Hon. JOHN A. BONIOLI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for testimony in a civil case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,
GRANT SCHERLING, Principal Engineer, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule 1, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

\[1615\]

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) at 4 o’clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? There was no objection.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 384, introduced by Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN from the great State of California, would extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue semipostal postage stamps that generate funds used for breast cancer research. The bill enjoys cosponsorship on both sides of the aisle; 66 Senators have cosponsored it, and my committee has voted it out unanimously. Senate bill 384 is very simple yet important that we pass, and pass before the end of the year. Senate bill 384 will allow the United States Postal Service to continue to sell special postage stamps that generate funds used for breast cancer research.

In 1997 President Clinton signed Public Law 105-41, known as the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act. The law authorizes the Postal Service to sell, for the first time, a special semipostal stamp for first-class mail. Under the law, the United States Postal Service sells this stamp at a price that is above the standard first-class mail rate. Buyers willingly buy this, knowing that this is helping stamp out breast cancer.

After accounting for administrative costs, the Postal Service then transfers the proceeds to the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense for breast cancer research. Today the sale of each 55 cent stamp generates 11 cents to go toward breast cancer research. Since being offered to the public in 1998, nearly $25 million—that’s right, 1 billion—of these stamps have been sold, and over $74 million of proceeds have been transferred to the NIH and the Department of Defense for breast cancer research.

I am proud to serve as lead sponsor on this bill. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for S. 384, legislation that reauthorizes the semi-postal breast cancer research stamp for four additional years.

I want to thank my friend, Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, for sponsoring this bill. I am proud to serve as lead sponsor on H.R. 466, the counterpart legislation for S. 384, that was introduced here in the House of Representatives.

The breast cancer research stamp has been of critical importance in our fight against breast cancer—both in raising awareness of the disease, and raising tens of millions of dollars for important research activities.

Since 1998, the U.S. Postal Service has sold over 903 million “semi-postal” breast cancer research stamps.

The sale of these stamps has resulted in over $72 million being raised that has gone directly to supporting breast cancer research at the National Institute of Health.