individual contestant or the parties have consented in a record or open court that the tribunal of the State may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order’’;

(B) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by striking “individual contestant and inserting “individual contestant or the parties have consented in a record or open court that the tribunal of the other State may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order’’;

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a change to existing data exchange standards found to be effective and efficient.”.

(4) Effective Date.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue a proposed rule within 24 months after the date of the enactment of this section. The rule shall identify state- and federal- required data exchanges, include specification and timing of exchanges to be standardized, and address the factors used in determining whether and when to standardize data exchanges. It should also specify State implementation options and describe future milestones.

SEC. 3. Data Exchange Standardization for Improved Interoperability.

(a) In General.—Section 452 (42 U.S.C. 652), as amended by section 2(a)(1) of this Act, is amended by—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with an interagency work group established by the Office of Management and Budget and considering State government perspectives, by rule, designate data exchange standards to govern, under this part—

(II) the necessary categories of information that State agencies operating programs under State plans approved under this part are required under applicable law to electronically exchange with another State agency; and

“(B) Federal reporting and data exchange required under applicable law.”;

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The data exchange standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) incorporate a widely accepted, nonproprietary standard, such as the Extensible Markup Language;

“(B) contain interoperable standards developed and maintained by Federal entities with authority over contracting and financial assistance;

“(C) be consistent with and implement applicable accounting principles;

“(D) be capable of being continually upgraded as necessary.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a change to existing data exchange standards found to be effective and efficient.”.

(b) Effective Date.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue a proposed rule within 24 months after the date of the enactment of this section. The rule shall identify state- and federal- required data exchanges, include specification and timing of exchanges to be standardized, and address the factors used in determining whether and when to standardize data exchanges. It should also specify State implementation options and describe future milestones.

SEC. 4. EFFICIENT USE OF THE NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF NEW HIRES DATABASE FOR FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FEDERAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN ACHIEVING POSITIVE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES.

(a) In General.—Subject to subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the Secretary may provide access to data in each component of the Federal Parent Locator Service maintained under this section and to information reported by employers pursuant to section 453A(b), for—

(i) research undertaken by a State or Federal agency (including through grant or contract) for purposes found by the Secretary to be likely to contribute to achieving the purposes of part A or this part; or

(ii) an evaluation or statistical analysis undertaken to assess the effectiveness of a Federal program in achieving positive labor market outcomes (including through grant or contract), by—

(1) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(II) the Social Security Administration;

(III) the Department of Labor;

(IV) the Department of Education;

(V) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
maintenance, ensuring that law enforcement authorities will be able to enforce child support orders even when a child or parent lives overseas.

Mr. Speaker, as a former sheriff in King County, which is in Seattle, Washington, I have seen the hardship in the Chamber firsthand. I worked there for 33 years—I had the opportunity of putting together a unit that was devoted to finding parents who weren’t taking on their financial responsibility for their children and providing those financial needs.

What we learned was not only is it important for the parents to be a part of their child’s life when they leave financially—to give them the health care benefits they need, the education that they might need, any other financial needs that the child might need—but it also provides a social benefit, a real benefit of involvement by that parent. Once that parent gets financially involved, that parent is intimately involved in the child’s life.

When that father and that parent gets involved financially, they all of a sudden realize they’ve missed out on that child’s life. They’ve missed soccer games, baseball games. They’ve missed their theatrical performances, their participation in every school support, and the rest of their lives.

This also reduces crime in my experience again, going back as the sheriff—if these kids have both parents involved. It keeps them involved with the family and not in other activities that we would really prefer them not to be involved in.

Currently, States have the option to recognize child support orders from other countries—and many of them do. However, States have found that other countries are less cooperative in recognizing our orders.

The Hague Convention seeks to address this issue by establishing a standardized process so more countries cooperate in collecting child support. Negotiation of this treaty began in 2003, and it was signed eventually in 2007. The Senate acted on this in 2010. They gave their consent. The treaty provides many protections for our children, but States cannot take advantage of the benefits until Congress moves forward.

Enforcement of child support orders should not end at the water’s edge. Children, regardless of where they or their parents live, should receive financial support from their parents.

The United States cannot ratify The Hague Convention until all States make the necessary changes, so the time to act is now.

This bill also includes a continuation of our subcommittee’s bipartisan efforts to standardize and improve the exchange of data within human services programs. While the child support system already relies heavily on data exchanges, it is important for those exchange efforts to be consistent with the provisions we’ve recently enacted in the child welfare, TANF, and unemployment programs. The goal is simple: improve government efficiency, provide benefits to those who are eligible, and drive out waste, fraud, and abuse.

Finally, this bill expands researcher access to a database maintained by the Office of Child Support Enforcement. The National Directory of New Hires collects employment outcome information for individuals working in most jobs in the United States. Expanding access to earnings data in the Directory will improve our ability to determine whether Federal education, training, and social service programs help people find and keep their jobs.

According to the administration, most Federal agencies do not currently have adequate access to data that can show the impact of their programs on participants’ employment or their earnings. In an era of tighter resources, it is crucial that we have reliable data to conduct rigorous evaluations to ensure that Federal programs are getting results.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD letters of support for this legislation from MDRC and the National Child Support Enforcement Association.

In addition, key parts of this legislation are supported by respected organizations like the Conference of State Court Administrators, the Conference of Chief Justices, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Office of Management and Budget, and from the research community, Abt Associates, Mathematica Policy Research, RAND, Social Policy Research, and the Urban Institute.

I want to thank the subcommittee’s ranking member, Mr. Doggett, who joins me on the floor today, and other members of the subcommittee for their support as original cosponsors.

I invite all Members to join us in supporting this important bipartisan legislation. It will move us a step closer to ratifying The Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and will ensure that more children living in the U.S. receive the financial support they are entitled to receive.
June 18, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H3703

1896) and urges the Committee to consider it as soon as possible.

NCSEA members helped craft the language in the 2007 Hague Convention Treaty on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance. The provisions in Section 2 of the bill provide the necessary tools to implement the Convention. The Treaty contains procedures for processing international child support cases that are uniform, simple, efficient, accessible, and cost-free to U.S. citizens seeking support in other countries. It is founded on the agreement of countries ratifying the Convention to recognize and enforce each other’s support orders.

This bill will assist state and county child support staff who encounter challenging and time-consuming international cases. Presently, there are no agreed upon standards of proof, forms or methods of communication. As more parents cross international borders leaving children behind, international child support enforcement is more important than ever. Ratification of the Convention by the United States will mean that more children will receive financial support from their parents than ever before that are also signatories to the Convention.

NCSEA has long sought congressional action on this issue, and welcomed last year’s bipartisan action in the full House which adopted a nearly identical bill. This measure will help to ensure our nation’s children receive the financial support to which they are entitled.

Thank you again for your leadership on this bill.

Sincerely,

COLLEEN DELANEY EUBANKS,  
Executive Director.

MDRC,  

Hon. DAVID REICHERT,  
Longworth House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

Hon. LLOYD DOGGETT,  
Cannon House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN REICHERT and DOGGETT, I am writing to congratulate you on advancing H.R. 1896, The International Child Support Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, to the Full House.

Last year, I was invited to testify before the Subcommittee on Human Resources regarding my testimony, I pointed out that the bill includes an important technical provision that enables researchers to more easily access the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) database, which contains earnings and employment data collected by states from employers. Removing this barrier in the law will result in more accurate, cost-effective assessments of the employment effects of federal programs.

Independent research firms like MDRC are contracted by the government to evaluate whether federal programs work; and in many cases, a key measure of effectiveness is the program’s long-term impact on participants’ employment and earnings. The NDNH database, maintained by the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, houses employment and earnings data reported by the states for child support enforcement purposes. However, research contractors are generally unable to access this essential database. Instead they are forced to get the very same data directly from the states, at great cost to local government and at considerable burden in duplicative reporting for the states.

In this time of severe budget constraints, Congress must have credible, nonpartisan information to understand whether federally supported programs actually help people find work and increase their earnings. The technical provision in this bill would ensure the availability of data necessary for researchers to examine the effectiveness of these programs.

This provision expands researchers’ access to NDNH data and also maintains strong privacy protections. Since personal identifiable information is contained in the NDNH database, the provision requires research firms to continue to uphold strict rules governing how the data might be used, and provides severe penalties for unauthorized disclosure of this data.

Thank you for recognizing the importance of giving researchers access to NDNH data. Attached is my testimony from last year for further reference.

Sincerely,

GORDON L. BERLIN,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  

Discharge Statement.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
Speaker, Office of the Speaker, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am writing to request that the Committee on the Budget be discharged from consideration of H.R. 1896, the “International Child Support Recovery Improvement Act of 2013,” on which the Committee on the Budget received a referral. I understand that the bill may soon proceed to consideration by the full House. As a result of your having consulted with the Judiciary Committee concerning provisions of the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the bill so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 1896 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the 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 that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. Our committee also reserves the right to seek approval of the Appropriations Committee as a general conference to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for any such request.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1896, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,  
Chair, House Committee on the Budget,  
Office of the Speaker, U.S. Capitol,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I write regarding H.R. 1896, the “International Child Support Recovery Improvement Act of 2013,” on which the Committee on the Judiciary received a referral. I understand that the bill may soon proceed to consideration by the full House. As a result of your having consulted with the Judiciary Committee concerning provisions of the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the bill so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 1896 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the 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 that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. Our committee also reserves the right to seek approval of the Appropriations Committee as a general conference to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for any such request.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1896, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to join the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) in support of the International Child Support Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.

We tried to do this just about a year ago. In the last Congress, I coauthored very similar legislation that was bipartisan here on the floor. Though we acted here, the Senate was slow to act, and we are hopeful that now, with the leadership of Chairman CAMP, and, again, with broad bipartisan support, we can get this measure passed not only here in the House but see prompt action in the Senate.

International borders should never be barriers to children receiving the financial support that their parents are obligated to provide nor should a parent be able to shirk his responsibility to his child by leaving America, but the complexity and difficulty in obtaining child support orders when a child and the noncustodial parent live in one country and when the other parent lives in another sometimes lets a parent off the hook.
The bill before us today would reduce many of the challenges in collecting child support across international borders by fully implementing The Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support. The Senate adopted that Hague Convention as a treaty in 1970, and this legislation will bring us into full compliance and will encourage the State child support agencies to have uniform methods for processing international child support orders.

Here in the United States, many of our State child support agencies already recognize and enforce foreign child support obligations. Whether or not the United States has a reciprocal agreement, this just ensures that all 50 States do. Many foreign nations are not enforcing a U.S. child support order in the absence of a treaty or other agreement. While our Nation does have reciprocal child support agreements with some countries, it does not have agreements with many of those around the globe, hence the need for this single treaty that establishes a uniform, efficient, and accessible procedure for processing international child support cases.

Some American families are today asking for help through the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, and that office is not able to provide the help. We have an estimated 160,000 international child support cases that currently involve children or parents here in the United States, and with the very nature of our global economy—with more goods and services and people moving across national boundaries—this number is likely to only grow.

As with other effective child support measures, it’s taxpayers who benefit by not being saddled with the costs of supporting children when a parent should be doing that. The Congressional Budget Office estimates this bill would result in some modest debt savings to the child support program.

In addition to improving the international collection of child support, the legislation includes a provision that is new, under Mr. REICHERT’s leadership, concerning data standardization within the child support enforcement system. We’ve worked diligently to incorporate the same requirement into other human resources programs to improve the ability to share information—a step that will make them more efficient, less susceptible to fraud, and better able to reach those who really need assistance.

Finally, this measure would also allow certain researchers access to wage information in a child support database, known as the National Directory of New Hires, in order to determine the effectiveness of employment-related programs.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is truly bipartisan, and it doesn’t cost taxpayers money. In fact, it will save taxpayers money. Most importantly, it will help more children get the financial help that they deserve. The House passed nearly identical legislation last year at about this time. After we pass the bill today, I urge my Senate colleagues to act promptly to ensure that leaving the country doesn’t mean leaving your child support obligation behind.

I thank the gentleman from Washington for his leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I think it’s very clear that this is a very important piece of legislation which is really focused on strengthening the family, protecting children, and, for parents who have left their homes, reengaging them with their families, getting them involved in their children’s activities and providing for them financially.

One statistic that I recall when I first became sheriff in 1997 is that we began this program at the State level. Since 72 percent of juvenile males were without fathers, 72 percent of those committed homicide. It’s just a stark figure, a stark statistic, that really highlights the need for parents to be involved in their children’s lives.

So, Mr. Speaker, once again, I wholeheartedly, of course, endorse this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1896.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GERLACH. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise to urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation that my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and I believe will help make the upcoming flu season less miserable for millions of Americans and avoid expensive hospital stays for those suffering with the flu.

Last December, in the midst of a flu season in which the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported more than 12,000 people hospitalized with flu complications and 62 deaths among children under the age of 18, the Food and Drug Administration approved a new vaccine developed to fight the four-strain flu virus. But despite this development, it is imperative that we pass legislation if we want to guarantee the most up-to-date four-strain flu vaccine is available to patients who need it.

That’s because under the current law, the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program—a no-fault system for compensating injuries or death caused by vaccines—covers flu vaccines that only protect against three viral strains. This bill would add vaccines that protect against four viral strains to the program and ensure that the most up-to-date and effective flu vaccines are available in time for the start of the flu season this fall. Without the liability protections of the compensation program, civilian litigation from the use of this vaccine could explode and disincentivize vaccine manufacturers from making this new medicine available.

The Vaccine Injury Compensation Program was created in 1986 because at

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. 

The title was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The finished business is the vote on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill. This is a 5-minute vote. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill. This was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 27, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—394

Anderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barr
Barrett
Bartoletta
Barten
Beatty
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brown (FL)
Brown (CA)
Buchanan
Buchanon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Caster (FL)
Castro (TX)

Heck (VA)
Hesslarings
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Hoffman
Holt
Hunt
Israel
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Joyce
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kirpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langevin
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Levin
Lipinski
LoBianco
Loebsack
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
Lujan, Ben Ray
Lummis
Lynch
Markey

Meadows
Meehan
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Milkin
Minnan
Noel
Nolte
Nunes
O’Rourke
Owens
Palazzo
Palone
Pastor (AZ)
Pawson
Payne
Perlmutter
Perkins
Peterson
Petri
Pigey (ME)
Pitenger
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rogers
Rogers (TX)
Rogers (AL)
Roe (TN)

Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McCaul
McClintock
McColl
Mcmorris
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris

Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruebner
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WY)
Salmon
Sanchez, Linda
Sanchez, Lorett

Marino

Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneider
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smyer
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speer
Stewert
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swallow(CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thompson (TN)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tongas

Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velaquez
Viskosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman

Welch
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Wood
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

Marchant
Massie
Mulvaney
Poe (TX)
Price (GA)
Weber (TX)
Westmoreland
Woodall
Yoho

McCarty (NY)

McNerney
Nugent
Rogers (KY)
Schock

Yarmuth

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REPORT ON H.R. 2410, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED

BILL, 2014

Mr. ADERHOLT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–116) on the bill (H.R. 2410) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

permission to address the House for 1 minute.)