

Congress to take steps to right the wrongs that were placed on thousands of people by recognizing that discriminatory laws were passed that had a harmful effect on persons of Chinese decent here in the United States.

Just last year, I congratulated the Chinese American Citizens Alliance in Houston, Texas during their momentous 51st Biennial National Convention. This historical and highly respected organization was founded in response to the repressive 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and other Federal and State laws that aimed to restrict and ostracize. This celebration highlights the organization's 116 years as the oldest Asian American civil rights organization, consciously commemorating its courageous founders by continuing to pioneer a pragmatic future.

Securing equal economic and political support, cultivating minds through the exchange of knowledge, defending American citizenship, and observing the practice of the principles of brotherly love and mutual help, are a few of these organizations highly beneficial practices.

These goals are achieved by the organization's eighteen affiliated chapters being highly decorated with individuals of significant achievement; including leaders in the legal, medical, educational, scientific, arts and literature as well as corporate, business, and entrepreneurial endeavors. These endeavors are also supported by Members of Congress who recognize the important contributions of Chinese Americans. Legislation like the one before us today serve as reminders of how important it is not to remember our past so that we do not repeat it.

The United States has always been a place where people from diverse backgrounds arrive in hopes of attaining better opportunity, seeking refuge to escape prosecution and provide a more fruitful lifestyle for their families, likewise in the 19th and 20th century many Chinese came to the United States for similar reasons, unfortunately they were not treated favorably.

With the passage of legislation that limited Chinese immigration such as the renegotiation of the Burlingame Treaty and the Fifteen Passenger Bill which only permitted 15 Chinese passengers on any ship coming to the United States, the Chinese in this country were directly affected by unequal treatment.

On a personal level I can relate to the plight of many Chinese Americans as they fought to be accepted in the United States. I am well aware of the United State's history of discrimination and the harmful impact such discrimination has upon our society as a whole. It is my belief that no one should be forced to endure inequality on the basis of their race, class, gender or religious belief.

It is necessary that measures are constantly taken to ensure that our past failures are acknowledged and not repeated. H.R. 683 demonstrates the regret felt by the House of Representatives for the passages of laws that targeted people of Chinese origin solely based upon their ethnicity.

The passage of this bill will make clear that we do not support those actions today. It is essential that we continue to aim for cultural acceptance and embrace the differences that make up the diversity of this country that sets us apart from any other nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH)

that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 683.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COUNTERFEIT DRUG PENALTY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2012

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3668) to prevent trafficking in counterfeit drugs, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3668

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Counterfeit Drug Penalty Enhancement Act of 2012".

SEC. 2. COUNTERFEIT DRUG PENALTY ENHANCEMENT.

(a) OFFENSE.—Section 2320(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by inserting "or" at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) traffics in a counterfeit drug,"; and

(4) by striking "through (3)" and inserting "through (4)".

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 2320(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting "AND COUNTERFEIT DRUGS" after "SERVICES"; and

(2) by inserting "or counterfeit drug" after "service".

(c) DEFINITION.—Section 2320(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (4);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) the term 'counterfeit drug' means a drug, as defined by section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, that uses a counterfeit mark on or in connection with the drug.".

(d) PRIORITY GIVEN TO CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.—The Attorney General shall give increased priority to efforts to investigate and prosecute offenses under section 2320 of title 18, United States Code, that involve counterfeit drugs.

SEC. 3. SENTENCING COMMISSION DIRECTIVE.

(a) DIRECTIVE TO SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend, if appropriate, its guidelines and its policy statements applicable to persons convicted of an offense described in section 2320(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 2, in order to reflect the intent of Congress that such penalties be increased in comparison to those currently provided by the guidelines and policy statements.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Commission shall—

(1) ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements reflect the intent of Congress that the guidelines and policy statements reflect the serious nature of the

offenses described in subsection (a) and the need for an effective deterrent and appropriate punishment to prevent such offenses;

(2) consider the extent to which the guidelines may or may not appropriately account for the potential and actual harm to the public resulting from the offense;

(3) assure reasonable consistency with other relevant directives and with other sentencing guidelines;

(4) account for any additional aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions to the generally applicable sentencing ranges;

(5) make any necessary conforming changes to the sentencing guidelines; and

(6) assure that the guidelines adequately meet the purposes of sentencing as set forth in section 3553(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Ms. CHU) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MEEHAN of Pennsylvania and Ms. LINDA SANCHEZ of California for their work on this issue. This is a bipartisan, bicameral bill. Similar legislation sponsored by Senator LEAHY was approved by the Senate last March by voice vote.

This bill enacts penalties for trafficking in counterfeit drugs similar to those for trafficking in military goods and services, as established in the National Defense Authorization Act, which Congress passed last December.

Counterfeit military goods affect the credibility of the supply chains that support our national defense, and counterfeit drugs call into doubt the credibility of America's pharmaceutical legal drug supply. In both situations, the significant and multiple dangers to the public demand enhanced penalties.

Counterfeit drugs are fake drugs. They may be contaminated, contain the wrong ingredient or no ingredient at all, or have the right active ingredient but the wrong dose. They are intentionally packaged to convince the consumer they are genuine. Counterfeit drugs are illegal and can be harmful to a person's health and even deadly.

□ 1700

Counterfeit drugs present not only a financial loss to the manufacturer or mark holder, but also a real health risk to consumers.

While current law technically includes counterfeit drugs, the law does

not expressly prohibit trafficking in counterfeit drugs and carries a maximum penalty of only 10 years.

Late last month, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration warned consumers and health care professionals about a counterfeit version of Adderall that is available for sale on the Internet. Approved for treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorders, this medication is a prescription drug classified as a controlled substance, a class of drugs for which special controls are required for dispensing by pharmacists. The FDA's preliminary laboratory test revealed that the counterfeit version of this drug contained the wrong active ingredients. The counterfeit product contained none of the four active ingredients found in the genuine medication. In fact, it contained two different drugs found in medicines used to treat acute pain.

Rogue Web sites and corrupt distributors now prey on the fears of Americans when medicines are in short supply. Drug shortages have increased in frequency and severity in recent years and adversely affect patient care. An unfortunate and potentially deadly side effect of drug shortages is counterfeit drug trafficking.

Last February, the FDA warned health care professionals and patients about a counterfeit version of Avastin, a cancer treatment. Tests revealed the counterfeit version did not contain the medicine's active ingredient. This may have resulted in patients not receiving needed cancer therapy. Several medical practices in the United States may have purchased the counterfeit drug from a foreign supplier. The FDA requested that the medical practices stop the use of any remaining products from this supplier. Unfortunately, in this case alone, there were dozens of cancer patients who may never know that they did not receive lifesaving cancer drugs. Instead, they got a useless counterfeit drug, a drug counterfeited and sold only for the purpose of financial gain. These recent situations prove that those who traffic in counterfeit drugs should be subject to enhanced penalties.

I urge my colleagues to support this bicameral legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3668, the Counterfeit Drug Penalty Enhancement Act of 2012, would increase the maximum criminal penalties for trafficking in counterfeit drugs. Counterfeit drugs are a serious public threat to all Americans for several reasons.

To begin with, a person who unknowingly consumes a counterfeit medication may be harmed by dangerous but undisclosed substances in the drug. As a Food and Drug Administration representative testified at a hearing before the Judiciary Committee's Crime Subcommittee, "a counterfeit drug could be made using ingredients that are toxic to patients and processed

under poorly controlled and unsanitary conditions."

Also, an individual who consumes a counterfeit drug is deprived of meaningful treatment that can respond to life-threatening illnesses. Consider, for example, a patient suffering from a heart ailment or a child who is desperately fighting an aggressive life-threatening infection. The consequences of consuming an ineffective counterfeit drug are blatantly obvious.

By receiving these counterfeit drugs instead of the real medications that they require, each of these individuals would be denied receiving the effective treatment that they must quickly be given in order to address their illnesses.

Finally, the proliferation of counterfeit drugs poses a grave nationwide risk to the public health and safety of all of our citizens. Current technology and distribution channels present the real danger that a very large quantity of these counterfeit drugs could enter into the marketplace where they can injure and possibly risk the lives of many Americans before they are even detected.

The Food and Drug Administration is working with medical product supply chain stakeholders to respond to this emerging threat, but we need to do more. It is critically important for us to reinforce our criminal law so that it clearly addresses the national menace presented by large-scale, intentional trafficking in counterfeit drugs.

Under current law, trafficking in counterfeit drugs receives the same criminal penalty as trafficking in other less dangerous items. This shortcoming in current law explains why the U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator supports H.R. 3668, as stated in her recent annual report to Congress.

This bill not only appropriately recognizes the need to treat crimes involving counterfeit medications more seriously, but also requires the Justice Department to prioritize its investigatory and prosecutorial efforts with respect to these crimes.

I am particularly pleased that during the Judiciary Committee's markup of the bill, an amendment offered by my colleague, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, was adopted that would direct the Attorney General to give increased priority to efforts to investigate and prosecute these offenses.

As amended, this measure appropriately recognizes that, while penalty increases may be warranted, effective deterrence depends mostly on the likelihood of apprehension and conviction of offenders.

I commend the efforts of my colleagues, Congressman PATRICK MEEHAN and Congresswoman LINDA SANCHEZ, for introducing this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3668, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume

to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEEHAN), who is the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. MEEHAN. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3668, the Counterfeit Drug Penalty Enhancement Act.

I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for his leadership on this issue on the Judiciary Committee, and I also want to thank my colleagues from the other side of the aisle as we rise in a truly bipartisan, bicameral fashion in working for the passage of this very important legislation. So I appreciate the kind remarks of the gentlelady from California in support of this bill as well.

Like so many other health care costs, prescription drugs are expensive, and the cost is rising. So what we are beginning to see increasingly is people going online to make the purchases of those drugs. It's an issue that I saw firsthand as a Federal prosecutor who began to work on the proliferation of illegal drug sales over the Internet. Oftentimes, the people who are purchasing these are senior citizens.

Online, there are not the kinds of protections that would exist traditionally as there are in a pharmacy setting where, not only do you have the ability to have the advice of a pharmacist, but the certainty of the chain of custody, so to speak, for the drugs that have been traveling in commerce.

What we are finding is that close to 90 percent of counterfeit drugs are sold online. And we're not just talking about mislabeled pills here. The fakes could actually contain no active ingredients, the wrong active ingredient, or even a contaminant.

The counterfeit medicines pose a threat because of the conditions under which they are manufactured, often in unregulated locations and frequently under unsanitary conditions. In many instances, they contain none of the active pharmaceutical ingredients found in the authentic medicine or are in incorrect doses. In others, they may contain toxic ingredients, such as heavy metals, arsenic, pesticides, rat poison, brick dust, floor wax, and even leaded highway paint. In a worst-case scenario, the medicine itself is a fake, and the result of the counterfeit sale is harm to the patient's health and safety.

And while all types of drugs are counterfeited, what's of particular concern to me is the illicit market in significant drugs, cancer drugs, like Avastin and Altuzan; ADHD drugs, like Adderall; and pain treatments, like Vicodin.

This is an economic harm. Estimates are that there are \$75 billion worth of counterfeit drug sales annually. But it's not just the economic harm that is of the greatest concern to me; it is the consumer safety associated with this.

The World Health Organization, in their estimates, predicted or believed that counterfeit drugs caused 100,000 deaths worldwide last year. This is an

issue of such importance, it even captured the attention of the world governments, with the G-8 leaders at Camp David issuing a declaration on the need to address this international crisis.

Today it's illegal to introduce counterfeit drugs into interstate commerce, but the penalties are no different than those assessed for trafficking other counterfeit products, such as movies or fashion products like purses.

□ 1710

That's why our bill seeks to have sentencing laws reflect the seriousness of the crime. The bill increases fines to a maximum of \$4 million for the first offense and \$8 million for subsequent offenses, and prison terms for a maximum of 10 to 20 years. This is an overdue and needed change—and I can say that as a prosecutor.

I would like to thank Congresswoman SÁNCHEZ for her leadership on this issue. I want to thank my colleague from Pennsylvania, Congressman TOM MARINO, for his hard work on the Judiciary Committee, working with Chairman SMITH on this issue. And I want to thank the Members in both parties that should be recognized for bringing this critical measure to the floor so expeditiously.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to lend their support for this very important legislation.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3668, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112-113)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accord-

ance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008, expanded in scope in Executive Order 13551 of August 30, 2010, and addressed further in Executive Order 13570 of April 18, 2011, is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2012.

The existence and risk of proliferation of weapons-usable fissile material on the Korean Peninsula, and the actions and policies of the Government of North Korea that destabilize the Korean Peninsula and imperil U.S. Armed Forces, allies, and trading partners in the region continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to these threats and maintain in force the measures taken to deal with that national emergency.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 2012.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CREATED BY THE ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSILE MATERIAL IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112-114)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the emergency declared in Executive Order 13159 of June 21, 2000, with respect to the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to continue beyond June 21, 2012.

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses, subject to transparency meas-

ures, and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation concern. The accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation and maintain in force these emergency authorities to respond to this threat.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 2012.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. Foxx) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 684, by the yeas and nays;

S. 404, by the yeas and nays.

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

ALTA, UTAH, CONVEYANCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 684) to provide for the conveyance of certain parcels of land to the town of Alta, Utah.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 3, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 379]

YEAS—383

Adams	Akin	Altmire
Aderholt	Alexander	Amash