The American COMPETE Act also aims to help us secure our supply chains and develop national strategies to advance our private-sector industries.

By the way, that means good American, high-paying jobs.

These technologies will drive information breakthroughs, save lives, spur economic growth, and will do so for generations to come. I am proud to see the Energy and Commerce Committee so focused on these issues.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), who is a leader on blockchain in Congress and led on the Advancing Blockchain Act and the Counterfeiting Online Harms Act.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8132, the American COMPETE Act.

This bipartisan package includes two of my bills, the Advancing Blockchain Act, which would continue our important work in blockchain, and the Countering Online Harms Act, to protect Americans from misinformation and dangerous content.

Along with my legislation, the COMPETE Act includes several bipartisan bills from my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues, all aimed at maintaining American dominance in emerging technology. The United States has always been a leader in technology, and we need to keep it that way.

I thank Representative MCMORRIS RODGERS and Representative RUSH for their leadership on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan package.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I say a final word of appreciation to the chairman of the committee, FRANK PALLONE, and the subcommittee chairwoman, JAN SCHAKOWSKY, for working together to bring us to this place where we could pass this package of bills with bipartisan support today to make sure that America continues to win the future.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I guess I should say that, I don't know, maybe because I don't want Mr. WALDEN to retire or maybe because it is only September, I am not ready to say good-bye yet, so even though some wonderful comments have been made by Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, I am going wait a while.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8132, 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.

TIMELY REAUTHORIZATION OF NECESSARY STEM-CELL PROGRAMS LENDS ACCESS TO NEEDED THERAPIES ACT OF 2019

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4764) to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4764

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 ''Timely Re-Authorization of Necessary Stem-cell Programs Lends Access to Needed Therapies Act of 2020'' or the ''TRANSPLANT Act of 2020''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE C.W. BILL YOUNG CELL TRANSPLANTATION PROGRAM.

(a) ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Subsection (a) of section 379 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) The Secretary shall convene the Advisory Council at least two times each calendar year.''.

(b) INCREASING COLLECTION.—

(1) TECHNICAL CLARIFICATION.—Effective as if included in the enactment of Public Law 114–104 (the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Reauthorization Act of 2015), the amendment to section 379(d)(2)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k(d)(2)(B)) in section 2(a)(2) of Public Law 114–104 is amended by inserting ''goal of increasing collections of high quality'' before ''cord blood units,''.

(2) ELIMINATING DEADWOOD.—Subparagraph (B) of section 379(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k(d)(2)) is amended by striking the second and third sentences in such subparagraph.

(c) PERIODIC REVIEW OF STATE OF SCIENCE.—Section 379 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(o) PERIODIC REVIEW OF STATE OF SCIENCE.—

''(1) REVIEW.—Not less than every two years, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Advisory Council, and other stakeholders, where appropriate given relevant expertise, shall conduct a review of the state of the science of using adult stem cells and birthing tissues to develop new types of therapies for patients, for the purpose of considering the potential inclusion of such new types of therapies in the Program.

''(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than June 30, 2024, the Secretary shall—

''(A) complete the second review required by paragraph (1); and

''(B) informed by such review, submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives recommendations on the appropriateness of the inclusion of new types of therapies in the Program.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 379B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274m) is amended by striking ''$33,000,000 for fiscal year 2015 and $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020'' and inserting ''$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025''.

SEC. 3. CORD BLOOD INVENTORY.

Subsection (g) of section 2 of the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 274k note) is amended to read as follows:

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $23,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.''.

SEC. 4. ADVANCING THE FIELD OF REGENERATIVE MEDICINE.

Section 402 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(o) REGENERATIVE MEDICINE.—The Director of NIH shall, as appropriate, continue to consult with the directors of relevant institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health, other relevant experts from such institutes and centers, and relevant experts within the Food and Drug Administration, to further the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells, including autologous stem cells, therapeutic tissue engineering products, human cell and tissue products, human gene therapies, and genetically modified cells.''.

SEC. 5. GAO REPORT ON REGENERATIVE MEDICINE WORKFORCE.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that assesses the national blood stem cell workforce, including those related to the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program established under section 379 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274k). The report shall include—

(1) an overview of the current employment levels, in both commercial and academic settings, for—

(A) positions necessary for the collection and transplantation of stem cell therapeutics, including bone marrow and cord blood; and

(B) positions in the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells and related to product development;

(2) the identification of gaps, if any, in the projected workforce capacity for—

(A) positions described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells, including workforce gaps related to the development of new cellular therapies using adult stem cells;

(3) an overview of the availability of training programs related to the development, refinement, and utilization of adult stem cells, including training on good manufacturing practices for such activities, and the performance of such programs; and

(4) recommendations, if any, for improving the workforce capacity related to—

(A) the positions described in paragraph (1)(A); or

(B) the field of regenerative medicine using adult stem cells.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4764.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the C.W. Bill Young Transplantation Program was first established through a partnership with the Navy in 1986, transferred to the National Institutes of Health for oversight in 1987, and then authorized by the Energy and Commerce Committee in 1990. The program has since been reauthorized four times, and every time it has been accomplished with strong bipartisan support.

I believe that bipartisan support will continue today with H.R. 4764, the TRANSPLANT Act of 2019, which will reauthorize the C.W. Bill Young Transplantation Program for the fifth time.

Year after year, this program provides lifesaving bone marrow and umbilical cord blood transplants to help patients suffering from over 70 diseases. The program assists transplant patients by providing additional information about bone marrow and cord blood transplants, maintaining an efficient process for identifying donor matches, increasing the number of unrelated donors available for transplant, and collecting data and expanding research to improve patient outcomes.

I thank my committee colleagues, Representatives MATSUI and BILIRAKIS, for their leadership on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today, also, in support of H.R. 4764, the Timely Reauthorization of Necessary Stem-Cell Programs Lends Access to Needed Therapies Act, or the TRANSPLANT Act.

This critical bill, led by Representatives MATSUI, BILIRAKIS, and PINGREE, reauthorizes the C.W. Bill Young Transplantation Program, which provides lifesaving bone marrow and umbilical blood transplants to patients suffering from over 70 diseases that can be treated with blood or immune system reconstruction using bone marrow, peripheral blood, or cord blood. These diseases include leukemia, lymphoma, sickle cell anemia, and certain other immune system disorders.

I thank our colleagues, Representatives MATSUI, BILIRAKIS, and PINGREE, for being tireless advocates for this program. They truly have just never stopped working to get this done.

I also express my appreciation to Representative CHRIS SMITH from New Jersey, who played a critical role in the creation of this program, spearheaded previous reauthorizations, and has been a longtime champion for patients whose only chance at life is a transplant through this program. Representative SMITH wanted to be here today to express his strong support for this bipartisan initiative, but, unfortunately, he could not be present because of a death in his own family.

All of this is to say that I am incredibly grateful for all of the bipartisan efforts from multiple Members of Congress who have prioritized this program and worked together to get this bill across the finish line.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge a ''yes'' vote on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

I have a statement from Congressman CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey that I will include in the RECORD in support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), who is one of the real advocates of this legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4764, the Timely Reauthorization of Necessary Stem-Cell Programs Lends Access to Needed Therapies, or the TRANSPLANT, Act.

As co-chair of the Blood Cancers Caucus, I urge my colleagues to support the TRANSPLANT Act. This bill is about providing hope to those who are struggling with life-threatening illnesses.

The TRANSPLANT Act reauthorizes the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program in addition to the National Cord Blood Inventory. I know that this was a priority for Congressman YOUNG, and it was an honor to serve with him and help him pass this bill initially.

This Federal program provides critical support in the advancement of research for better treatments and the infrastructure necessary to organize registries which help ensure transplant patients have access to lifesaving procedures. Simply put, its continued reauthorization is vital for patients with diseases like blood disorders, blood cancer, sickle cell anemia, and inherited metabolic or immune system disorders.

I sincerely appreciate the work of my friend and colleague and fellow Blood Cancers Caucus co-chair, Congresswoman MATSUI, in addition to the legacy of bipartisan leadership and support of these programs by Members like Congressman CHRIS SMITH and, of course, our good chairman and ranking member.

Additionally, I appreciate the critical daily work of the National Marrow Donor Program, operating the Be the Match national registry, connecting patients in search of a cure with lifesaving bone marrow donors, even in the midst of this historic pandemic.

I also would like to take a moment to recognize the great work of Dr. Joanne Kurtzberg, the president of the Cord Blood Association. She also serves in multiple roles at Duke University, including director of the Carolinas Cord Blood Bank.

Dr. Kurtzberg has dedicated her professional career to cord blood research, banking, and transplantation, and is an internationally recognized umbilical cord blood transplanter. She advised Congress on the creation of the public cord blood banking program, which was part of the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and I believe that was led by Representative CHRIS SMITH. Dr. Kurtzberg continues to be a trusted adviser to Congress on this important program.

Again, I urge my colleagues to join us in expediting the passage of this lifesaving bipartisan bill, and it is a very crucial bill for a lot of people, Madam Speaker.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I also ask for bipartisan support for this legislation. I mention that I do intend to seek a recorded vote.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, Margaret Hahn—my mother-in-law—passed away on Friday and a Mass of Christian burial will be held today at St. Mary Church in South Amboy, New Jersey. She was 96 and was deeply loved and will be deeply missed.

Margaret—Peg—was a great woman—wife, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. She selflessly devoted her life to public service including her amazing work as Sayreville Borough Clerk for twenty years. She had an incredible reputation for getting things done for the people. No matter who served as mayor or on Council, everyone knew she was the power.

My wife Marie and I will join family and friends today at her funeral and internment making it impossible for me to speak today during the debate on the reauthorization of a law I originally authored fifteen years ago—the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005—and the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2015.

So, I submit these comments for the RECORD:

Madam Speaker, today the House of Representatives will vote to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act.

This was an original idea of mine 20 years ago. Joined by 70 cosponsors, I introduced it in 2001 and again in 2003.

After five long years of hard work and numerous setbacks, my bill was finally enacted into law in 2005.

Beginning in 2001, Dr. Joanne Kurtzberg, who is President of the Cord Blood Association, helped draft my original law. Dr. Kurtzberg has said, ''Cord blood transplantation is now an established field with enormous potential. In the future, it may emerge

as a source of cells for cellular therapies focused on tissue repair and regeneration.''

The new law created a nationwide umbilical cord blood stem cell program, designed to collect, derive, type, and freeze cord blood units for transplantation into patients to mitigate and to even cure serious disease. Pursuant to the law, it also provided stem cells for research. The new cord blood program was combined in our 2005 law with an expanded bone marrow initiative, which was crafted over several years by our distinguished colleague, Congressman Bill Young.

I was the prime sponsor again when it was reauthorized in 2015.

Umbilical cord blood stem cells, obtained after the birth of a child, have proved highly efficacious in treating 70 diseases, including sickle-cell disease, lymphoma, and leukemia. And scientists are continuing to study and better understand the regenerative effects of cord blood cell therapies for other diseases and conditions. Bone marrow donations provide lifesaving transplants to treat diseases like blood cancer, sickle cell anemia, or inherited metabolic or immune system disorders.

The National Cord Blood Inventory (NCBI) provides funding to public cord blood banks participating in the program to allow them to expand the national inventory of cord blood units available for transplant. These units are then listed on the registry by the ''Be the Match'' Program. The funds appropriated thus far have led to an important increase in the overall number of high-quality cord blood units available through the national registry, including 150,000 NCBI units. Within the Be the Match registry, there are more than 783,000 NCBI units worldwide.

The Program registry allows patients and physicians to locate matching cord blood units, as well as adult donors for marrow and peripheral blood stem cells, when a family donor is not available. The Program is the world's largest, most diverse donor registry, with more than 22 million volunteers and more than 300,000 public cord blood units. To date, the National Marrow Donor Program/Be The Match (NMDP), through its operation of the Program, has facilitated more than 100,000 transplants. More than 45,000 patients have received cord blood transplants, according to Dr. Joanne Kurtzberg.

The reauthorization before us authorizes $23 million to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2025. It also authorizes $30 million to be appropriated for fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the bone marrow transplant program. This continues funding at the same levels authorized in the 2015 authorization bill.

Madam Speaker, each year nearly 4 million babies are born in America. In the past, virtually every placenta and umbilical cord was tossed as medical waste. Today, doctors have turned this medical waste into medical miracles.

Not only has God in His wisdom and goodness created a placenta and umbilical cord to nurture and protect the precious life of an unborn child, but now we know that another gift awaits us immediately after birth. Something very special is left behind—cord blood that is teeming with lifesaving stem cells. Indeed, it remains one of the best kept secrets in America that umbilical cord blood stem cells and adult stem cells in general are curing people of a myriad of terrible conditions and diseases—over 70 diseases in adults as well as in children.

The legislation that is before us will enable even more patients to receive the treatments that they so desperately need.

□ 1415

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4764, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2020

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5373) to reauthorize the United States Anti-Doping Agency, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5373

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 ''United States Anti-Doping Agency Reauthorization Act of 2020''.

SEC. 2. PROMOTION OF YOUTH SPORTS.

Section 701(b) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (21 U.S.C. 2001(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) promote a positive youth sport experience by using a portion of its funding to provide educational materials on sportsmanship, character building, and healthy performance for athletes, parents, and coaches participating in youth sports.''.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 703 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (21 U.S.C. 2003) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 703. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

''(1) for fiscal year 2021, $15,500,000;
''(2) for fiscal year 2022, $16,200,000;
''(3) for fiscal year 2023, $16,900,000;
''(4) for fiscal year 2024, $17,700,000;
''(5) for fiscal year 2025, $18,500,000;
''(6) for fiscal year 2026, $21,900,000;
''(7) for fiscal year 2027, $22,800,000;
''(8) for fiscal year 2028, $24,900,000; and
''(9) for fiscal year 2029, $23,700,000.''.

SEC. 4. COORDINATION AND SHARING OF INFORMATION WITH USADA.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING.—Except as otherwise prohibited by law and except in cases in which the integrity of a criminal investigation would be affected, in furtherance of the obligation of the United States under Article 7 of the Convention, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall coordinate with the United States Anti-Doping Agency with regard to any effort to prevent the use of performance-enhancing drugs or prohibit performance-enhancing methods by sharing with the United States Anti-Doping Agency all information which may be relevant to preventing the use of such performance-enhancing drugs or prohibiting such performance-enhancing methods.

(b) CONVENTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Convention'' means the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization International Convention Against Doping in Sport done at Paris October 19, 2005, and ratified by the United States in 2008.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5373.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 5373, the United States Anti-Doping Agency Reauthorization Act of 2020.

For two decades, Madam Speaker, the United States Anti-Doping Agency, or USADA, has worked to ensure integrity in our American Olympic and Paralympic sporting activities.

In the 1990s, countries around the world viewed American athletes as dirty and only winning because they were doping.

In an effort to bring credibility back to the United States, an Olympic committee task force recommended that an independent organization be created to conduct a comprehensive antidoping program. In 2000, Congress acted on this recommendation and gave USADA the authority to manage this comprehensive antidoping program.

Since then, USADA has performed hundreds of thousands of tests and contributed to the advancement of clean sports through scientific research, antidoping education, and outreach programs.

In order to enable USADA to continue this work, H.R. 5373 would extend and increase the authorization level and empower the organization to encourage a positive sporting environment for youth by way of promoting educational materials on sportsmanship, character building, and healthy performance. By advancing this bill, we will send a strong message to young athletes about the importance of integrity, respect, and responsibility in sports.

The bill also improves antidoping efforts in the U.S. by encouraging Federal agencies to coordinate and share