

where women live more than 30 minutes away from a hospital or a clinic offering prenatal services.

With almost 1 million babies being born to mothers who did not receive adequate prenatal care, we must allow for new opportunities to target OB/GYNs to healthcare shortage areas. The National Health Service Corps offers tax-free loan repayment assistance to support qualified healthcare providers who choose to take their skills where they are most needed. Why would we not try to give every woman the ability to receive timely prenatal and labor/delivery services?

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman has no more speakers, let me just say how pleased I am to be a supporter of this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

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. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1209, 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 of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to distribute maternity care health professionals to health professional shortage areas identified as in need of maternity care health services."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TITLE VIII NURSING WORKFORCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2713) to amend title VIII of the Public Health Service Act to extend advanced education nursing grants to support clinical nurse specialist programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2713

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 "Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. SUPPORTING CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALISTS.

(a) *ADVANCED EDUCATION NURSING GRANTS.—Section 811 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296j) is amended—*

(1) in subsection (b), by inserting "clinical nurse leaders," before "or public health nurses";

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) AUTHORIZED CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALIST PROGRAMS.—Clinical nurse specialist programs eligible for support under this section are education programs that—

"(1) provide registered nurses with full-time clinical nurse specialist education; and

"(2) have as their objective the education of clinical nurse specialists who will upon completion of such a program be qualified to effectively provide care to inpatients and outpatients experiencing acute and chronic illness.".

(b) DEFINITION OF NURSE-MANAGED HEALTH CLINIC.—Section 801 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(18) NURSE-MANAGED HEALTH CLINIC.—The term 'nurse-managed health clinic' has the meaning given to such term in section 330A-1.".

(c) NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON NURSE EDUCATION AND PRACTICE.—Section 851(b)(1)(A)(iv) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 297t(b)(1)(A)(iv)) is amended by striking "and nurse anesthetists" and inserting "nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists".

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING FOR NURSING PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (i)(1) of section 846 (42 U.S.C. 297n; loan repayment and scholarship programs), by striking "such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007" and inserting "\$83,135,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021";

(2) in subsection (f) of section 846A (42 U.S.C. 297n-1; nurse faculty loan program), by striking "such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014" and inserting "\$26,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021";

(3) in subsection (e) of section 865 (42 U.S.C. 298; comprehensive geriatric education), by striking "such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014" and inserting "\$38,737,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021"; and

(4) in section 871 (42 U.S.C. 298d; funding for carrying out parts B, C, and D), by striking "\$338,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2016" and inserting "\$119,837,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021".

(b) CONFORMING CHANGES.—

(1) Section 831 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296p) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g), by striking "," and inserting ","; and

(B) by striking subsection (h).

(2) Section 831A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296p-1) is amended by striking subsection (g).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. 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 into the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2713, the Title VIII Nursing

Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2016, introduced by my colleague, Representative LOIS CAPPS, and supported by over 70 Members of the House.

H.R. 2713 reauthorizes the Title VIII program, which has been funded since 1964. This reauthorization will help many nurses, including advanced practice nurses, better serve acute and chronic patients through 2020. Title VIII also includes a National Advisory Council on Nurse Education and Practice. Nurses are on the front lines of our healthcare system and interact with almost every patient who depends on them to provide quality care.

This legislation is CutGo compliant and enjoyed broad support in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 2713, the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act. This important public health bill would reauthorize nursing workforce programs that support education, training, recruitment, and retention efforts.

Title VIII nursing workforce programs are the primary source of Federal support for nursing education and training. These programs are needed to address the growing shortage of registered nurses which threaten to harm the quality of care that patients receive in the United States healthcare delivery system. These vital programs have endured widespread bipartisan support that I hope will continue today.

I want to thank Congresswoman CAPPS for her work on this bill and for her longstanding leadership in promoting Federal efforts that advance the nursing profession.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill in order to help ensure that we have the nursing workforce needed to meet our Nation's growing demand for nursing services.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today in support of H.R. 2713, the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act.

First, I want to thank my good friend and co-chair, LOIS CAPPS, for her hard work on this legislation.

As a husband of a nurse, I know how important nurses are to their patients and all aspects of care. Their leadership, compassionate care, and team approach to healthcare delivery is why nurses are the most trusted profession in America.

This legislation specifically helps sustain a nursing workforce with sufficient numbers to keep America's healthcare system running smoothly. It strengthens nursing education at all levels, from entry-level preparation

through graduate study, and provides support for institutions that educate nurses for practice in rural and medically underserved communities.

Reauthorizing Title VIII programs ensure that these key initiatives have an authorization for funding through fiscal year 2021. I believe Title VIII is a long-term investment which will help propel the nursing profession forward to meet the changing healthcare needs.

We must recruit, support, and train a strong nursing workforce, and this bill will ensure that happens. So, please, stand with me today in support of our nurses and this vital legislation.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE) for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS), one of the nurses of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2713, the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act, a bill I authored to strengthen our Nation's nursing workforce.

Nurses are there for the most intimate times of a person's life. They touch the lives of patients and their families every day, not only ensuring proper care but supporting them through difficult diagnoses and helping them navigate the many complexities of our healthcare system—and they do it well.

Time and time again, my colleagues here on the Hill will tell me about the excellent nursing care they or a family member received. In many ways, nurses are the backbone of the healthcare delivery system. We need to keep that backbone strong.

That is exactly what Title VIII has done for over 50 years. In fact, Title VIII is the primary program our Nation has to strengthen and grow the nursing workforce. And it does so through targeted investments in the recruitment, retention, and distribution of these highly educated professionals who comprise our Nation's nursing workforce.

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It bolsters nursing education at all levels, from entry-level preparation through graduate study. It helps nurses repay student loans in exchange for working in underserved areas. It provides support for institutions that educate nurses for practice in rural and medically underserved communities, with a special focus on ensuring nurses are ready and able to care for our Nation's aging population; and it provides support for nurse educators so that they will be there—ready and willing—to teach the next generation of nursing professionals.

It is also worth noting that title VIII has been incredibly successful. From 2006 to 2013 alone, title VIII supported more than 520,000 nurses and nursing students in getting them trained and

into the field. H.R. 2713 would continue this impressive track record. Our bill is a bipartisan effort to ensure that these programs can continue while updating them to recognize advances in the profession. That is why it has the support from so many of my colleagues here in Congress as well as from over 50 nursing organizations.

I thank and acknowledge my Congressional Nursing Caucus co-chair, Representative DAVID JOYCE from Ohio, who joined me to lead this reauthorization effort. He has been a strong advocate for nurses and a great partner in that effort. I again thank Chairman UPTON and Ranking Member PALLONE and their staffs for moving this bill forward, and I thank my long-time health policy adviser, Adriane Casalotti, who has worked tirelessly with me, on behalf of this bill and the nursing profession, over the course of her career on Capitol Hill.

Now I hope the House would indulge me for a moment.

As a nurse myself before my coming to Congress and as cofounder and co-chair of the House Nursing Caucus, I could not be more proud that we are here today. As some of my colleagues may remember, in 2002, one of my earliest priorities in Congress—the Nurse Reinvestment Act—became law. It was an important update to the title VIII program to ensure that it would meet the most pressing needs of our healthcare system. The bill we are considering today is a continuation of that work I began so many years ago. Much has changed during this time in Congress, but our ability to come together to support nurses and the nursing profession in a bipartisan way has not changed.

I thank my colleagues on my behalf and all of our Nation's nurses for this commitment then, now, and in the years to come. Making the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act law is a critical way to fulfill this commitment, so I urge strong support for this bill.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2713, the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2016, which reauthorizes the title VIII Nursing Workforce Development programs that are overseen by the Health Resources and Service Administration.

As integral members of the healthcare team, nurses serve in a wide variety of delivery settings and collaborate with other professionals to improve the quality of America's healthcare system. Registered nurses comprise the largest group of health professionals, with over 3 million licensed providers, and offer essential care to patients in a variety of settings, including hospitals, long-term care facilities, community centers, schools, workplaces, and patients' homes.

For many students, title VIII support means the difference between their ability to enter into the nursing profession and not. In 2014, title VIII funding brought nearly \$5 million to the State of Georgia to bolster nursing education at all levels—from entry level preparation through graduate study—and also to provide support for institutions and nurse faculty.

This legislation demonstrates a commitment to the future generations of practicing nurses, nurse faculty, and researchers across the country. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bill, and I am grateful to LOIS CAPPS and DAVID JOYCE.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I urge an “aye” vote on this important legislation, and 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. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2713, 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.

PROTECTING PATIENT ACCESS TO EMERGENCY MEDICATIONS ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4365) to amend the Controlled Substances Act with regard to the provision of emergency medical services, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4365

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 “Protecting Patient Access to Emergency Medications Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 821 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES THAT ADMINISTER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.—

“(1) REGISTRATION.—For the purpose of enabling emergency medical services professionals to administer controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V to ultimate users receiving emergency medical services in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, the Attorney General—

“(A) shall register an emergency medical services agency if the agency submits an application demonstrating it is authorized to conduct such activity under the laws of each State in which the agency practices; and

“(B) may deny an application for such registration if the Attorney General determines