fight Ebola during consideration of the Fiscal Year 2015 Appropriations Act that included emergency funding to protect our American citizens from this disease should such deadly illnesses ever spread to the USA.

As we debate the Fiscal Year 2016 Omnibus Appropriations package before us today we have again wisely included language that will allow the unused funds from the emergency supplemental to be used to assist institutions to not only buy equipment and instruments but to also perform much needed renovation to existing structures and construct or expand facilities. It is vitally important that we maintain a core infrastructure capacity to preserve our national readiness capability. The use of already appropriated funds for the purposes of purchasing equipment, construction, renovation or expansion is prudent and appropriate.

I rise just to thank you for your diligence on this and your foresight to prevent the possibility of an outbreak of a highly infectious illness like Ebola from occurring in the United States. I also appreciate the Chairman's partnership in ensuring that we were able to address this need without adding new funding and still strengthen our country's defenses against highly infectious diseases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 566, the previous question is ordered on this portion of the divided question.

The question is: Will the House concur in the Senate amendment with the House amendment specified in section 3(a) of House Resolution 566?

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 566 and clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2015

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3594) to extend temporarily the Federal Perkins Loan program, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARDY). The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Federal Perkins Loan Program Extension Act of 2015''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 461 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087aa) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''of stimulating and assisting in the establishment and maintenance of funds at institutions of higher education for the making of low-interest loans to students in need thereof'' and inserting ''assisting in the maintenance of funds at institutions of higher education for the making of loans to undergraduate students in need'';

(B) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE LOANS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) LOANS FOR NEW UNDERGRADUATE FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN BORROWERS.—Through September 30, 2017, an institution of higher education may make a loan under this part to an eligible undergraduate student who, on the date of disbursement of a loan made under this part, has no outstanding balance of principal or interest on a loan made under this part from the student loan fund established under this part by the institution, but only if the institution has awarded all Federal Direct Loans, as referenced under subparagraphs (A) and (D) of section 455(a)(2), for which such undergraduate student is eligible.

''(B) LOANS FOR CURRENT UNDERGRADUATE FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN BORROWERS.—Through September 30, 2017, an institution of higher education may make a loan under this part to an eligible undergraduate student who, on the date of disbursement of a loan made under this part, has an outstanding balance of principal or interest on a loan made under this part from the student loan fund established under this part by the institution, but only if the institution has awarded all Federal Direct Stafford Loans as referenced under section 455(a)(2)(A) for which such undergraduate student is eligible.

''(C) LOANS FOR CERTAIN GRADUATE BORROWERS.—Through September 30, 2016, with respect to an eligible graduate student who has received a loan made under this part prior to October 1, 2015, an institution of higher education that has most recently made such a loan to the student for an academic program at such institution may continue making loans under this part from the student loan fund established under this part by the institution to enable the student to continue or complete such academic program.

''(2) NO ADDITIONAL LOANS.—An institution of higher education shall not make loans under this part after September 30, 2017.

''(3) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated under this Act or any other Act to carry out the functions described in paragraph (1) for any fiscal year following fiscal year 2015.''; and

(C) by striking subsection (c).

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amendments made under paragraph (1) of this subsection, an eligible graduate borrower who received a disbursement of a loan under part E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087aa et seq.) after June 30, 2016 and before October 1, 2016, for the 2016–2017 award year, may receive a subsequent disbursement of such loan by June 30, 2017, for which the borrower received an initial disbursement after June 30, 2016 and before October 1, 2016.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS FROM STUDENT LOAN FUNDS.—Section 466 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087ff) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''After September 30, 2003, and not later than March 31, 2004'' and inserting ''Beginning October 1, 2017''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''September 30, 2003'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''After October 1, 2012'' and inserting ''Beginning October 1, 2017''; and

(B) by striking ''September 30, 2003'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017''; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''October 1, 2004'' and inserting ''October 1, 2017''.

(c) ADDITIONAL EXTENSIONS NOT PERMITTED.—Section 422 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1226a) shall not apply to further extend the duration of the authority under paragraph (1) of section 461(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087aa(b)), as amended by subsection (a)(1) of this section, beyond September 30, 2017, on the basis of the extension under such subsection.

SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE REQUIRED PRIOR TO DISBURSEMENT.

Section 463A(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087cc–1(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (12), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) a notice and explanation regarding the end to future availability of loans made under this part;

''(15) a notice and explanation that repayment and forgiveness benefits available to borrowers of loans made under part D are not available to borrowers participating in the loan program under this part;

''(16) a notice and explanation regarding a borrower's option to consolidate a loan made under this part into a Federal Direct Loan under part D, including any benefit of such consolidation;

''(17) with respect to new undergraduate Federal Perkins loan borrowers, as described in section 461(b)(1)(A), a notice and explanation providing a comparison of the interest rates of loans under this part and part D and informing the borrower that the borrower has reached the maximum annual borrowing limit for which the borrower is eligible as referenced under subparagraphs (A) and (D) of section 455(a)(2); and

''(18) with respect to current undergraduate Federal Perkins loan borrowers, as described in section 461(b)(1)(B), a notice and explanation providing a comparison of the interest rates of loans under this part and part D and informing the borrower that the borrower has reached the maximum annual borrowing limit for which the borrower is eligible on Federal Direct Stafford Loans as referenced under section 455(a)(2)(A).''.

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MISGUIDED BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL IS ATTACK ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, on November 20, at its annual business meeting, members of the American Anthropological Association voted in favor of a disgraceful resolution to boycott Israeli academic institutions.

By definition, a boycott hinders study and research. It is deplorable to see leaders in America's institution of higher education support this stifling of academic discussion. Their actions

are contradictory to the fundamental principles of academic freedom and the free exchange of ideas that they claim to promote.

While the supporters of this boycott claim to be standing up for the rights of Palestinians, what they are actually doing is presenting a one-sided and inaccurate representation of reality in Israel and ignoring Palestinian violence. The simple truth is that, throughout history, Israel has made numerous concessions in the pursuit of peace while seeking only the right to exist.

Anthropology teaches respect for cultural differences, but it is clear that some in academia didn't learn that lesson. Let's hope a majority of the members of the American Anthropological Association take time to understand the implications of this shameful resolution and vote ''no'' when it is put to a vote before the organization's full membership in April.

EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to praise the passage of the Every Student Succeeds Act, a landmark piece of bipartisan legislation that fixes the outdated policies of No Child Left Behind.

This legislation takes into consideration the collective criticisms of teachers and students and parents and, well, everybody really involved with education.

The Every Student Succeeds Act benefits low-income students, minority students, and English language barriers to learners by requiring schools to include student data about these groups into their accountability process.

High-stakes testing will no longer monopolize our class time. Schools will now have the flexibility to pilot innovative testing measures, allowing more time for learning in the classroom.

I was also proud that both Chambers included final language, which I supported, to include statistics for homeless students so that we can identify and aid some of our most needy students. Every child has a right to a quality education. I am so happy we were able to pass this act.

FAIRNESS FOR ALL AMERICANS

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about fairness and liberty, two deeply held values that define us as Americans. I am proud that our great Nation is moving toward a more inclusive society.

In a historic ruling this past summer, the Supreme Court of the United States determined that our Constitution guarantees marriage equality. That ruling is a reflection of human rights. It is also an economic and compassionate issue which, as Republicans, we should embrace.

Not sacrificing our values is what the GOP stands for, limited government that respects individual liberty. But even with marriage equality, everyday LGBT Americans still lack basic legal protections. All Americans deserve equal protection and equal rights under the law.

As a founding member of the Congressional LGBT Equality Caucus, I will continue to work to ensure that the principles of respect, fairness, and justice are enjoyed by all, no matter their sexual orientation or their gender identity.

VIOLATION OF UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS BY IRAN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, recent Iranian ballistic missile tests in direct violation of sanctions by the United Nations show that this regime cannot be trusted.

This week a panel of experts from the United Nations confirmed that the tests in October and November violated sanctions placed on Iran in June of 2010.

The tests also stand in stark contrast to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the agreement unveiled by President Barack Obama, which is intended to curb the Iranian nuclear program.

This is a plan which would roll back sanctions against the regime at a time when the United Nations Security Council is considering new sanctions due to these missile tests.

The idea that we should reward Iran by removing economic sanctions, providing billions to a regime that has long been the leading state sponsor of terrorism, is dangerous.

Past performance is a good indication of future actions. Iran has a decades-long history of misrepresentation to the global community, especially in regards to its nuclear program.

I urge the President to abandon the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action in order to make sure not $1 flows into the coffers of this terrorist regime.

HONORING OUR MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

(Mr. BRAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the two Virginia National Guard-based aviation units who will be deploying to Kuwait. According to an announcement made December 4, 2015, by Major General Timothy P. Williams, the Adjutant General of Virginia, approximately 40 of our brave U.S. soldiers assigned to Company A, 2nd Battalion, 224th Aviation Regiment, and Detachment 2, Company B, 777th Aviation Support Battalion, are scheduled to begin serving on Federal Active Duty in early June 2016.

I am especially proud of my former intern and Virginia native, Specialist Jack Neblett. Jack has served in the Virginia National Guard for 4 years. Jack will be leaving his family and friends for at least 1 year while on tour.

When interviewed about the deployment, Jack said: ''I think it's most important to recognize we're on a mission to defend the Constitution of the United States. We're all family, and I have great friends here. They're all professionals, and they love doing what they do.''

I am truly grateful and proud of our men and women in uniform. They courageously defend our Nation and preserve our freedom, and they will continue to do so. We must remember daily the sacrifices our military servicemembers make to protect our freedom. Our Nation must keep its commitments to those who sacrifice to keep us free.

□ 1445

E-FREE ACT

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to tell the story of Lisa Conti of Pennsylvania, who is one of tens of thousands of women who has been affected negatively by the permanent sterilization device known as Essure.

In 2010, 10 months after the birth of her son, Lisa underwent the Essure procedure. Her doctor said it was a perfectly safe, nonsurgical procedure with no downtime—the perfect option for a single mother, he said. Unfortunately, like so many others, following the failure of the device, Lisa now lives with chronic pain, multiple surgeries, and depression. What was supposed to be a simple procedure has cost her several jobs, time with her children, and years of her life.

I rise as a voice for the Essure Sisters in order to tell this Chamber that their stories are real, that their pain is real, and that their fight is real. Mr. Speaker, my bill, the E-Free Act, can halt this tragedy by removing this dangerous device from the market. Too many women have been harmed.

I urge my colleagues to join this fight because stories like Lisa's are too important to ignore.

PROTECTING AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.