

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of H.R. 5910, the Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2012.

Our success as a country depends more and more on being competitive in a global economy. The United States has historically been a very attractive investment for foreign businesses. In fact, foreign-owned businesses add over 5 million good-paying jobs to the U.S. labor force, produce nearly 18 percent of all U.S. exports, pay nearly 17 percent of all U.S. corporate income taxes, and purchase nearly \$2 trillion in goods and services from other domestic small businesses.

This bill simply requires the Department of Commerce to work with the heads of other relevant Federal departments to conduct a review of U.S. laws and policies that affect foreign investment in the U.S. and then make recommendations on how we can be more competitive in attracting foreign investment.

As our global competitors continue to develop, we have to evolve as well just to keep up. This bill will give us a fuller picture of our challenges and opportunities so we can develop a coordinated strategy for economic success. It's the key to our economic well-being in the decades to come.

I want to thank Congressman DOLD, Congressman ROSKAM, and Congressman PETERS for their collaborative and bipartisan work on this bill. Working together isn't just the right way to do things around here; it's the only way to actually get anything done around here. However much we may tend to forget that in this body, it's the only way to truly represent the Nation as a whole.

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

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to one of the very hardworking authors of this legislation, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD).

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank my good friend from California for yielding the time and for her leadership on the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, global investment grows our economy right here at home. It means good-paying, solid American jobs. The United States is the premier location around the world for companies to invest and establish operations, but the reality is that other nations are getting better at challenging the United States for foreign direct investment opportunities. In fact, the United States share of global foreign investment has declined, as my friend from California pointed out, from over 41 percent in 1999 to what is under 18 percent—actually 17.6 percent in 2009.

While America still leads the way in attracting this inbound or inward investment, the data make it clear that we must do better in order to remain

the premier location for global investment in the 21st century. That's why I am proud to introduce and champion H.R. 5910, the Global Investment in American Jobs Act. I urge my colleagues who are focused on improving our economy and creating American jobs to vote in support of this legislation so that it can get signed quickly by the President.

The Global Investment in American Jobs Act has earned broad bipartisan support both here in the House and in the United States Senate. And I want to thank Congressman ROSKAM, Congressman BARROW, Congressman PETERS, as well as Senators KERRY and CORKER, for helping lead the push for this legislation. I also want to thank the many cosponsors who recognize how important this legislation is to growing our economy and keeping jobs here at home.

This legislation provides a road map for enhancing the U.S. competitiveness and attracting foreign direct investment into the United States. It does this by expanding on an existing Commerce Department report and charges the Commerce Department to identify certain policies and regulations—whether those are in existence intentionally or, more importantly, indirectly or unintentionally—that might uniquely create a barrier for investment here in the United States. It also helps us gain a better understanding of which current policies promote this much-needed global investment into the United States and into our communities.

Mr. Speaker, in Illinois, insourcing currently accounts for a little over 273,000 direct jobs, including many great jobs in the 10th District of Illinois. But it's not just in Illinois. The benefits of this inbound investment is seen in literally every State, helping us to sustain innovation, manufacturing, trade, supplier networks, and over 5 million direct jobs throughout our Nation.

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But with other nations actively reforming their policies in an effort to make their countries increasingly more competitive for these global investments, it's critical that the United States do the same.

Promoting and encouraging global investment into our country, and the jobs that will come with it, is something that we all should promote. It is something that has been identified as key to economic growth in our country, certainly in the Chicago region, and it is something that I'm proud to lead the charge on in Congress.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yea" on the legislation, and I want to thank my colleague from Georgia for his help and leadership as well.

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, there being no further speakers on our side, I would inquire of the gentlelady from California if she has any further speakers on hers.

Mrs. BONO MACK. No, I do not have any further speakers. At this time, I'm prepared to close.

Mr. BARROW. With that, Mr. Speaker, it falls to me only to thank, once again, Congressman DOLD, Congressman ROSKAM, and Congressman PETERS for their work on this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I'm just going to say that there's absolutely no magic bullet for putting Americans back to work again, but what we can do and what we should do is eliminate the endless roadblocks to job creation which are acting like a tire boot on the U.S. economy. Today we're simply going nowhere fast.

This bill will help to get America moving again by removing many of those barriers and by developing a much-needed plan for attracting top-tier businesses from around the world. Today, with more than 23 million Americans who are unemployed or underemployed, it's time to cut that tire boot off of our economy and to develop a new roadmap for prosperity. The Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2012 is one way for us to start on that journey.

Mr. Speaker, again, I applaud my colleagues for their hard work, and I thank them very much for what they've done.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to adopt H.R. 5910. It is a bipartisan bill. It's supported by leading business groups. And when it comes to job creation, it's another piece to the puzzle that simply fits perfectly.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO MACK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5910, 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.

DRYWALL SAFETY ACT OF 2012

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4212) to designate drywall manufactured in China a banned hazardous product, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4212

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 "Drywall Safety Act of 2012".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Commerce should insist that the Government of the People's Republic of China, which has ownership interests in the companies that manufactured and

exported problematic drywall to the United States, facilitate a meeting between the companies and representatives of the United States Government on remedying homeowners that have problematic drywall in their homes; and

(2) the Secretary of Commerce should insist that the Government of the People's Republic of China direct the companies that manufactured and exported problematic drywall to submit to jurisdiction in United States Federal Courts and comply with any decisions issued by the Courts for homeowners with problematic drywall.

SEC. 3. DRYWALL LABELING REQUIREMENT.

(a) LABELING REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b), not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall promulgate a final rule under section 14(c) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2063(c)) requiring that each sheet of drywall manufactured or imported for use in the United States be permanently marked with the name of the manufacturer and the month and year of manufacture.

(b) EXCEPTION.—

(1) VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Consumer Product Safety Commission determines that—

(A) a voluntary standard pertaining to drywall manufactured or imported for use in the United States is adequate to permit the identification of the manufacturer of such drywall and the month and year of manufacture; and

(B) such voluntary standard is or will be in effect not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any determination made under paragraph (1) shall be published in the Federal Register.

(c) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR PURPOSES OF ENFORCEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d), if the Commission determines that a voluntary standard meets the conditions under subsection (b)(1), then the labeling requirement of that standard shall be enforceable as a Commission rule promulgated under section 14(c) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2063(c)) beginning on the date that is the later of—

(1) 180 days after publication of the determination under subsection (b); or

(2) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard.

(d) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—If the labeling requirement of a voluntary standard that met the conditions of subsection (b)(1) is subsequently revised, the organization responsible for the standard shall notify the Commission no later than 60 days after final approval of the revision. The labeling requirement of the revised voluntary standard shall become enforceable as a Commission rule promulgated under section 14(c) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2063(c)), in lieu of the prior version, effective 180 days after the Commission is notified of the revision (or such later date the Commission may specify), unless within 90 days after receiving that notice the Commission determines that the labeling requirement of the revised voluntary standard does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(A), in which case the Commission shall continue to enforce the prior version.

SEC. 4. SULFUR CONTENT IN DRYWALL STANDARD.

(a) RULE ON SULFUR CONTENT IN DRYWALL REQUIRED.—Except as provided in subsection (c), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall promulgate a final rule pertaining to drywall manufactured or imported for use in the United States that limits sulfur content to a level not associ-

ated with elevated rates of corrosion in the home.

(b) RULE MAKING; CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD.—A rule under subsection (a)—

(1) shall be promulgated in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(c) EXCEPTION.—

(1) VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commission determines that—

(A) a voluntary standard pertaining to drywall manufactured or imported for use in the United States limits sulfur content to a level not associated with elevated rates of corrosion in the home; and

(B) such voluntary standard is or will be in effect not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any determination made under paragraph (1) shall be published in the Federal Register.

(d) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR PURPOSES OF ENFORCEMENT.—If the Commission determines that a voluntary standard meets the conditions in subsection (c)(1), the sulfur content limit in such voluntary standard shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) beginning on the date that is the later of—

(1) 180 days after publication of the Commission's determination under subsection (c); or

(2) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard.

(e) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—If the sulfur content limit of a voluntary standard that met the conditions of subsection (c)(1) is subsequently revised, the organization responsible for the standard shall notify the Commission no later than 60 days after final approval of the revision. The sulfur content limit of the revised voluntary standard shall become enforceable as a Commission rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), in lieu of the prior version, effective 180 days after the Commission is notified of the revision (or such later date as the Commission may specify), unless within 90 days after receiving that notice the Commission determines that the sulfur content limit of the revised voluntary standard does not meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(A), in which case the Commission shall continue to enforce the prior version.

(f) FUTURE RULEMAKING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Commission, at any time subsequent to publication of the consumer product safety rule required by subsection (a) or a determination under subsection (c), may initiate a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to reduce the sulfur content limit or to include any provision relating to the composition or characteristics of drywall that the Commission determines is reasonably necessary to protect public health or safety. Any rule promulgated under this subsection shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

SEC. 5. REVISION OF REMEDIATION GUIDANCE FOR DRYWALL DISPOSAL REQUIRED.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall revise its "Remediation Guidance for Homes with Corrosion from Problem Drywall" to specify that problematic drywall removed from homes

pursuant to the guidance should not be reused or used as a component in production of new drywall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO MACK) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on H.R. 4212.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing and Trade, which has jurisdiction over the Consumer Product Safety Commission, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4212, an important bipartisan bill to help the Federal Government fight the problem of defective and potentially hazardous Chinese drywall.

I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. RIGELL of Virginia, for all of his hard and thoughtful work on this important legislation.

Today, if something smells rotten in your home or in your business, Chinese drywall may be to blame. Scientific laboratory tests have identified emissions from some of this drywall to include sulfurous gases such as hydrogen sulfide, which leaves a stench muck like rotten eggs.

It's time to address this widespread problem, which exploded across our landscape after Hurricane Katrina. By some estimates, enough suspect Chinese drywall has entered the U.S. since 2006 to build more than 60,000 American homes, many of which are located in the southeastern U.S.

But here's the problem. The emissions from contaminated drywall worsen as the temperature and the humidity rise, causing copper surfaces, including pipes, wiring, and air conditioning coils to become blackened and corroded. As a result, many people have complained about respiratory problems such as chronic coughing, asthma attacks, and difficulty in breathing, and that's in addition to headaches and sinus issues.

Most of the companies which made this bad drywall are owned, at least in part, by the Chinese Government, and they have steadfastly refused to appear in American courts or to cooperate with the Federal Government's ongoing safety investigation.

In some cases, U.S. builders, to their credit, have stepped up on their own to remediate the problem, but thousands of others have had to sue or simply eat the costs of replacing this drywall.

H.R. 4212 is one way to help prevent this problem from happening again in the future.

But, at the same time, we're also trying to help people who've already been impacted. This bill directs the Secretary of Commerce to work with the Chinese Government in coming up with a fair solution to settle outstanding claims.

In addition, H.R. 4212 requires labeling of all drywall with the name of the manufacturer and the date of its manufacture. In the past, the lack of this critically important information has been a real problem because homeowners couldn't tell, in many cases, which company manufactured that bad drywall.

And finally, this legislation requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate an important new standard to limit the sulfur content of drywall, unless industry comes up with an acceptable voluntary standard first.

Mr. Speaker, science has spoken. This isn't a case of we think we have a problem. Today, we know we have a problem. China chooses to ignore it, but America chooses to do something about it.

I strongly urge the adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 5, 2011.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON: Thank you for your consultation with the Foreign Affairs Committee on the amended text of H.R. 4212, the Drywall Safety Act of 2012, given the referral of that bill to our Committee.

I am writing to confirm the agreement of the Foreign Affairs Committee to be discharged from consideration of H.R. 4214 in order to expedite its consideration on the House floor. In agreeing to waive consideration of that bill, this Committee does not waive any jurisdiction that it has over provisions in that bill or any other matter. This also does not constitute a waiver of the participation of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in any conference on this bill. I ask that you include a copy of this letter and your response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill.

Thank you again for your consideration and collegiality in this matter.

Cordially,

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, September 17, 2012.

Hon. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROS-LEHTINEN, Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4212, the "Contaminated Drywall Safety Act of 2012." As you noted, there are provisions of the bill that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I appreciate your willingness to forgo action on H.R. 4212, and I agree that your decision should not prejudice the Committee on Foreign Affairs with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation, including the appointment of conferees in the event of a conference on this bill.

I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 4212 on the House floor.

Thank you again for assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

FRED UPTON,
Chairman.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I would be prepared to reserve my time if my friend, Mr. RIGELL, would like to speak first.

Mrs. BONO MACK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL), my colleague and the author of this bill, a very hard worker.

Mr. RIGELL. I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and I thank my colleagues for being here tonight to support a really great and much-needed piece of legislation.

I do rise in strong support of the Drywall Safety Act of 2012. This truly is a bill about protecting the American family, both their physical health and their financial health.

Mr. Speaker, this is about doing what is right to address a terrible injustice that has fallen upon so many families, many of whom live in the Second Congressional District of Virginia, and thousands across our country. These are families that are reeling financially, and also their health has been damaged because of drywall that was manufactured in a defective manner in China and then shipped to the United States and installed in homes across our great land.

They're our friends and neighbors, hardworking folks who saved, bought homes, and were living the American Dream, or really, so they thought. And their dream, Mr. Speaker, so often has turned into a true nightmare. Their children have developed just bloody noses and respiratory ailments.

Mr. Speaker, I've met with these families. It's really heartbreaking. They're having to pay for their current home, which is uninhabitable, and then go out and rent or maybe attempt to buy another home. It's a type of financial stress that so many of the families have been unable to adjust to. And many of them, so many of whom I've met with, have ended up having to file financial bankruptcy.

So I appreciate the leadership of the chairwoman this evening and my friend and colleague, Representative DEUTCH, a cochairman with me on the Contaminated Drywall Caucus. We've advanced, we believe, a sound piece of legislation, bipartisan, that really addresses this problem. It doesn't, and we don't pretend that it fixes everything, but it is a major and significant step forward.

These families, the only thing they have left is, I think, hope that we'll do the right thing here tonight. It's been over 4 years that these families have been hurting. You know, they looked first to the lender, to the importers of the drywall, to the insurers. They didn't find any real relief there.

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Some of the banks, to their credit, have given some consideration, but it's not enough. We've got to act tonight in this House, and I trust that we will.

The bill takes China to task directly for failing to require their state-owned manufacturers to compensate the victims of their contaminated products. It expresses the undivided sense of Congress that the Government of China needs to make right and ensure that those who have lost so much are made whole.

As the chairwoman pointed out, clear labeling requirements are incorporated into the legislation; and by limiting the amount of elemental sulfur allowed in the drywall, it will ensure that drywall that is defective is not imported into this country. As a lighter, smarter regulation advocate, I am delighted that we have gone the route of voluntary standards. If we can go that direction, that's our preferred way above the regulatory approach. So we set up the industry, itself, to advance by setting industry standards that will apply as well to foreign manufactured drywall products, and we will protect our homeowners that way.

In closing, I just want to express again my sincere appreciation to all of those who have made it possible for us to bring the bill to the floor, and I trust and hope that we will pass it by unanimous consent tonight.

I particularly want to thank my friend and colleague from Florida, Representative DEUTCH, for his leadership in serving as the cochairman of our caucus.

You've just been terrific, and your staff has been terrific.

I also want to thank the majority and minority members and the staffs on the Energy and Commerce Committee who worked so hard to navigate a lot of challenges to get this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this is commonsense legislation. It is much needed. I know these families and they are hurting. I trust and encourage my colleagues to do the right thing tonight—to advance this bill and to support it.

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

I rise in strong support of this amended form of H.R. 4212, the Contaminated Drywall Safety Act of 2012.

My friend Mr. RIGELL is correct: when we have an opportunity to do something for the families in America who are really suffering and when we can do it in a commonsense and bipartisan way, we have every responsibility to take that action. That's what this bill is about, and that's what this evening is about.

In the wake of the 2005 and 2006 hurricane seasons, a domestic shortage of drywall developed in our country, drywall for rebuilding homes and businesses. To make up for this shortage, builders began importing several million tons of drywall from China; but it was not until 2009 that reports started

to surface that, unbeknownst to the builders or to the consumers, much of the drywall coming from China emitted high levels of corrosive sulfur.

Currently, thousands of homeowners in 42 States, as well as in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and American Samoa, have been enduring an emergency situation in which contaminated drywall from China has been causing ever worsening destruction and damage to their homes. It has also caused serious health problems for the families living in those homes. Like my friend from Virginia, in having the opportunity to visit with families and listen to them share their stories about the illnesses that come one after another after another to their children, ultimately forcing them to move from their homes, one can't be helped but be moved to action.

The problematic drywall corrodes copper piping and wiring in homes, which causes the failure of air-conditioning systems, telecommunications wiring, wiring for lighting and other household appliances. Such corrosion poses both potential fire and safety hazards in homes, and it causes undue financial hardship for homeowners who are constantly forced to repair or replace essential appliances.

The damage to the housing structures and the detrimental health impact on family members caused by contaminated Chinese drywall renders many of these homes simply uninhabitable. Such a situation forces some families to find alternate housing while also having to maintain the mortgages on their homes that are uninhabitable. In these difficult economic times, tremendous strain is being placed on limited family finances to constantly replace or make repairs to essential home appliances or to pay for other housing options while maintaining that mortgage on an uninhabitable home with Chinese drywall. These families have been and are in desperate need of assistance.

This bill seeks to provide assistance to homeowners who have contaminated drywall in their homes and to prevent contaminated drywall from entering the country in the future.

Our bill will assist homeowners who are victims of this problematic Chinese drywall by urging the Secretary of Commerce to insist that the Chinese Government facilitate a meeting between the companies that manufacture the contaminated drywall and the representatives of the U.S. Government to help remedy homeowners who have the contaminated drywall in their homes. In addition, the bill urges the Secretary of Commerce to insist that the Chinese Government direct the companies that manufactured this contaminated drywall and exported it to this country to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States Federal courts and to comply with any decisions issued by those courts on behalf of the homeowners with this contaminated drywall.

The bill will ensure that similar problematic drywall is not imported into this country in the future. It would require that each sheet of drywall that is imported for use in the U.S. be labeled with the name of the manufacturer and the month and year of manufacture. In addition, the bill requires that the Consumer Product Safety Commission ensure that future drywall manufactured or imported for use in the U.S. contain sulfur limits that do not cause elevated rates of corrosion in the home. The bill also requires the CPSC to revise their remediation guidance for homes with contaminated drywall to include a provision that contaminated drywall removed from homes should not be used in the production of new drywall.

This bill is a product of bipartisan negotiations, and it demonstrates how this House works best when both sides work together to get something done for the American people.

I really do want to express my sincere appreciation to my cochair of the Congressional Contaminated Drywall Caucus, Congressman RIGELL, for all of his hard work and leadership on this issue.

I also want to thank the Energy and Commerce Committee, particularly Chairman UPTON and Chairwoman BONO MACK, for their help as well as the help of Ranking Member WAXMAN and of the ranking member on the subcommittee, Congressman BUTTERFIELD.

I would also like to thank Congresswoman and Chair ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN from the Foreign Affairs Committee for all of her hard work, together with that of Ranking Member BERMAN, in the commitment to finding a compromise to permit this bill to move forward.

Finally, I would like to recognize my friend Congressman MARIO DIAZ-BALART for his tireless work on this issue from the time the first reports of contaminated drywall surfaced and for providing much-needed assistance to those victims of contaminated Chinese drywall.

For all of these reasons and for all of the people who have been affected, I urge my colleagues this evening to support the passage of H.R. 4212.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BONO MACK. As I have no further requests for time, in closing I just want to make one very important point here—and I think it's a great point to make right now—which is that Republicans and Democrats are united on this very important health and safety issue. "Made in China" is stamped on everything from kids' toys to consumer electronics, so let's just make sure it is stamped on our drywall, too. Let's also make sure that this is a safe product, that it's environmentally friendly, and that someone stands behind it.

I applaud Mr. RIGELL for his hard work, and I thank Mr. DEUTCH very much for bringing it to our attention and for working with our committee. I,

too, thank the staffs of the subcommittee and the full committee for all of their hard work over these past many days.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask that my colleagues support H.R. 4212, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOHMERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO MACK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4212, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to prevent the introduction into commerce of unsafe drywall, to ensure the manufacturer of drywall is readily identifiable, to ensure that problematic drywall removed from homes is not reused, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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FDA USER FEE CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2012

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6433) to make corrections with respect to Food and Drug Administration user fees, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6433

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 "FDA User Fee Corrections Act of 2012".

SEC. 2. CORRECTIONS TO FDA USER FEES.

(a) Section 502(aa) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(aa)) is amended by striking "744A(a)(4)" and inserting "744B(a)(4)".

(b) Subchapter C of title VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379f et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 738(i)(2)(A)(ii), by striking "shall only be available" and inserting "shall be available";

(2) in sections 744B(a)(2)(E)(ii)(II), 744B(a)(3)(C)(ii)(III), 744B(a)(4)(D)(i)(II), and 744B(a)(4)(D)(ii)(II), by inserting "for such year" after "obligation of fees" each place it appears; and

(3) in section 744B(i)(2)(C)—

(A) by inserting a comma after "September 30, 2013"; and

(B) by striking the comma after "for fiscal year 2013".

(c)(1) Notwithstanding section 744B(a)(2)(E)(ii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-42(a)(2)(E)(ii)), the fee authorized under section 744B(a)(2) of such Act for fiscal year 2013