

which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material therein.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3703. This is a very timely and important piece of legislation because as you may recall, the Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2005 requires retailers, including vending machines that are located on Federal property, to both accept and disburse \$1 coins by January of 2008. We are talking about 7 weeks from now. That brings about the urgency and the timeliness of the matter.

This requirement additionally applies to transit systems, military bases, and those that take Federal subsidies. Now, while most vending machines are already programmed and able to accept \$1 coins, there are very few that are programmed to dispense \$1 coins. So that is why this legislation is needed, to exempt those vending machines from dispensing requirements that do not have a reason to dispense the \$1 coins in the first place.

So that in effect, Mr. Speaker, if we do not pass this bill, we will have unintendedly affected a hindrance of the circulation of the coins by compelling them to be stored in vending machines that will never dispense them. This legislation targets machines that have only \$1 in currency and exchange. So you can see there will never be a need for the machine to dispense \$1 coins.

We believe that these Presidential \$1 coins are very important. They should be circulated. The public should circulate them, but certainly having them stored in a vending machine from which they will never be dispensed is not the way to do that. That is why we need this bill. I ask that the House urgently pass this measure.

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from Georgia in support of this legislation. This legislation is simple and direct, and as my colleague stated, is necessary. It is basically a technical correction for the Presidential \$1 Coin Act enacted in December 2005. That bill sought to use the mechanism of a regularly changed design on the \$1 coin to draw that coin into circulation, and it had specific language directing that retail operations on Federal property, including vending machines, accept and dispense \$1 coins. It makes sense since the coin is an official form of U.S. exchange, and not to handle the coin would be inappropriate.

But certain vending machines, such as soda machines, only accept change and bank notes of no greater value than \$1. Logically, there would be no

reason for these machines to dispense a \$1 coin. To convert them to do so and to stock them with a stack of coins that never would be dispensed clearly would be unnecessary and not intended by the original bill.

Worse, as my friend from Georgia mentioned, oftentimes that cost for doing so would fall on our servicemen and women. So there really is no point to this change that was mandated, and we can easily fix that today.

Mr. Speaker, the language of this bill exempts solely those \$1 vending machines from the requirement to dispense \$1 coins. I urge all Members to support this bill, and I commend my colleague from Georgia for bringing this bill to the House floor.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I urge immediate passage of this bill and transmittal to the Senate.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3703.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DECLARE LUNG CANCER A PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITY

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 335) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should declare lung cancer a public health priority and should implement a comprehensive inter-agency program to reduce the lung cancer mortality rate by at least 50 percent by 2015, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 335

Whereas lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for both men and women, accounting for 28 percent of all cancer deaths;

Whereas lung cancer kills more people annually than breast cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, liver cancer, melanoma, and kidney cancer combined;

Whereas, since the National Cancer Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-218; 85 Stat. 778), coordinated and comprehensive research has raised the 5-year survival rates for breast cancer to 88 percent, for prostate cancer to 99 percent, and for colon cancer to 64 percent;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for lung cancer is still only 15 percent and a similar coordinated and comprehensive research effort is required to achieve increases in lung cancer survivability rates;

Whereas 60 percent of lung cancer cases are now diagnosed in nonsmokers or former smokers;

Whereas ⅔ of nonsmokers diagnosed with lung cancer are women;

Whereas certain minority populations, such as Black males, have disproportionately high rates of lung cancer incidence and mortality, notwithstanding their lower smoking rate;

Whereas members of the baby boomer generation are entering their sixties, the most common age at which people develop cancer;

Whereas tobacco addiction and exposure to other lung cancer carcinogens such as Agent Orange and other herbicides and battlefield emissions are serious problems among military personnel and war veterans;

Whereas the August 2001 Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group of the National Cancer Institute stated that funding for lung cancer research was "far below the levels characterized for other common malignancies and far out of proportion to its massive health impact";

Whereas the Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group identified as its "highest priority" the creation of integrated, multidisciplinary, multi-institutional research consortia organized around the problem of lung cancer rather than around specific research disciplines; and

Whereas the United States must enhance its response to the issues raised in the Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes lung cancer as a public health priority and the importance of taking steps toward reducing the lung cancer mortality rate by at least half by 2015;

(2) acknowledges the importance of the recommendations of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group of the National Cancer Institute;

(3) encourages increased investment for lung cancer research and other lung cancer-related programs;

(4) supports efforts to develop a broad-based lung cancer screening and disease management program among members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

(5) recognizes the benefit of graduate medical education programs in thoracic medicine and cardiothoracic surgery.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPs) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 335, and I would like to thank the lead cosponsors of the resolution, ED WHITFIELD and DONNA CHRISTENSEN. I also wish to strongly commend the Lung Cancer Alliance and other organizations that have supported this resolution. I am so pleased

we could pass this resolution during Lung Cancer Awareness Month.

House Resolution 335 calls on the President to declare lung cancer a public health priority and encourages a greater investment in lung cancer research. This could not come at a more important time.

We have just seen newly released statistics that show, while overall cancer mortality rates are dropping quicker than ever, lung cancer mortality rates in women are actually increasing. As our Nation is committed to working towards the goal of eliminating all cancer deaths by 2015, the statistics for lung cancer are extremely disappointing.

Mr. Speaker, lung cancer is the number one cancer killer of both men and women, yet we are perhaps making the least amount of progress in effectively treating it. We must put greater investment into prevention and early diagnosis of lung cancer. This is the only way to improve outcomes.

One of the most effective ways to reduce lung cancer incidence is, of course, smoking cessation. I am proud of the remarkable achievements our Nation has made to encourage smokers to quit, and better yet, to teach people never to begin at all.

Disappointingly, some of America's leading women's magazines don't share that goal. As many of you have heard and seen, they continue running ads for cigarettes like Camel No. 9 which are clearly targeted at young women.

After years of steady decline, smoking rates have remained stagnant from 2004 to 2006. Launching an aggressive marketing campaign targeting young people is a terrible step backwards in our national efforts to reduce smoking. I hope this resolution today will reinforce our commitment to smoking cessation.

But one of the lesser known facts of lung cancer is that 8 percent of men and an astonishing 20 percent of women with lung cancer have never smoked. I am very aware of this fact through my own personal experience as my daughter became one of these statistics. I think the Nation as a whole became more aware with more visible cases, such as Dana Reeve. It often takes a high-profile case to propel us into action, and I hope that the growing awareness and action over the past 2 years will continue to improve our understanding of and our ability to confront lung cancer.

With a greater investment into integrated, multidisciplinary research organized around lung cancer, we do have a chance of reducing death. Let us use the opportunity of passing this resolution to reaffirm our shared commitment to combating lung cancer deaths, truly making it a public health priority for our Nation. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 335.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Mrs. CAPPS. And I also want to thank Chairman DINGELL and Ranking Member BARTON, and others who have had a real hand in moving this legislation before us.

I rise today in support of this resolution, a resolution recognizing the impact of lung cancer and the recent recommendations of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group of the National Cancer Institute. This group's process is a comprehensive, collaborative, integrated approach to control and eliminate lung cancer. The group was tasked with making recommendations, strategizing, and reporting on progress made in an effort to control and eliminate lung cancer.

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The group was able to identify scientific priorities and needs and set forth a national agenda for research on lung cancer.

This Progress Review Group made the recommendation to foster the creation of scientifically integrated multi-institutional research consortia organized around the problem of lung cancer rather than around specific research disciplines. The recommendation speaks to the ongoing work at the NIH as well as in the private sector for cross-cutting research. And as a Congress, it is our responsibility to endow these researchers to best pursue answers. This report clarifies the benefits of broad science. Putting disease research into silos so that, as so many authorizing bills often do, is not always helpful to the greater goal. Let's take these recommendations to pursue a multilevel, multidisciplinary science in an effort to find a cure for lung cancer or thousands of other diseases that afflict the world. Reducing the mortality rate of lung cancer is an objective to which we all can subscribe. It is our responsibility to make sure that the scientists have the tools and the access necessary to pursue a cure.

So many of us here have been with someone at a bedside that is suffering from this awful disease, one of the worst. It is a great step forward that we can pass this legislation, to see the research come about, the funding with it, so that some day in fact we will have a cure to prevent this tragedy in families across the globe.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPS. In closing, I just want to urge our colleagues to pass this resolution and to press forward with the research on lung cancer. I do this in the name of my daughter and of Dana Reeve and other people whose lives have not been saved but who could be promoting others to be encouraged to eradicate this most deadly of cancer scourges.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PASTOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 335, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to lung cancer as a public health priority and the recommendations of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group of the National Cancer Institute."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH MONTH

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 760) supporting the goals and ideals of Children's Health Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 760

Whereas children comprise one quarter of the population of the United States;

Whereas nearly 1 in 5 children in the United States are overweight;

Whereas 7 percent of children in the United States have limitations on activity due to chronic health conditions;

Whereas an estimated 12 percent of high school seniors put themselves at risk by smoking cigarettes daily;

Whereas children account for 30,000,000 annual visits to the emergency room to receive care for injuries or illnesses;

Whereas asthma affects nearly 5,000,000 American children;

Whereas allergies affect about 50,000,000 American children;

Whereas motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death for children and adolescents ages 1 to 21;

Whereas dental caries is the most common chronic disease affecting American children, and is 5 times more common than asthma and 7 times more common than hay fever;

Whereas during fiscal year 2005, an estimated 899,000 children in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect; and

Whereas every year since 1928 the President has issued a proclamation designating the month October as "Children's Health Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Children's Health Month;

(2) invites the chief executive officers of the States, territories, and possessions of the United States to issue proclamations recognizing the goals and ideals of Children's Health Month;

(3) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the people of the United States who support the goals and ideals of Children's Health Month;

(4) recognizes and reaffirms our Nation's commitment to providing access to health care, ensuring preventative care, seeking cures for debilitating diseases and chronic conditions, and promoting healthy living habits for America's children;

(5) recognizes and salutes the health care professionals who provide care and treatment for childhood illnesses and afflictions;