

paid to make them healthy. And that begins to shift the incentive and squeeze some of that excess out of the system that the gentleman from Connecticut talked about.

□ 1710

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Well, you know, inefficiencies, as I said, were going to be our focus. Let's talk about that just from a practical standpoint.

You say the word "inefficiency" and what do people actually think?

Think about the last time you were in any doctor's office, or made any trip to the emergency room, and the number of forms you had to fill out, the number of forms where we have complicated a system that needs to be streamlined.

One of the things that our colleagues and I should embrace is the need for us to streamline regulation in the process so that it becomes simple, cost-effective, electronically or digitally driven in a way that both reduces costs and adds to a better quality of life for the individual.

When Mr. Bertolini speaks, he talks about, as you point out, developing coordinated care with our areas, our centers of expertise. Whether it's the Mayo Clinic or, in Ohio, the Cleveland Clinic, or whether it's Sloan Kettering, whether it's Jackson Labs in the State of Connecticut, by working in conjunction and coordinating the best outcomes, and then also doing this locally, from the bottom up, that coordination, quite frankly, hasn't existed before. That's what's driven our health care costs up so dramatically.

No other Western democracies in the world, some that have more aging populations than we do, face a similar crisis. We have the opportunity to attack this like no other nation in the world.

Just a word about the genomic project. Jackson Labs is located in my district in Connecticut, and they're known for their Nobel Prize winners because of what they have been able to do with mice.

Mice, as I know the gentleman from Ohio knows, because of their lack of an immune system, allow them to be great vehicles to test with respect to breakthroughs in disease and how we deal with disease.

Well, when we add the genomic project to that, and the advances that we can make in cancer, heart disease, diabetes, all of the areas that plague us, we now have, at our disposal, but instead of a multitude of tests, and random testing, we can now get down to an individual's DNA and make that change.

That is enormous cost savings. That is the full embrace of science and technology and innovation. That should be the discussion on the floor here, the greatest breakthroughs and what we're going to do, and how it's American ingenuity, it's American innovation, it's American doctors and surgeons and medical manufacturers and medical devices and chemistry, through pharma-

ceuticals and all the science that we've brought to bear.

We put a man on the Moon in less than 10 years. Can we solve this problem?

Of course we can. And it's on the cusp of being solved.

Let's embrace what the private sector is doing. Let's embrace our scientific and university communities and our labs in a way that we're coordinating with them, coordinating in a way that we drive out the inefficiencies, because our end goal here is the consumer, it's the patient, it's the citizen of this country who's paid tax dollars for this, who's bought into an insurance system, who believes that his country, or she believes that her country, is there for them in their time of need as we make these critical transitions.

The American people want to see us here in this body working together. Let's work around the issues that drive us, the national debt, securing Medicare for the future, and understand that we have the tools, many of which we owe to the public health system, and the innovation, the labs, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, and all that's been done in our universities, as well as the entrepreneurial expertise and the creation and innovation that comes from our great system.

Let's enjoin that in a way that we solve problems, solution-oriented legislation that gets over the ideological divide and recognizes that we need common outcomes on behalf of the American people.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And, I think, take what is working in areas systemically, but also techniques. Up at Walter Reed, for example, they're using things like acupuncture. They're using things that can help with stress reduction. They're using mindfulness-based stress reduction because we now know, in 2013, given all of the brain science, all of the research that the neuroscientists have done all over the country and the world, Dr. Richard Davidson, at the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Amishi Jha, at the University of Miami, all of the greatest institutions in the United States and the scientists that run these labs, that study the body, study the mind, they know that the future of health care is self-care.

How do we help people reduce their stress?

How do we help some of these soldiers that come back that are on 6, 8, 10, 12 drugs?

We spend \$300 billion a year on pharmaceuticals. That's more than many of the other countries in the world combined. And we're not saying that you shouldn't have prescription drugs, because you're going to need them in this system that appreciates and tries to utilize all of the tools in the toolbox to keep people healthy.

But how do we create a system where a doctor can have more than 5 minutes with a patient?

And it's on to the next one and on to the next one and on to the next one. That's not a system. That is not protecting the integrity of the doctor/patient relationship. And that, in and of itself, can be a healing relationship, being able to sit down with the doctor and find out what's wrong.

How much stress and anxiety do people have when they just don't know what's wrong?

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. The gentleman makes excellent points; and it's a point that underscores that, within this system, as the gentleman points out, we are going to need that high quality of care.

But our care coordination problems have been driven by flawed designs. The coordination of care in the new era, with all the science, technology and innovation that we can bring to bear on this problem, and the flawed design of our payment systems, are what we need to correct.

The beneficiaries will not only be our veterans who return home and are in need of our care, but our general population in dealing with this. The exchange is going to present a great opportunity, an opportunity to have a paradigm shift, an opportunity for us to come together and solve major problems.

And you know what? As the gentleman from Ohio knows, if we solve the national debt problem, then we don't have an issue with sequester, we don't have an issue with debt ceilings, and we can get about the infrastructure system that we desperately need in this country to further enhance jobs.

But within the innovation, technology, and manufacture of drugs and of medical devices, and the technology that grows out of health care, we have a whole economy that's ready to burst and boom as well.

That's what we've got to be about. That's what I believe the American people want to see us solving. And I'm glad that we've taken the time this evening to do that.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And if you think about what the small business person who's suffered the brunt of these huge health care increases over the last decade or two, 120-some percent increase, I think, in the last 10 years for a small business person, their health care, over that period of time has gone up.

So if you start reducing that cost, the money that business person will have to reinvest can be a stimulant for the economy.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I thank the gentleman. I see that our time has expired. I thank the Speaker, and we thank everyone for the opportunity to lay out this case of coordinated care and cooperation, reducing our national debt, and securing Medicare for our citizens.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 27, 2013, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1979. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Walter M. Skinner, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1980. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Rules of Practice and Procedure: Enterprise and Federal Home Loan Bank Housing Goals Related Enforcement Amendment (RIN: 2590-AA57) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1981. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Identity Theft Red Flags and Address Discrepancies Under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, as Amended by the Red Flag Program Clarification Act of 2010 (RIN: 3084-AA94) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1982. A letter from the Division Chief, Policy Division, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Review of Foreign Ownership Policies for Common Carrier and Aeronautical Radio Licensees under Section 310(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended [IB Docket No.: 11-133] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1983. A letter from the Chief, Policy and Rules Division, OET, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules to Amend the Definition of Auditory Assistance Device in Support of Simultaneous Language Interpretation [ET Docket No.: 10-26] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1984. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Freedom of Information Act received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1985. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Quality Assurance Program Requirements Regulatory Guide 1.33 received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1986. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Fuel Oil Systems for Emergency Power Supplies Regulatory Guide 1.137 received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1987. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, transmitting the 2012 Statements on System of Internal Controls of the Fed-

eral Home Loan Bank of Topeka, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1988. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the sixty-sixth Semiannual Report to Congress of the Office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012, through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1989. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the forty-eighth Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-up, covering the six month period ending March 31, 2013 in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1990. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1991. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1992. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle, transmitting the 2012 management report and statements on the system of internal controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1993. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-67; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket: FAR 2013-0078, Sequence 3] received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1994. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments [FAC 2005-67; Item XI; Docket 2013-0080, Sequence 3] received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1995. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Updated Postretirement Benefit (PRB) References [FAC 2005-67; FAR Case 2011-019; Item X; Docket 2011-0019, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM23) received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1996. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Free Trade Agreement (FTA)-Panama [FAC 2005-67; FAR Case 2012-027; Item IX; Docket 2012-0027, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM43) received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1997. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; [FAC 2005-67; FAR Case 2013-008; Item VIII; Docket 2013-0008, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM54) received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1998. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administra-

tion's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States [FAC 2005-67; FAR Case 2011-029; Item I; Docket 2011-0029, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM20) received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1999. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period April 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 113-41); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2000. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — General Regulations; National Park System, Demonstrations, Sale or Distribution of printed matter [NPS-WASO-REGS-8546; PXXVPADO515] (RIN: 1024-AD91) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2001. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification that the Department issued payments to eligible local governments under the Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2002. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #3 [Docket No.: 130108020-3409-01] (RIN: 0648-XC686) received June 18, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2003. A letter from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program Report to Congress, pursuant to Public Law 109-469; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2004. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's 2013 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program, pursuant to Public Law 104-193, section 231 (110 Stat. 2197); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 277. Resolution dismissing the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee (Rept. 113-132). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 278. Resolution dismissing the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Forty Third Congressional District of California (Rept. 113-133). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following