

The EPA, high-technology companies, and nongovernmental organizations have discussed how to measure efficiency of these data centers with an eye toward providing an Energy Star rating for the most efficient technology. It has worked with other industries. It really has been a motivator. Anyone who goes out to buy appliances for their home, you look for the energy-efficient label, and that has done much to conserve in our country.

I think the study that this bill calls for will advance this, as well as helping consumers, businesses, and the government to identify the most efficient technology to meet their needs.

The bill, H.R. 5646, has the support of high-technology companies, of environmental groups, of energy companies, including the Alliance to Save Energy, the AEA, TechNet, SIA, EIA, and the ITIC.

I want to thank Mr. ROGERS for accepting the changes that we suggested to the bill as reported by the Energy and Commerce Committee. I think the changes are going to ensure that the EPA will continue to seek input not only from industry stakeholders, but from environmental groups and outside efficiency experts.

We have also taken steps to ensure that the EPA examines the features and the capabilities of computer data centers in its report, and that the EPA has adequate time to prepare this study.

I thank Mr. ROGERS for working so hard to make sure this comes to the floor. I urge all of my colleagues to support it. This is a good bill. It is an important step.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN).

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), I represent Silicon Valley and we certainly know the need for this legislation in Silicon Valley. As Ms. ESHOO has indicated, this bill has the support of the high-tech sector, and for a very good reason.

According to a recent report, 41 percent of Fortune 500 IT executives identified power and cooling problems for their data centers. In my own district in San Jose, we had a server farm that wanted to go in. Everybody wanted it. We had to build a power plant to actually accommodate the server farm. We are looking for energy efficiencies in this sector.

We know that climate change threatens the security and stability of our planet and economy, and everything we can do to reduce power consumption and sustain energy independence is a good thing for our planet and for our society.

I would just note that we have come a long way since I was a youngster when computers took up a room and we had punch cards and the heat and power drag was incredible. If we can reduce power consumption, we can up ef-

ficiency and production as well. This bill is a good step. The Energy Star program does not include this sector today, so this is an important step forward.

I hope that this measure will be supported by a wide margin in the House. There is no reason in the world that I can think of that any Member of this House should not vote for it. I commend Members on both sides of the aisle for their leadership in bringing this forward.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5646, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 655) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 655

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

#### SECTION 1. NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION; ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES; FEDERAL FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES; STRIKING TWO-YEAR LIMIT PER INDIVIDUAL.—Section 399G(h)(2)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280e-11(h)(2)(A)) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: "In the case of an individual, such Director may accept the services provided under the preceding sentence by the individual until such time as the private funding for such individual ends."

(b) REPORTS.—Section 399G(h)(7) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280e-11(h)(7)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "including an accounting of the use of amounts provided for under subsection (i)" before the period at the end of the second sentence; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) The Foundation shall make copies of each report submitted under subparagraph (A) available—

"(i) for public inspection, and shall upon request provide a copy of the report to any individual for a charge not to exceed the cost of providing the copy; and

"(ii) to the appropriate committees of Congress."

(c) FEDERAL FUNDING.—Section 399G(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280e-11(i)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "\$500,000", and inserting "\$1,250,000"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "not more than \$500,000" and inserting "not less than \$500,000, and not more than \$1,250,000"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may provide facilities, utilities, and support services to the Foundation if it is determined by the Director to be advantageous to the programs of such Centers."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 655, legislation to make needed improvements to the CDC Foundation. The CDC Foundation is a private, non-profit foundation established by Congress in 1992 to help the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention fulfill its mission on protecting health and promoting safety. It is located in my State of Georgia. The CDC Foundation is a unique private-public partnership that supports the important work of the CDC both here in the United States and around the world.

When public health emergencies strike, the CDC Foundation harnesses the know-how of the private sector to fill the gaps and get around government red tape, helping to keep Americans safe from harm.

To fulfill its mission, the CDC Foundation relies heavily on the ingenuity and resources of private donations. In the 11 years since its incorporation, the CDC Foundation has raised more than \$100 million in private donations from individuals, corporate partners, and other foundations. With the relatively small Federal investment of half a million dollars per year for operating expenses, the CDC Foundation has been able to leverage over \$15 million per

year in private funds over the last 5 years. This represents an amazing 30-to-1 return on the Federal investment.

These funds allow the foundation to manage over 100 programs that work directly with the CDC and the United States in over 30 countries around the world.

□ 1400

The CDC Foundation helps to bring an international focus to the work of the CDC that is having a direct impact on the health of U.S. citizens here at home. When deadly infections like SARS or bird flu arise in distant parts of the world, the world-renowned expertise of CDC experts can play an important role in disease monitoring and prevention. Effective intervention at the source can stop these diseases in their tracks, preventing them from ever reaching our soil.

With help from the CDC Foundation, experts at the CDC train local public health officials from around the world, offering valuable resources and expertise to fight deadly infections and save lives.

But the CDC Foundation doesn't just protect Americans by supporting overseas activities. Here in the United States the Foundation gives CDC needed flexibility during public health emergencies. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina last year, for example, the lack of computers and Internet access was hampering the CDC's work in detecting and containing potential disease outbreaks among Houston-area hurricane evacuees. Thanks to the ready availability of CDC Foundation funds, these CDC teams were able to cut through the red tape and purchase the equipment they needed to get the job done.

Furthermore, the CDC Foundation is served by an outstanding internationally renowned board of directors that draws its members from the corporate, philanthropic, educational and public health sectors. These leaders have served ably in bringing about both accountability and flexibility to this unique public-private partnership. And I would urge the support of this legislation today.

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

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Ranking Member DINGELL and our ranking member of the subcommittee, SHERROD BROWN, for allowing me to manage the bill.

I rise in support of this legislation which the Energy and Commerce Committee reported out last month. This legislation makes minor changes in the National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention so that it can have the flexibility it needs to build on its success to date.

First authorized by Congress in 1992, the CDC Foundation is an excellent example of a public-private partnership that can yield tremendous results with minimal taxpayer investment.

Specifically, the Foundation has utilized \$500,000 in Federal funding to bring in approximately \$15 million in private sector dollars each year. This amounts to a 30-to-1 return on CDC's annual investment in the Foundation.

With this funding, the CDC Foundation has implemented more than 100 health and safety programs in over 30 countries. These programs stretch across the world and reach all levels of society from corporate leaders and health care professionals to patients.

For example, the Foundation has addressed global health concerns with the Round Table on Global Health Threats, which brought global government and corporate leaders together to develop ways to better detect global health threats.

The Foundation has also been instrumental in the establishment of a health leadership academy that provides management training for midcareer health care professionals from local and State health departments.

The CDC Foundation has also improved the health of underserved women here at home through its mobile mammogram van. This partnership with Avon has put mobile vans on the ground in rural and underserved communities. There is no question that these vans have saved the lives of American women who face significant barriers to health care and whose cancer would have most likely gone undetected until it was too late.

What's more, the CDC has now assigned a scientist to the program to evaluate the program and determine the best practices for similar programs around the country.

This bill makes minor changes in the Foundation's authorization that will have a major impact on the Foundation's ability to leverage its resources and maximize the outcome. For example, the bill increases the authorization levels the CDC director can put toward the Foundation. This change will provide the CDC director with the flexibility to increase CDC's investment in the Foundation, but not at additional taxpayer expense, since the CDC's contribution to the Foundation is not appropriated, but comes from the director's budget.

The bill would also allow for better alignment of private fellowships and Foundation activities. Currently, fellows may be assigned to the Foundation program for 2 years, despite the program's duration of 3 to 4. This small change will allow fellows to remain throughout the program's duration, providing the program with invaluable institutional memory and increased efficiency, which will no doubt improve the outcomes.

This is a commonsense bill that will improve the public-private partnerships that are so important to the current success of the CDC Foundation.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill and ensure we build on this success in the future.

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my colleague from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), who is the sponsor of the House version of this same bill that we are now considering from the Senate.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House passage for S. 655 and I urge my colleagues on both sides to join me in supporting the measure.

S. 655 closely mirrors legislation I introduced in the House last year, H.R. 1569. Both of these measures seek the same objective, to make very few limited changes to current Federal law governing the National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

In light of the fact that the U.S. Senate approved an amended version of S. 655 last July, I worked with my friend and colleague from Georgia (Mr. DEAL), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health, to bring this measure to the floor today. I commend him for all of his work on this project, and express my appreciation for his support and leadership on health policy matters, including the CDC.

The legislation before us today, S. 655, would allow research fellows at the Foundation to remain in their positions for as long as their privately funded fellowships remain in effect. Currently, such fellowships must end after 2 years.

Second, the bill gives the director of the CDC authority to provide facilities, utilities and support services to the Foundation, provided that doing so furthers the CDC's public health mission.

Third, it would allow the Secretary of HHS, on behalf of the CDC, to make up to \$1.25 million in funding available to the Foundation each year, an increase from the current law level of \$500,000.

This bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent and has moved quickly through Energy and Commerce. The important part is the raising the funding part. For every dollar in public funds, the Foundation generates \$30 in nongovernmental funding from the private sector. For example, GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals paid \$30,000 for an Asian rotavirus surveillance network meeting.

Kaiser Foundation Hospitals gave \$2 million to emergency preparedness and the response fund.

Sanofi Pasteur paid \$1.5 million for a meningococcal vaccine study.

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals paid \$3 million for a study of the blood inhibitors in hemophilia patients. These were of parochial interest to these corporations, but of general interest to the public health, and have been helpful to all of us.

In short, the Foundation leverages a modest amount of public money and uses that to generate a large amount of private nongovernmental support for the CDC and its mission. Passing S. 655

will help enable the Foundation to surpass this exemplary record of achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my other Georgia colleague, Mr. GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. As I listened to my colleagues, I realized that a lot of what I am going to say is going to be a repeat, but I will tell you what, the story is so good, Mr. Speaker, I want to hear it again myself.

Let me just say that this legislation contains two crucial provisions that allow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention more flexibility to expand its successful National Foundation Program.

This Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization that was authorized back in 1992 by Congress to raise private funds to support the work of the CDC. It was established to unite outside partners and resources with CDC scientists and employees in order to build programs which substantially strengthen the influence of the CDC.

Some examples of the Foundation's current successful partnerships are Home Depot, UPS and BellSouth.

Currently, the Foundation is required to enforce a maximum of 2 years' participation in the program. However, S. 655 would allow the Foundation to work with these and other partners and employees for as long as they deem appropriate.

Since it was incorporated as a nonprofit back in 1996, the National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has raised, and it has been stated earlier, more than \$100 million. This has been accomplished with a maximum annual investment limit of only \$500,000, meaning that each year the CDC can transfer a maximum of 500,000 from its own budget to fund the Foundation.

In recent years, the Foundation has established a reputation of raising almost \$15 million annually. And that, as Mr. GREEN said, is a 30-fold return on investment.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation increases this maximum investment limit to \$1.25 million, an amount equal to the ceiling placed on the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

This provision allows the CDC to transfer an additional \$750,000 annually from its budget to support the operating expenses of the Foundation, thereby allowing it to continue to raise private funds for CDC research.

In this time of uncertainty with respect to things like avian flu and other public health threats, our country needs more from this agency than ever. S. 655 gives the Foundation the flexibility to make crucial changes that will increase the capacity of the CDC by leveraging this successful public-private sector collaboration.

It is in the best interest of the American taxpayer to allow a successful program to leverage more private funds to support this crucial agency. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the proposed legislation today, as has already been stated, has already received strong bipartisan support as it unanimously passed the Senate, and likewise, passed the Energy and Commerce Committee of the House.

The bill makes several changes to the existing CDC Foundation statute. For example, it allows greater sharing of resources such as private office space and facilities from the CDC to the Foundation. It also extends the lengths of fellowships granted by the Foundation beyond the current limit of 2 years.

The bill will allow the director of the CDC to shift more of her discretionary funding to cover the administrative and operating cost of the foundation. Like any nonprofit or charitable foundation, the CDC Foundation must cover its administrative costs out of its own funds. This legislation will allow the CDC director to provide the Foundation between \$500,000 per year up to the \$1.25 million per year for operating expenses, depending on need.

Finally, the bill provides additional accountability for Federal resources by requiring a report of the Foundation's activities to be submitted to Congress each year. With these improvements contained in this legislation, I am confident that the CDC Foundation will be able to attract additional significant private funds and expand its role in assisting the CDC.

The continuing partnership between the Foundation and the Federal Government is helping the CDC to have a positive impact on people's health in the United States and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 655, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, proceedings will now resume on the bill, H.R. 4411.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. BERKLEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on the

amendment by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas and nays are ordered on the amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 114, nays 297, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

YEAS—114

Abercrombie	Eshoo	Michaud
Ackerman	Farr	Millender-
Andrews	Filner	McDonald
Baca	Ford	Moore (KS)
Baird	Gonzalez	Napolitano
Baldwin	Gordon	Obey
Barrow	Green, Al	Owens
Becerra	Grijalva	Pelosi
Berkley	Harman	Rangel
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Reyes
Bilirakis	Hayworth	Roybal-Allard
Bishop (NY)	Honda	Rush
Blumenauer	Inslee	Sánchez, Linda
Boren	Israel	T.
Brown (OH)	Jackson (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Brown, Corrine	Jackson-Lee	Sanders
Brown-Waite,	(TX)	Schakowsky
Ginny	Jefferson	Serrano
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Shays
Capps	Kildee	Simmons
Carnahan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Solis
Carson	Kind	Spratt
Case	Kolbe	Stark
Clay	Kucinich	Stupak
Cleaver	Lantos	Thompson (CA)
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Thompson (MS)
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Towns
Cooper	Lee	Udall (CO)
Costello	Lewis (GA)	Udall (NM)
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Velázquez
Davis (TN)	LoBiondo	Visclosky
Delahunt	Lofgren, Zoe	Watson
DeLauro	Lowey	Waxman
Dicks	Marshall	Weiner
Dingell	Matheson	Woolsey
Doggett	Matsui	Wu
Duncan	McCollum (MN)	Wynn
Edwards	McDermott	Young (AK)
Emanuel	McKinney	
Engel	Meeks (NY)	

NAYS—297

Aderholt	Camp (MI)	Ehlers
Akin	Campbell (CA)	Emerson
Alexander	Cannon	English (PA)
Allen	Cantor	Etheridge
Bachus	Capito	Everett
Baker	Capuano	Fattah
Barrett (SC)	Cardin	Feeney
Bartlett (MD)	Cardoza	Ferguson
Barton (TX)	Carter	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Bass	Castle	Flake
Bean	Chabot	Foley
Beauprez	Chandler	Fortenberry
Berry	Chocola	Fossella
Biggert	Coble	Fox
Blibray	Cole (OK)	Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (UT)	Costa	Frelinghuysen
Blackburn	Cramer	Gallagher
Blunt	Crenshaw	Garrett (NJ)
Boehrlert	Crowley	Gerlach
Boehner	Cubin	Gibbons
Bonilla	Cuellar	Gilchrest
Bonner	Culberson	Gillmor
Bono	Cummings	Gingrey
Boozman	Davis (AL)	Gohmert
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Goode
Boucher	Davis (KY)	Goodlatte
Boustany	Davis, Tom	Granger
Boyd	Deal (GA)	Graves
Bradley (NH)	DeFazio	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Gutknecht
Brady (TX)	Dent	Hall
Brown (SC)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Harris
Burgess	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hart
Burton (IN)	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)
Buyer	Drake	Hayes
Calvert	Dreier	Hefley