MARKUP ON H.R. 3527, THE POISON CONTROL CENTER NETWORK ACT;
H.R. 1098, THE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF
2013;
H.R. 724, A BILL TO AMEND THE CLEAN AIR ACT TO REMOVE THE
REQUIREMENT FOR DEALER CERTIFICATE OF NEW LIGHT-DUTY MOTOR
VEHICLES;
H.R. 3683, A BILL TO AMEND THE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND
SECURITY ACT OF 2007 TO STRENGTHEN THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND TO
BOLSTER THE EXISTING UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ENERGY RELATIONSHIP
BY ENCOURAGING INCREASED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO
COUNTRIES;
H.R. 3674, THE FEDERAL SPECTRUM INCENTIVE ACT; AND
H.R. 3675, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION PROCESS REFORM
ACT
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2013
House of Representatives,
Committee on Energy and Commerce
The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 4:41 p.m., in Room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Fred Upton [Chairman of the Committee] presiding.

Members present: Representatives Pitts, Walden, Terry, Harper, Latta, Scalise, Gingrey, Bilirakis, Upton (ex officio), Pallone, Eshoo, Engel and Matsui.

Staff present: Nick Abraham, Legislative Clerk; Gary Andres, Staff Director; Mike Bloomquist, General Counsel; Sean Bonyun, Communications Director; Matt Bravo, Professional Staff Member; Noelle Clemente, Press Secretary; Patrick Currier, Counsel, Energy and Power; Brenda Destro, Professional Staff Member, Health; Sydne Harwick, Legislative Clerk; Time Hassenboehler, Chief Counsel, Energy and Power; Peter Kielty, Deputy General Counsel; Ben Lieberman, Counsel, Energy and Power; Alexa Marrero, Deputy Staff Director; Katie Novaria, Professional Staff Member, Health; David Redl, Counsel, Telecom; Charlotte Savercool, Legislative Coordinator; Heidi Stirrup, Health Policy Coordinator; Tom Wilbur, Digital Media Advisor; Ziky Ababiya, Democratic Staff.
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42 Assistant; Jen Berenholz, Democratic Chief Clerk; Stacia
43 Cardille, Democratic Deputy Chief Counsel; Greg Dodson,
44 Democratic Staff Director, Energy and Environment; and Anne
45 Morris Reid, Democratic Professional Staff Member.
The Chairman. I note they were just doing opening statements today, and there is a little engagement downtown at the White House that I know members are going to want to go to, so we are going to get started. The committee will come to order, and the chair recognizes himself for an opening statement.

Today we convene our eighth and final full committee markup of the year. We have had many successes, and I am pleased to report that four out of the last ten laws signed by the President were in fact products of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and today we look forward to building on that bipartisan success as we continue our efforts to create jobs, protect the public and our communities, and modernize government for the innovation era.

First, we will continue our proud efforts this Congress to improve public health. H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act, would reauthorize funding for our Nation's poison control centers. The issue is of particular importance to me as I helped lead the successful effort a decade ago.

A critical member of our communities, the centers are always on call 24/7, providing a lifeline when one is needed
most. The centers also help our health system save money, as
many of these crisis calls can avert a costly visit to the
ER, and they are a public-private success story with federal
funds providing only a small portion of the poison centers' budget.

The committee will also consider H.R. 1098, the
Traumatic Brain Injury Reauthorization Act, which would
address a problem that affects millions of Americans,
including veterans and children. This bill would assist
States in developing and expanding service delivery capacity
for individuals with a traumatic brain injury, as well as
authorize funding for important tracking and prevention
activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
The toll that brain injuries take on patients and their families cannot be overstated, and this bill seeks to
alleviate that burden and further provides an opportunity for recovery.

I would also note that although we announced H.R. 1281,
the Newborn Screening Lives Reauthorization Act, for possible consideration, colleagues on both sides of the aisle continue
to work on that bill, and we will look forward to considering it in the new year and not today.

The committee will next consider H.R. 724 to remove an
unnecessary and outdated requirement for auto dealers to
provide certification of emissions standards compliance for
new light-duty motor vehicles. Clean Air Act measures
already ensure that new vehicles offered for sale comply with
the standards, and the EPA no longer enforces that
requirement, so this is a simple way we can cut red tape and
lower burdens for job creators.

We will also consider bipartisan legislation that aims
to strengthen the relationship between the United States and
Israel on energy development and deployment. By amending the
Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the legislation
will encourage increased collaboration between the two
countries and expand U.S.–Israel cooperative programs to
include natural gas projects.

Finally, the committee will consider two bills related
to communications and technology. Reforming FCC process has
been the subject of significant work in the Subcommittee on
Communications and Technology over the last 3 years. The
amendment in the nature of a substitute that will be offered
by Chairman Walden and Ranking Member Eshoo is the
culmination of many months of work by members and staff to
find common ground for an approach that will make the FCC a
stronger and more accountable agency. I hope that the
committee will favorably report the bill and that we can move this bill to the Senate where it and its companion legislation, the unanimously passed FCC Consolidated Reporting Act, can be swiftly brought to the Floor.

Lastly, the committee will consider H.R. 3674, the Federal Spectrum Incentive Act, another example of the kind of bipartisan work that can move a good idea forward. This bill is an innovative approach that will give government agencies a financial incentive to continue the hard work of making ever more efficient use of the public's airwaves. Bringing more spectrum to auction to fuel our national need for mobile broadband is not only good for the country's bottom line, it will continue to produce jobs and fuel our national economy.

We have much to be proud of this past year and our bipartisan work has made a difference. I want to thank the members and staff for their tireless efforts, and I look forward on building that record of success even stronger as we vote on these tomorrow.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Upton follows:]
The {Chairman.} At this point I would recognize my friend, the ranking member of the health subcommittee, Mr. Pallone from New Jersey, for an opening statement.

Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you, Chairman Upton.

This afternoon, the Subcommittee on Health reported unanimously two important public health bills that meaningfully address the public health needs of our communities in the areas of poison control and traumatic brain injury. Both bills would continue programs that have a successful record in prevention, surveillance and treatment. H.R. 1098, which would reauthorize the Traumatic Brain Injury programs at HHS, which have also been critical to our research efforts on TBI, or traumatic brain injury, and H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act, would continue the important grants to our Nation's 56 poison centers that are responsible for helping to reduce the number of deaths and the severity of illnesses caused by poisoning. I support both bills and I look forward to their Floor consideration in the new year.

I would also like to discuss the two energy bills before the committee today, both of which I support. H.R. 724 will remove an antiquated regulation from the Clean Air Act that
requires auto dealers to provide a certificate with new vehicle purchases showing that the vehicle meets federal emissions standards. All new vehicles meet these requirements, and EPA no longer enforces the regulation.

The second energy bill before us will renew and improve upon the U.S. energy development collaboration with Israel. There is much to gain from the United States and Israel working together on mutual energy goals, and this legislation will allow the United States to continue engaging with Israel on important energy issues for the next decade.

And lastly, I support both telecom bills under consideration today. The amendment to H.R. 3675, the FCC Process Reform Act of 2013, represents a bipartisan compromise. I want to thank Chairman Walden and Ranking Member Eshoo for their work on this bill. I think we all agree that bringing additional transparency and predictability to an agency is a good thing.

In addition, H.R. 3674, Federal Spectrum Incentive Act of 2013, creates new incentives for federal agencies to relinquish underutilized spectrum for commercial mobile broadband services, and in today's ever-evolving broadband-saturated world, it is critical we continue to allow for innovation and access in this space.
Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pallone follows:]

*************** COMMITTEE INSERT ***************
The gentleman yields back. The chair would recognize the chairman of the Health Subcommittee, Mr. Pitts, for an opening statement for 3 minutes.

Mr. Pitts. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today the committee is marking up two public health bills that are important to keeping Americans healthy and safe: H.R. 1098, the Traumatic Brain Injury Reauthorization Act, introduced by Representative Pascrell, and H.R. 3527, Poison Center Network Act, introduced by Representative Terry. These bills will help protect Americans against medical problems that have devastating consequences.

First, traumatic brain injury--TBI--affects children and adults, athletes and soldiers. More than 3.17 million Americans live with a disability that resulted from a TBI. H.R. 1098 will provide needed services to help these patients in the prevention and surveillance work done at the Centers for Disease Control keeps the public and providers aware of TBI research that leads to early diagnosis and treatment. Research at the National Institutes of Health improves the understanding of TBI and identifies treatments that will improve lives, and programs available at the Health Resources and Services Administration help families to better care for
their members who suffer from a TBI.

Second, poison control centers offer successful and cost-effective services to Americans at risk of being poisoned. Accidental poisoning is the second leading cause of unintentional injury death in the United States. H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act, provides support for 57 poison centers in the United States. This funding enables centers to operate and maintain a nationwide toll-free phone where Americans can call for immediate help. In addition, it supports a media campaign to inform about the dangers of poisonous substances and how to get immediate help.

The Health Subcommittee examined these bills in a legislative hearing on November 20, 2013, and favorably reported both out with unanimous bipartisan support of the subcommittee earlier today, and I urge all my colleagues to support these bipartisan commonsense pieces of legislation, and I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pitts follows:]

*************** COMMITTEE INSERT ***************
The gentleman yields back. The chair would recognize the gentlelady from California, Ms. Eshoo, for an opening statement.

Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today's markup demonstrates that when our respective sides work together, we can accomplish good things for the American people, and I am very, very pleased about the work that the Telecommunications Subcommittee has done.

Let me begin with the FCC Process Reform Act, a bill which this committee has debated in various forms for nearly 3 years. That is a long time to be talking about one thing. The amendment in the nature of a substitute which Chairman Walden and I will offer tomorrow is a bipartisan compromise aimed at giving the FCC flexibility while promoting openness, transparency and accountability.

I appreciate the inclusion of the bipartisan, bicameral FCC Collaboration Act of 2013, H.R. 539, but I am somewhat disappointed that this provision will not take effect immediately upon enactment. For years, current and former FCC Commissioners, Republicans, Democrats, have called on Congress to pass sunshine reform. For members that are not members of our subcommittee, this would allow Commissioners
to talk to each other. I mean, imagine, they can't talk to each other. So how can they conduct business if they can't talk to each other? So I think a delay in the implementation is the delay of a much-needed reform. So as the bill makes its way through the House and hopefully the Senate, I hope that this provision will be changed.

I also want to applaud Chairman Wheeler for his commitment to ensure a more efficient and effective FCC by initiating a 60-day review of the agency's processes and procedures. This is an important undertaking for the Commission and it is recognition that every season is a season for reform, and I think that we all welcome that from the chairman.

I am also pleased to join my colleagues in supporting the bipartisan Federal Spectrum Incentive Act, 3674, which recognizes that to advance a 21st-century spectrum policy and meet our Nation's growing demand for wireless broadband, we have to think creatively on how we manage and relocate spectrum held by several agencies, and kudos to our colleagues, Congresswoman Matsui and Congressman Guthrie, for co-chairing the working group. They have really produced something, and we are all proud of that and we salute you for the work that you have done because this is so important and
signifies that when you work with the agencies, you can help move them around and help them meet the ends that need to be met, and that is that more spectrum is freed up, especially by the federal government.

I am pleased to support the other four bills that we are considering, Mr. Chairman. I won't go through them. You know what they are. I just have a fabulous statement about each of them and I am happy to support them.

So once again, I want to thank not only you, Mr. Chairman of the full committee, but to Greg Walden, the chairman of the subcommittee. I especially want to thank our staffs on both sides of the aisle. You know that I think you are terrific, and I am always telling you that, and you are the ones that we went back to and said get back to the table, get back to the table, negotiate, negotiate, negotiate, and you did, and I salute you for the job that you have done.

You have more than earned your Christmas vacation.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I will yield back the balance of my time.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Eshoo follows:]
The {Chairman.} The gentlelady's time is expired. The chair would recognize Mr. Latta for an opening statement.

Mr. {Latta.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for holding this markup today.

I am pleased we are marking up a bill I introduced, H.R. 724, along with my colleague, Congressman Gary Peters. This bill has strong bipartisan support. H.R. 724 will repeal a duplicative and necessary paperwork requirement that has been outdated by modern technology and standard vehicle warranties.

Under the 1981 imposed regulation, auto dealers are required to present new buyers with written confirmation that new vehicles comply with Clean Air Act emissions requirements. The car buying and selling industry has undergone a number of sweeping changes since the 1980s, but most relevant to H.R. 724 is the standard use of the three-way catalytic converters and expensive new vehicle warranties. Further, the information that emissions certificates provide is readily available to the consumer in a number of alternate locations including under a vehicle's hood and on the EPA's website.

H.R. 724 is simple, direct and sends a clear business
that small business owners should not be burdened with redundant regulatory requirements. This legislation eliminates a piece of paper from the new car buying process but it represents a commitment shared by myself and the other 102 bipartisan cosponsors that we will all benefit from a more streamlined and efficient government.

I am also pleased we are marking up another bill aimed at reducing the federal regulatory burden, the FCC Process Reform Act. This bill will initiate much-needed regulatory reforms at the FCC and bring additional transparency and accountability to the agency. This too embodies the type of reasonable governance all Americans and businesses deserve.

Finally, H.R. 3674, the Federal Spectrum Incentive Act, is an important step toward ensuring government's efficient use of spectrum. I am pleased with this bipartisan legislation and look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to identify other ways in which the federal government can use the Nation's airwaves more efficiently to promote further investment and innovation in the wireless broadband industry.

I urge my colleagues to support all these bills in the markup, and I thank the chairman and I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Latta follows:]
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The gentleman yields back. The chair would recognize the gentleman from New York, Mr. Engel.

Mr. Engel Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Last month, Congressman Terry and I along with our Senator colleagues, Patty Murray and Dick Burr, introduced the Poison Center Network Act. This legislation reauthorizes the national toll-free number, media campaign and grant program which have helped make poison control centers a very successful public health program for the citizens in each of our States.

For example, in my home State of New York, we have two poison centers that between the two of them field over 164,000 calls a year. The New York City Poison Center found that 88 percent of all exposures to a dangerous substance occurred within someone's own residence. Many of these calls were related to the accidental ingestion of various cleaning products or detergents, but the New York City Poison Center also fielded over 2,000 calls regarding prescription painkillers last year alone.

For the upstate New York poison center, last year 85 percent of calls were related to unintentional poisonings, 62 percent involved children under age 5, and most importantly,
82 percent could be managed over the phone and did not require a visit to a doctor or a hospital. While a visit to the emergency room can cost hundreds of dollars and a hospitalization can cost thousands, a phone call to a poison control center only costs the government around $30, which proves poison control centers continue to be a smart public health investment.

Thank you, Chairman Upton, Ranking Member Waxman, Chairman Pitts and Ranking Member Pallone for allowing this important legislation to come before the committee today. I would also like to thank Chairman Terry for his hard work on this legislation. This is a good bipartisan piece of legislation, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work on it with you. I certainly urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

There is also another bill which I have worked for years to strengthen ties between the United States and Israel, and therefore I want to mention the U.S.-Israel energy cooperation bill. We still don't have a number because the bill is newly introduced in this session, but this bill amends the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to deepen public and private sector cooperation between the United States and Israel including expansion of a grant
program to authorize support for water efficiency projects. I certainly support the effort. While I do have some jurisdictional concerns, I look forward to engaging Chairman Upton and Ranking Member Waxman in a colloquy tomorrow when the bill is brought up and to working with the Energy and Commerce Committee as well as the Foreign Affairs and Science Committees as we go forward.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Engel follows:]
The gentleman yields back. The chair would recognize the chair of the Communications and Telecommunications Subcommittee, Mr. Walden, for 3 minutes.

Mr. Walden. And I thank the chairman of the full committee for his work on all of these bills and his leadership of this committee.

The committee will consider two bills from our Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, and as chairman, I am proud of these bipartisan efforts. The first bill, the FCC Process Reform Act, is one that we have worked on for 3 years trying to find common ground that will actually bring real reform to the FCC. During my tenure as chairman of the subcommittee, reforming the Federal Communications Commission has been a focus of our legislative efforts. Whether it is the FCC's Consolidated Reporting Act that passed the House unanimously earlier this year or the compromise that Ranking Member Eshoo and I will offer as an amendment, our subcommittee's efforts show a bipartisan commitment to making the Commission more transparent, accountable and efficient. Communications and technology represent a significant portion of our national economy, and today's action will help fuel the innovation and investment
in the communications and technology sectors that continue to create American jobs.

The other bill being considered from our subcommittee is sponsored by Representatives Guthrie and Matsui, who have served for the last two Congresses as our bipartisan chairs of the Federal Spectrum Working Group. Now, the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology has used working groups to give our members a chance to focus on a particular set of issues within the subcommittee's jurisdiction and work together to generate consensus and has here produced fantastic results. Federal Spectrum Incentive Act builds upon and extends the good work this committee did in last year's Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act by combining the commercial incentive auction concept with our work to improve the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act. For the history of the CSEA, it has attempted to remove the disincentives in the federal agency reallocation process but it has never really provided an incentive.

H.R. 3674 would incent agencies by offering a percentage of their net auction proceeds to agencies willing to do the hard work of making their systems more efficient. I urge my colleagues to favorably report this bill and to continue working on creative ways to bring additional spectrum to
I want to thank the chairman for holding today's markup. I would also like to thank the ranking members, Waxman and Eshoo, and certainly Ms. Matsui for her work in these efforts and for their work on these bills. Our respective staffs have spent countless hours negotiating these pieces of legislation. Their hard work has paid off, and I thank our staffs for their work on these two bills we can be very proud of, Mr. Chairman.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walden follows:]
The gentleman yields back. The chair would recognize the gentlelady from California, Ms. Matsui, for 3 minutes for an opening statement.

Ms. Matsui. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding me time.

I would like to speak in strong support of the spectrum legislation, H.R. 3674, the Federal Spectrum Incentive Act of 2013, that Representative Guthrie and I introduced along with Chairman Walden and Ranking Members Waxman and Eshoo.

Mr. Chairman, Chairman Upton and Walden and Ranking Members Waxman and Eshoo created an Energy and Commerce Working Group tasked with finding bipartisan solutions to address our Nation's looming spectrum crisis.

First, the group successfully worked to provide a reasonable path for the Department of Defense to reallocate the 7055, 1780 megahertz band in a responsible manner that does not jeopardized our Nation's military capabilities. The spectrum working group was also tasked with finding creative ways to incentivize the federal government to reallocate non-critical spectrum for commercial use.

H.R. 3674 is the first of its kind, bipartisan legislation that offers a new, fresh approach to spectrum
management by implementing a voluntary federal spectrum incentive auction similarly to the broadcast incentive auction. The bill creates a new federal spectrum incentive auction fund so participating government agencies can access a portion of the revenue for the auctions of their relinquished spectrum. This new incentive applies to all federal agencies holding federal spectrum. Money from the fund may be used to offset sequestration and may also be transferred and shared between federal agencies either relinquishing spectrum or made to accommodate relocating systems.

Mr. Chairman, the FCC National Broadband Plan calls for 500 megahertz of new commercial spectrum in 10 years. This bill will help reach the goal of 500 megahertz in the next 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, the U.S. government is the single largest spectrum user in the country. The financial incentive will provide many of the government agencies with a deal that will be hard to refuse, particularly as our Nation's budget continues to shrink. I am pleased to join Representative Guthrie on this bipartisan bill that is a win-win-win for consumers, for American ingenuity and for the federal government.
I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3674, the Federal Spectrum Incentive Act of 2013, and I yield back the balance of my time.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Matsui follows:]

*************** COMMITTEE INSERT ***************
The gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Harper, for 3 minutes.

Mr. Harper. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you for calling this markup.

I appreciate the effort made by the committee this year to do such things as increase energy security, conduct oversight of Obamacare, help benefit the health and general well-being of the American public, find ways to help our manufacturers create American jobs, and protect our environment in a reasonable way that doesn't unnecessarily burden and harm our job creators.

Committee staff and members have worked diligently towards these goals, and we continue that work with this markup. I believe that the bills we will consider at this markup are bipartisan, commonsense ways to help achieve the goals above including others.

I look forward to supporting the legislation we will consider tomorrow, and I hope my colleagues will join me.

Thank you, and I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Harper follows:]
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520  *************** COMMITTEE INSERT ***************
The Poison Control Network Act reauthorizes funding for a national grant program for poison control centers, maintains a single national toll-free number to access local poison control centers and provides a national media campaign to educate the public.

I want to take a moment to highlight the Traumatic Brain Injury Reauthorization Act, which renews current CDC programs. This provides funds for projects to reduce the incidence of traumatic brain injuries and will fund surveillance systems or registries, allowing researchers to track and study these conditions. As a member of the VA Committee, we have done extensive work looking into these problems for our returning troops, and it is important to recognize the efforts the CDC has done alongside with DOD and VA through programs such as this. As a member of the Congressional Invisible Wounds Caucus, I have been a
supporter of highlighting TBI-related issues and finding solutions to address these problems.

Further, the Energy Independence and Security Act will build upon an already successful program between the United States and Israel that allows the two allies to collaborate on and share important energy research and practices. This legislation will expand the program to cybersecurity, natural gas and deepwater drilling. In the coming years, our countries will be tackling the issue of cybersecurity, how to manager our natural gas surplus and how to improve our already state-of-the-art deepwater drilling technologies.

The form this legislation will expand upon will ensure that we are able to build on each country's strengths. By utilizing our unique friendship for our countries, we can improve our energy security and develop types of energy that are better for the environment.

I support these bills and I look forward to passing them out of committee tomorrow.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate it and I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bilirakis follows:]

*************** COMMITTEE INSERT ******************
Dr. Gingrey, I want to thank you for calling this markup of six different pieces of legislation that will continue tomorrow. First and foremost, I would like to commend you for using this markup to demonstrate the broad jurisdiction of the committee. The range of issues that will be discussed will move us from public health to energy to issues at FCC. Lastly, I wanted to commend you for working in a bipartisan manner on each piece of legislation before us.

Mr. Chairman, the first two of these bipartisan bills were reported back to the full committee earlier today by the Health Subcommittee. H.R. 1098, the Traumatic Brain Injury Reauthorization Act of 2013, would reauthorize TBI of 2008 and it would continue brain injury research at the CDC in Atlanta. Unfortunately, over 3 million Americans live with a disability that was a direct result of a traumatic brain injury. This legislation is critical to continue the ongoing TBI research and education.

H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act, was introduced
by our colleague from Nebraska, Mr. Terry, and it would reauthorize a variety of activities related to State-based poison control centers. Specifically, this would reauthorize the national toll-free number, media campaign and the State grant program. HHS estimates that in any given year, there are between 3 and 5 million poison exposures of which 60 percent involve small children within the home. In the long term, this program will continue to demonstrate savings in medical spending.

Mr. Chairman, as a former member of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee, I am pleased to see H.R. 3675, the FCC Process Reform Act, before the full committee. This bill, as Congresswoman Eshoo mentioned earlier, is a long time in the making. For the past 3 years, C&T Subcommittee has taken efforts to eliminate inconsistencies that plague the telecommunications industry with uncertainty. H.R. 3675 will make needed changes to the way that the FCC does their business, and I am pleased that this is a largely bipartisan product.

H.R. 3674, the Federal Spectrum Incentive Act, is designed to provide federal users of spectrum with various incentives to relinquish spectrum for commercial use. As we see the continued demand rise for mobile broadband, this
legislation will certainly assist in meeting that need.

Mr. Chairman, the last two bills come from the Energy
and Power Subcommittee. H.R. 724 is legislation that will
eliminate an outdated requirement under the Clean Air Act
that auto dealers provide the individual purchasing a new
vehicle with certification that the vehicle meets emissions
standards. The Clean Air Act also stipulates now that all
new vehicles comply with emissions standards, thereby making
that certificate obsolete. So H.R. 724 simply repeals that
requirement.

And the last piece of legislation before the committee,
H.R. 3683, will bolster the existing relationship with Israel
when it comes to energy. This legislation will encourage
intergovernmental collaboration within a number of areas.
Most importantly, this legislation shows our continued
commitment to our strongest allied in the Middle East.

Mr. Chairman, I support each of the bills before the
committee. I ask all my colleagues to do the same, and I
yield back.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Gingrey follows:]

*************** COMMITTEE INSERT ***************
The gentleman's time is expired. The chair will recognize now the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Terry, for an opening statement.

Mr. Terry. Thank you, great chairman from the great State of Michigan.

Thank you for bringing up consideration of my legislation that I wrote with Mr. Eliot Engel, a bipartisan bill, H.R. 3527, the Poison Control Network Act. I am proud of this important legislation, which reauthorizes the national poison control toll-free number, the poison control's national media campaign and the grant program from which the centers receive funding. Currently, there are 56 poison control centers including one in my district that serves the Nation 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

These centers provide professional advice from physicians, nurses, pharmacists and toxicology specialists to people calling in with questions or concerns regarding potential exposure to harmful toxins. Many of us have turned to these professionals for help, and those of us who have benefited from this free service know the critical role these centers play as a cost-effective part of the public health continuum. In 2010 alone, over 3 million calls were received...
by these centers. The ability for people to call these centers means that they are getting instant expert information on what the next steps need to be at the critical moments right after they or their child or an elderly parent or even a pet has ingested something that was laying around the house or underneath the sink. Often these phone calls save the individual and taxpayers from a costly trip to the emergency room.

This legislation makes some very minor but needed reforms to the statute, which reauthorizes the program and doesn't contain a single penny in new spending.

These poison control centers provide a critical service to the millions of parents, caretakers, elderly adults and families that rely on their advice daily, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3527.

I would like to thank the Democratic lead sponsor, my friend, Representative Eliot Engel from New York, for his leadership, and also Dr. Burgess for lending his support, experience and expertise as well.

I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Terry follows:]
The {Chairman.} I just want to commend you both, Mr. Engel, and you, Mr. Terry. That was a bill, as I said in my opening remarks that I helped carry a decade ago, and it has saved so many lives, and it is something that we need to do, and you came to me early to make sure that we get this thing moving, and I am delighted to say it is getting done. Thank you.

Mr. {Terry.} Thank you.

The {Chairman.} Thank you for your leadership to make it bipartisan.

So that concludes opening statements. I will remind all my colleagues that they are able to put an opening statement into the record under unanimous consent.

We will now call up H.R. 3527 and ask the clerk to report.

The {Clerk.} H.R. 3527, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign and grant program, and for other purposes.

[H.R. 3527 follows:]

*************** INSERT 1 ***************
H.R. 3527

The {Chairman.} Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with, and the bill will be open for amendment at any point. So ordered.

For the information of members, we are now on H.R. 3527. The committee will reconvene at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow afternoon, and I will remind members that the chair will give priority recognition to amendments offered on a bipartisan basis. So I look forward to seeing all of you tomorrow, and without objection, the committee stands in recess.

Whereupon, at 5:16 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]