

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 dis-

eases—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.

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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

information with the USADA to prevent the use of performance-enhancing drugs and methods.

Taken together, these actions will make positive improvements to the good work USADA is already doing. And passage takes on additional importance as USADA gears up for the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles.

Before I conclude, Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representatives MIKE THOMPSON, BILL JOHNSON, and DIANA DEGETTE, for leading this important legislation. I also thank our Ranking Member WALDEN and all the members and staff of our committees for their efforts to move this legislation forward in a bipartisan manner.

So, 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.

I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 5373, as did the chairman, the United States Anti-Doping Agency Reauthorization Act, sponsored by Representatives MIKE THOMPSON, BILL JOHNSON, and DIANA DEGETTE.

This bill reauthorizes the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency, which is the national entity charged with administering antidoping programs for the United States for Olympic, Paralympic, Pan American, and Parapan American sports.

The U.S. Anti-Doping Agency handles in-competition and out-of-competition testing, results management processes, drug reference resources, and athlete education for all of our United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee-recognized sports' national governing bodies, their athletes, and their events. USADA is also the administrator for the Ultimate Fighting Championship Anti-Doping Program.

Reauthorizing this important agency furthers the advancement of clean sports, fair games, and positive sportsmanship, so I urge support of the legislation.

I don't believe I have any speakers on my side of the aisle, Madam Speaker, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge support for the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5373, my bipartisan legislation reauthorizing the United States Anti-Doping Agency.

As you know, USADA is recognized by Congress as the official antidoping agency for Olympic, Paralympic, and other sporting competitions in the United States. Among other responsibilities, USADA conducts drug testing for athletes, manages test results, and pursues bad actors who seek to undermine the principles of clean and fair sport through the use of illicit or banned substances.

Current funding for USADA expires this year. My legislation, authored with Representatives JOHNSON (R-OH) and DEGETTE (D-CO), would reauthorize USADA through Fiscal Year 2027. The bill also provides a slight fund-

ing boost beginning in 2026, to allow USADA to prepare for the 2028 Olympics in Los Angeles.

In addition, this legislation would require USADA to devote a portion of its funding to clean sport initiatives for young athletes, and authorizes the Department of Justice and other federal agencies to cooperate with USADA in the course of its investigations.

As recent doping scandals have shown—particularly in the world of cycling—the abuse of performance enhancing drugs often begins at a young age.

Many young athletes, especially those with promising careers, face enormous pressure to gain any competitive edge available to them—including pressure from coaches, trainers, parents and other adults. It is critical that these young competitors have the education and resources they need to surmount that pressure, stay clean, and stay healthy.

I am grateful to my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for advancing this legislation to the Floor, and I urge my colleagues to vote Yes.

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. 5373, 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.

EARLY ACT REAUTHORIZATION OF 2020

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4078) to reauthorize the Young Women's Breast Health Education and Awareness Requires Learning Young Act of 2009, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4078

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 “EARLY Act Reauthorization of 2020”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S BREAST HEALTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS REQUIRES LEARNING YOUNG ACT OF 2009.

Section 399NN(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280m(h)) is amended by striking “\$4,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019” and inserting “\$9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025”.

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. 4078.

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, tragically, one in eight women in the United States will be diagnosed with breast cancer over their lifetime. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women and the second leading cause of cancer death in women. From 2013 to 2017, breast cancer death rates in older women declined. However, breast cancer death rates have remained steady in younger women.

We know that breast health education, awareness, and screening saves lives.

The bill we are considering today, H.R. 4078, the EARLY Act Reauthorization, reauthorizes initiatives at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to increase knowledge of breast cancer and risks of breast cancer among young women. This bill nearly doubles the investment Congress is making in this program, because we believe it is crucial that we stop losing young moms, daughters, sisters, and friends, to breast cancer.

This program is critically important, and I want to thank Representatives WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and BROOKS for their bipartisan leadership on this program.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4078, 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 in support of the bill, Young Women's Breast Health Education and Awareness Act, the EARLY Act Reauthorization, which was introduced by Representatives WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and BROOKS. This bill reauthorizes the EARLY Act of 2009, which established a national public health education campaign to promote awareness and early detection of breast cancer among young women.

Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in women under the age of 40, and each year almost 24,000 new cases are diagnosed. It is critical that both young women and healthcare professionals are equipped with the knowledge and healthcare services needed for early detection and treatment of breast cancer.

Madam Speaker, by reauthorizing the EARLY Act, H.R. 4078 would enhance early detection of breast cancer, increase public awareness of risk factors and risk reduction strategies, and support the provision of psychosocial and medical services for young women diagnosed with breast cancer.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mrs. BROOKS for all of her work on the Energy and Commerce Committee. From day one on our committee, we all knew she was going to be prepared and ready to go to work. Congresswoman BROOKS