Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 384) to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 384

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF POSTAGE STAMP FOR BREAST CANCER RESEARCH.

Section 4(h) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking "2011" and inserting "2015".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. Issa) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clay) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 384, introduced by Senator Diane Feinstein from the great State of California, would extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue semipostal stamps to raise funds 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. 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 1997, 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 want to thank my colleague, Senator Feinstein, and here in the House, Representative Joe Baca, also from California, who introduced the companion version of this legislation.

Cancer is one of the scourges of our society, and this is a truly bipartisan bill that makes a huge difference in a cost-efficient manner. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill without reservation. This will allow the American people to continue contributing to the fight against breast cancer and cancer in general for another 4 years. I urge passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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