

and they tried to show that it had some therapeutic potential.

This was a second one, a cow study where they did the exact same thing, cloning, and they put it in a cow and they grew it into the fetal stage. And that is because embryonic stem cells are really a hassle to work with. It is really easier to use fetal tissue. And that is one of the arguments I have been making ever since I introduced my original bill to ban human cloning.

If you don't think scientists want to start doing this, here it is. This is one of the researchers involved with this. He says, "We hope to use this technology in the future to treat patients with diverse diseases." And that is usually the way we go. We say, oh, this is ethically taboo. Oh, we don't want to do this. And then somebody with a Ph.D. on the end of their name comes along and says, we are going to be able to cure this and cure that, even though there is very little evidence, scientifically, to say that the cures will be there or at least, like in the case of human embryonic stem cell research, most credible researchers in moments of honesty will acknowledge it is 10 to 20 years, if ever, going to be applicable.

But that is what they will do. They will say we are going to cure this. We are going to cure that.

So I am very grateful the Senate voted unanimously. I fully expect this bill to pass overwhelmingly on suspension. And we will draw a line in the sand to say we are not going to take this whole area of tissue therapies into the realm of where we are exploiting fetuses.

Today, there is a majority in both bodies that want to exploit embryos. But we are saying collectively, as a Nation, through the votes of the Members of both Chambers, that we are not going to start exploiting fetuses. I think it is the right thing for us to do, and I am very, very pleased at the expedited action on this bill.

And, again, I want to thank Chairman BARTON and particularly my cosponsor, Chairman DEAL.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3504, the Fetus Farming Prohibition Act.

This critical legislation will help prevent the dangerous potential for creation of human "fetus farms" to harvest children's tissues and organs for medical research. It would make it a federal crime punishable by up to ten years in prison to knowingly buy or sell human fetal tissue from a pregnancy deliberately initiated for the purpose of harvesting organs and tissues.

Unless S. 3504 is enacted, the potential for exploitation of women and children is tremendous. Animal research has already been conducted that raises severe ethical concerns for application in humans. For example, Advanced Cell Technology attempted to clone cow fetuses, implanted the fetuses within a womb and grew them for three to four months before aborting the cows to harvest their liver tissue for research. In addition, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cloned and grew mouse fetuses to correct an immune defi-

ciency, but the research was only successful when the mouse was aborted at the newborn stage for cell harvesting.

Some researchers have already indicated that cells or tissues from human fetuses are more desirable than embryonic stem cells because they are more developed and adaptable for transplantation. While the biotechnology industry claims no interest in maintaining cloned human embryos past 14 days, it has supported State laws such as the New Jersey law which allows "fetus farming" into the ninth month of pregnancy to harvest more developed organs and tissues. The potential to pay women to act as incubators for children to be grown and aborted for "research" is easily seen. S. 3504 would prevent this horrific situation, and I am proud President Bush has agreed to sign this legislation into law upon passage by Congress today.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 3504 to uphold human life and protect women and children from exploitation in unethical research.

Mr. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 3504 because I think it is essential to have the strictest of guidelines that reflect our Nation's values regarding the creation and responsible treatment of human embryos.

Having said this, if we pass this bill without also enacting legislation to allow for federally funded and regulated stem cell research, we are saying "no" to the potential of life saving treatments for millions of Americans who suffer from diseases for which there are currently limited or no treatment options.

Later this week, the House will likely vote on H.R. 810, the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act, a bill which puts into place critical federal support for embryonic research under the strictest ethical requirements, and I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

Under H.R. 810 embryonic stem cell lines will be eligible for research funding only if embryos used to derive stem cells were originally created for fertility treatment purposes, are in excess of clinical need, and are donated for the purpose of research.

H.R. 810 will bring embryonic stem cell research under the National Institutes of Health, ensuring rigorous controls and ethical guidelines on this research that only NIH can impose. We have a moral imperative to ensure that this research is conducted in adherence to sound medical, ethical, and moral guidelines.

The Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act will advance medical science and will almost certainly save lives and provide hope to millions of Americans afflicted with suffering from diseases and injuries, including Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, heart disease, and spinal injuries. Without federal funding and standards, scientific progress will move overseas and Americans' access to the most important medical innovations will be limited.

I join Dr. FRIST, the Senate Republican leader, in support of this bill, as well the governor of California, Governor Schwarzenegger, who has asked the President to withhold his veto.

The Federal Government has a key role to lead, to encourage and to assist in the cutting-edge research which can and will save the lives of our citizens.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 810 and support stem cell research, and I implore the President to reconsider his pledge to veto this crucial legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3504.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 810. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell research.

#### ALTERNATIVE PLURIPOTENT STEM CELL THERAPIES ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2754) to derive human pluripotent stem cell lines using techniques that do not knowingly harm embryos.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2754

*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 "Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) intensify research that may result in improved understanding of or treatments for diseases and other adverse health conditions; and

(2) promote the derivation of pluripotent stem cell lines, including from postnatal sources, without creating human embryos for research purposes or discarding, destroying, or knowingly harming a human embryo or fetus.

#### SEC. 3. ALTERNATIVE HUMAN PLURIPOTENT STEM CELL RESEARCH.

Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 498C the following:

#### "SEC. 409J. ALTERNATIVE HUMAN PLURIPOTENT STEM CELL RESEARCH.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 492, the Secretary shall conduct and support basic and applied research to develop techniques for the isolation, derivation, production, or testing of stem cells that, like embryonic stem cells, are capable of producing all or almost all of the cell types of the developing body and may result in improved understanding of or treatments for diseases and other adverse health conditions, but are not derived from a human embryo.

"(b) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, after consultation with

the Director, shall issue final guidelines to implement subsection (a), that—

“(1) provide guidance concerning the next steps required for additional research, which shall include a determination of the extent to which specific techniques may require additional basic or animal research to ensure that any research involving human cells using these techniques would clearly be consistent with the standards established under this section;

“(2) prioritize research with the greatest potential for near-term clinical benefit; and

“(3) consistent with subsection (a), take into account techniques outlined by the President's Council on Bioethics and any other appropriate techniques and research.

“(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than January 1 of each year, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report describing the activities carried out under this section during the fiscal year, including a description of the research conducted under this section.

“(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any policy, guideline, or regulation regarding embryonic stem cell research, human cloning by somatic cell nuclear transfer, or any other research not specifically authorized by this section.

“(e) DEFINITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘human embryo’ shall have the meaning given such term in the applicable appropriations Act.

“(2) APPLICABLE ACT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘applicable appropriations Act’ means, with respect to the fiscal year in which research is to be conducted or supported under this section, the Act making appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services for such fiscal year, except that if the Act for such fiscal year does not contain the term referred to in paragraph (1), the Act for the previous fiscal year shall be deemed to be the applicable appropriations Act.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2009, to carry out this section.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) and the gentleman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for the alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapy Enhancement Act. Now, that is a mouthful.

As an advocate of increased funding for health care research, I am eager to support legislation that would continue funding for this groundbreaking research that shows great promise for translating research into real cures for

people who suffer from debilitating illnesses like diabetes and Parkinson's.

As I have said in the past on this floor, I feel strongly that Congress should do its best without delay to ensure that our American citizens benefit from the latest advancements in medical research. Great advancements are possible from research on adult stem cells and other pluripotent cells, and such research should be encouraged.

This legislation would provide valuable dollars to promote stem cell research into new and promising areas. And it should be recognized as an important compromise measure that addresses the many ethical issues deeply held by many Members in this body on both sides of the issue that are associated with the question of Federal funding for stem cell research.

With this legislation, the important research can continue to expand. With time, I am hopeful that we will see some of the miracle cures that all of us have been so fervently praying for for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will seize the opportunity to advance scientific and medical research in a morally ethical way by voting in favor of S. 2754.

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

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to myself.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to S. 2754, the so-called Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act.

This bill may seem innocuous on its face. It just tells the Secretary of HHS to research these alternative therapies. But, in fact, it has several key problems. The first one is it sets a disturbing precedent. The bill requires the Secretary of HHS to conduct research into so-called alternative therapies. These therapies, however, do not exist. And they would shift precious resources from the NIH into this fake research that doesn't really exist.

Secondly, as a member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, I am very concerned when we direct the NIH to pursue one type of research over another. Congress never directs the course of research.

Imagine if we told the NIH, Congress, I guess because we are the uber researchers now, to pursue one type of cancer research over another type of cancer research.

Thirdly, alternative methods for creating pluripotent stem cells are not a real scientific prospect at this time.

As I mentioned during the debate on the last piece of legislation, these types of research have been hypothesized from time to time, but no one has actually had any clinical application. The only promise has been shown in embryonic stem cell research.

Frankly, this bill does worse than nothing. This bill diverts attention and resources away from embryonic stem cell research, which is the research that really shows promise for diseases

that affect tens of millions of people, diseases like nerve damage, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and so many others.

I support all legitimate research, but Congress and the White House should not be giving false hope to patients across America who just want to have cures for their diseases.

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I rise in support of this legislation, which will allow funding for research that is already showing some real promise and, at the same time, avoids the moral and ethical perils of research involving the destruction of human embryos.

Pluripotent cells have the ability to grow into any cell in the body. Like other stem cells, pluripotent cells are used in the treatment of debilitating conditions where the replacement of damaged or malfunctioning cells is needed. Using adult stem cells drawn from bone marrow and umbilical cord blood system cells, scientists have discovered new treatments for scores of diseases and conditions such as Parkinson's disease, juvenile diabetes, and spinal cord injuries. Thousands of people have already benefited from these advances; and with continued research, thousands more stand to benefit in the near future.

□ 1730

The success of these treatments shows the merit of adult stem cell research and demonstrates the need for further research.

Last year Congress took action in this area by passing the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005. As a cosponsor of that legislation, it was a bill which expanded the number of stem cell options available to Americans suffering from life-threatening diseases.

Today's legislation will allow us to take another step forward and open up even more avenues for promising research for individuals and families.

The concerns with embryonic stem cell research are real and deeply held by many Americans. But Americans are not the only ones who have reservations about moving forward with research that destroys human embryos. In fact, many nations currently refuse to support embryonic stem cell research of any kind. And last year the United Nations adopted a resolution declaring a prohibition on “all forms of human cloning inasmuch as they are incompatible with human dignity and the protection of human life.” Voting along with the United States on this strong declaration were 84 nations, including Germany, Austria, Australia, Italy, and Portugal.

The legislation before us today upholds these principles and will help to further establish our Nation's leadership in ethical and effective scientific research.

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

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the prime cosponsor of H.R. 810.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I do rise in opposition to S. 2754, which is the Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act. This is authored by good friends and people I respect greatly, Senator SANTORUM and Senator SPECTER and particularly the gentleman in this House who is here on the floor, Mr. BARTLETT, for whom I have great admiration. But I have looked at it considerably, and after many discussions with him and others, I disagree this is the way to go about this, and I must oppose it.

Put simply, the legislation mandates the National Institutes of Health to support highly speculative research, some of which has been deemed unethical by the President's own Bioethics Council, and this mandated research may violate current law because embryos will be destroyed with Federal dollars.

While I appreciate the fact that this legislation acknowledges the very real fact that embryonic stem cells have more potential for treatments and cures than adult stem cell research, and I think that is a very important point, I might add, this legislation is a delay to cures. Why is it a delay? It requires researchers to develop new ways to create or isolate embryonic stem cells before the research with embryonic stem cells can even begin. So you add a whole additional step to the process. And in speaking with Dr. Leon Kass, the former director of the President's Bioethics Council, it could take years to develop these isolation techniques, which means the research is being held up even further.

Why not go with the tried and true method of isolating embryonic stem cells from 5-day-old blastocysts created for the purposes of IVF, no bigger than the tip of a pencil, that would never be implanted in a woman and are slated for medical waste. And then let the research begin immediately.

It would be one thing if these methods were scientifically proven, but they are not. And if they are not, they may never be. My friend from Maryland may talk about single-cell biopsy and its promise in mouse stem cell research, but the Bioethics Council deemed that particular procedure unethical as well because it may very well lead to the destruction of the embryos.

Why not leave the current law alone? The National Institutes of Health can already fund research grants examining alternative methods of derivation. In other words, most of this can be done without being mandated. There is absolutely no reason to mandate this research.

I ask my friends who support embryonic stem cell research to vote against

this legislation. It is a distraction for the NIH. It is a distraction for our researchers. And it is a delay to cures, which is most important. The only legislation which provides a direct path to potential cures is H.R. 810, the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act. Put together, this bill would mandate research, some of which the President's own Bioethics Council has concluded is unethical. And for those who have raised this issue repeatedly, it permits the possibility of destroying embryos as part of the mandated research.

I would encourage all in the House to oppose this legislation.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I participated in a news conference with about a dozen Snowflake babies who were adopted as embryos, along with five colleagues who are medical doctors. Very few media came to see these children and record their smiles, squirms, dancing, and other delightful antics. How can anyone look at them and say that it would have been okay to kill them to produce stem cell lines? I can state unequivocally that it is morally reprehensible and scientifically unnecessary to kill human embryos to provide raw fodder for scientific research.

For the vast majority of scientists and medical researchers, pluripotent stem cells hold the most promise for understanding human diseases and treating devastating conditions. That is why they are coveted.

To some, the manner in which these pluripotent stem cells would be obtained under the Castle-DeGette bill, by using taxpayers' dollars to kill a human embryo, is secondary to the hope for cures that they represent to sick patients.

To me and millions of other Americans, deliberately taking the lives of innocent human embryos is an unacceptable trade-off. A number of scientists have now proven what I have argued for the past 5 years. It is scientifically unnecessary to destroy human embryos to obtain pluripotent stem cells. Indeed, at least one procedure is almost immediately ready for human clinical application.

The Bartlett-Santorum bill represents common ground into promising ways the Federal Government can support pluripotent stem cell research without sacrificing life for medicine.

The Bartlett-Santorum bill will amend the Public Health Service Act to require NIH to conduct and support basic and applied research to develop techniques for the isolation, derivation, production, or testing of stem cells that have pluripotent or embryonic-like qualities. It was approved by the Senate earlier today by a unanimous recorded vote of 100-0.

"It's surprising what you can accomplish when no one is concerned about

who gets the credit." Ronald Reagan, 1989.

President Bush will sign the Bartlett-Santorum bill into law because it meets his ethical standards for promoting pluripotent stem cell research without the creation of human embryos for research purposes or discarding, destroying, or knowingly harming a human embryo or fetus. I am proud of President Bush's unwavering defense of the sanctity of life. I am grateful for his support and the support of my colleagues for ethical pluripotent stem cell research.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I want to make sure I am actually speaking on the right bill, and I am speaking to the Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act, and I thank my colleague from Colorado for yielding.

I do rise in opposition to a politically motivated bill brought to this House today to provide cover for certain Members who have tough elections ahead of them. It seems really simple: Vote for one type of stem cell research and then you can oppose another. This way you can appeal to voters on both sides of the issue.

But this bill is rather meaningless because there is nothing preventing researchers now from conducting research on stem cells derived from sources other than embryos.

I wish to enter into the RECORD a letter from the American Society for Cell Biology, which contains 27 signatories including Nobel Prize winners, chancellors of universities, researchers from across this country who are opposing this legislation not because it is evil but because it is a waste of resources.

The truth is there exists no way to extract embryonic stem cells without then having to discard those embryos, which, by the design of the underlying legislation, would have been discarded anyway. This would not be done without the expressed approval of the donating parent.

If you truly support giving hope to the millions of Americans who suffer today from diseases like ALS, cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, then you support feasible embryonic stem cell research that can be done today.

And those of you who claim that there is no hope for stem cell research are wrong. NIH-funded research, limited as it currently is, has already shown definite progress in this area. In the case of heart disease, scientists have been able to successfully use stem cells to create and transplant living heart cells in rats. The promise of these advancements for the human heart is incredible. This is surely a pro-life piece of legislation if there ever was one.

And there are so many more examples of the lifesaving potential of the

stem cell research we already know about, but our scientific researchers only need the resources to do this.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "no" on this bill as a show of support for enactment into law of H.R. 810, voted for in a bipartisan way in this House, today voted for in the Senate. This is what the American people want. This is what we have supported. This is the only vehicle by which we can ensure expanded stem cell research and the ability to save lives.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY  
FOR CELL BIOLOGY,  
Bethesda, MD, July 17, 2006.

Hon. ORRIN HATCH,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HATCH: The Senate will shortly be considering legislation to permit the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to fund research with additional and new and existing human embryonic stem cell (hESC) lines. As staunch supporters of biomedical research and particularly research with hESCs, we trust that you will exert your influence to ensure passage of H.R. 810. Scientists engaged in ESC research are counting on you and like-minded Senate colleagues to assure its passage.

The President must also be persuaded not to veto this legislation, for if we continue on the path he set 5 years ago, United States investigators will be out of the running in converting embryonic stem cells into important new therapies. It is especially frustrating and demeaning that American scientists are prohibited from using their NIH grant funds for research with the hundreds of hESC lines generated outside the United States or generated in this country with private funding.

Also, S. 2754, the "Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act," sponsored by Senators SPECTER and SANTORUM, seems to us, superfluous. Ostensibly, it is intended to authorize research "to derive human pluripotent stem cell lines using techniques that do not harm embryos." However, at present, such research is currently permissible and, therefore, does not require congressional legislation; indeed, the National Institutes of Health may currently be funding such efforts.

Moreover, all the alternative procedures advanced in the report by the President's Council on Bioethics and other alternative methods that have been suggested encounter equally vexing ethical concerns. Hence, S. 2754 is unneeded and if passed would deflect from the current urgent need for generating new stem cell lines from excess IVF-derived blastocysts.

Sincerely,

Peter Agre, M.D., Vice Chancellor for Science and Technology, James B. Duke Professor of Cell Biology, Duke University School of Medicine, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2003; Bruce Alberts, Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics, University of California, San Francisco, President Emeritus, National Academy of Sciences; Mary C. Beckerle, Ph.D., Ralph E. and Willia T. Main, Presidential Professor, University of Utah, President, American Society for Cell Biology; David Baltimore, President, California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1975; Paul Berg, Cahill Professor of Biochemistry, Emeritus, Stanford University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1980; J. Michael Bishop, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1989; Helen M. Blau, Ph.D., Donald E. and Delia B. Baxter, Professor, Director, Baxter Laboratory in Genetic Pharmacology, Stanford University School of Medicine.

Michael S. Brown, MD, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1985; Linda Buck,

Ph.D., Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Division of Basic Sciences, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2004; Johann Deisenhofer, Regental Professor, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1988; Joseph L. Goldstein, M.D., Regental Professor of Molecular Genetics and Internal Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1985; Larry Goldstein, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine; Alfred G. Gilman, M.D., Ph.D., Dallas, Texas, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1994; Paul Greengard, Professor, The Rockefeller University, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2000; Lee Hartwell, Ph.D., President & Director, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2001; Dudley Herschbach, Baird Research Professor of Science, Harvard University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1986.

H. Robert Horvitz, Professor of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2002; Douglas Koshland, Carnegie Institution, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute; Paul C. Lauterbur, Center for Advanced Study Professor of Chemistry & Distinguished Professor of Medical Information Sciences, University of Illinois, Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, 2003; Sean J. Morrison, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Director, Center for Stem Cell Biology, University of Michigan; Eric N. Olson, Department of Molecular Biology, University of Texas, Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas; Thomas D. Pollard, MD, Sterling Professor and Chair, Molecular Cellular and Developmental Biology, Yale University; Randy Schekman, HHMI Investigator, Dept. of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley; Phillip A. Sharp, Institute Professor and Center for Cancer Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1993; Maxine F. Singer, A.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., President Emerita, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Harold Varmus, MD, President, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Chair, Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy, Former Director, National Institutes of Health, Nobel Laureate in Medicine or Physiology, 1989; Eric Wieschaus, Department of Molecular Biology, Princeton University, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1995.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE).

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, many of us have been impacted, directly or indirectly, by diseases like juvenile diabetes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, Lou Gehrig's disease, and so on. I have friends, as many people here do, who have had these diseases, and my heart goes out to these families. And on the other hand, many oppose embryonic stem cell research because they see the embryo as a human life, which I do as well.

So where do we go with this? I mean on the one hand we are going to create a huge problem for those who believe in life beginning at conception, and we have a desire to also help people who need the stem cell research that think that these are the solutions. So I would

differ with some of my friends here, in that the British have done more than 2,000 replications where they have extracted stem cells without destroying the embryo. It has been done. This is not something that has never occurred before. This is not pie in the sky. This is a very real possibility to resolve this dilemma: Are you going to try to preserve human life, as many of us who are pro-life see it, and also have stem cell research? The Senate saw it 100-0. So why over here now, in order to pass a particular bill, are we trying to destroy this bill? It makes no sense to me.

So with that, I certainly urge passage of Senate 2754.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would just correct the gentleman from Nebraska. I was in England over the Memorial Day recess, meeting with all of the major researchers. None of them have found clinical application in just taking cells out of embryos. They all agree that embryonic stem cell research shows the most promise.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for her great work on this issue.

The real debate here today in Congress is about whether or not the President is going to veto the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act.

What the Republicans have done is to bring out so many red herrings that we might as well put an aquarium out here in the well of the House. It is to distract. It is to divert.

The central issue is whether or not this body this week is going to vote for a victory for science, a victory for progress, a victory for millions of Americans who are struggling to survive in the face of a devastating disease. This bill, as it passes the House and has already passed the Senate and we vote on it later on this week, is a magnificent milestone in our journey to realizing the life-giving potential of stem cells. Twenty-one million Americans have diabetes; 4.5 million Americans have Alzheimer's; 1.5 million Americans suffer from Parkinson's disease; and more than 1 million people in our country have muscular dystrophy. You can go down the list: spinal cord, heart disease. You can go through all of those diseases. Just take one, Alzheimer's. By the time all of the baby boomers have retired, 15 million Americans will have had Alzheimer's, 15 million baby boomers.

Embryonic stem cell research is one of the most promising paths to the treatment and cure of all of these devastating diseases.

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Nevertheless, President Bush is now threatening to use his very first veto to prevent scientists from using Federal funds to search for these cures. He is threatening to use his very first veto to dash the hopes of patients and their families.

Research is medicine's field of dreams from which we harvest the findings that give new knowledge to the causes, the treatment and prevention of disease and the development of cures. Hope is what this debate is all about. Hope is the most powerful four-letter word in the English language, and I have no doubt that, in the end, hope is going to win.

But if we don't, if President Bush is successful, we will be snuffing out that flickering candle for medical cures that has just been lit. We will be condemning the afflicted to another generation of darkness. We will be ending the hope for a child with muscular dystrophy, who can't understand why his body is getting weaker while his friends are getting stronger, a veteran with spinal cord injury, a spouse who watches her husband lose his memory.

Let us not let President Bush veto hope. Let us not let President Bush veto hope. We must not let President Bush veto hope.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Santorum-Bartlett pluripotent stem cell bill, and I want to take this opportunity to say on the floor of the House of Representatives that I am proudly both pro-life and pro-science.

Today is a great day for the American people. Today they get to see their Members of Congress stand up for the sanctity of human life as well as the hope of medical research. No longer as a society do our hands need to be tied to choose one or another; nor are we forced to trade one person's life for the chance to improve another's. No. Today, Mr. Speaker, I am here to say that technology has advanced and research has shown that there are methods to obtain embryonic-like stem cells ethically. It is because of the potential of these advances that the Federal Government should invest their financial resources in the promise of pluripotent stem cell research.

My good friend from Delaware, Mr. CASTLE, said earlier, you know, why go through another step? We have already got this proven technique that the Castle-DeGette bill calls for of obtaining stem cells, embryonic stem cells, from human embryos by just simply putting them in a blender, churning them up and easily getting those embryonic stem cells out.

I am saying to you and my colleagues, that is too much collateral damage. The collateral damage is destruction of human life. This is a better way. We can utilize embryonic stem cells from what Mr. BARTLETT has described in his bill and Senator SANTORUM, and I think that is the way to go. I commend him for this bill, and I commend it to my colleagues.

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1¾ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FERGUSON).

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues and fellow citizens across the country, my family, too, has been touched by the scourge of disease. I have seen firsthand the devastating effect that disease can have on a loved one and on a family. That is why I am a strong supporter of stem cell research, research on adult stem cells and stem cells derived from umbilical cord and placenta blood.

Adult stem cell research has already proven successful and worthy of our investment of taxpayer money. It has proven so useful in fact that therapies derived from adult stem cells are treating patients today throughout the country.

Before the House today we have a bill that supports new and even broader horizons in stem cell technology, H.R. 5526, the Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act.

To be sure, positions on embryonic stem cell research are deeply held by every Member. This legislation focuses on what scientists at many of our country's most esteemed research universities have developed, embryonic stem cells that do not require the destruction of the embryo. Scientists seeking the same compassionate cures to many of our most debilitating diseases have recognized that science and ethics need not be divorced to produce positive results for patients.

Adult stem cell therapies and pluripotent stem cell therapy present exciting and hopeful new possibilities and treatments and even cures to families with loved ones facing the scourge of disease. This is good news worth repeating. We can do worthwhile and groundbreaking stem cell research to benefit patients without destroying human life.

Mr. Speaker, science and technology must always serve humanity, not the other way around. H.R. 5526 is faithful to that principle. We can both conform to the highest bioethical standards and provide the potential for hopeful medical advances. I urge its passage.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of our Nation's scientists and medical research. Today the Senate passed three bills. Now, I believe that it is important to pursue all types of research, and the bill that we are debating presently is something that NIH and our researchers can already do.

But let me be very clear: only H.R. 810, which this Chamber passed over a year ago, H.R. 810 is the only bill that

holds the tremendous potential to cure some of life's most challenging conditions and diseases.

Mr. Speaker, we stand at the threshold of a new generation in medical research. I believe firmly that H.R. 810 and stem cell research will fundamentally change the course of medicine within the next decade and well into the future in so many ways.

We are limited only by the bounds of our own imagination. As long as our Nation's scientists and medical researchers have the tools and resources that they need, I believe that there is no limit to what they can cure. H.R. 810 and stem cell research offers the hope to cure Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, juvenile diabetes, and even spinal cord injuries.

Mr. Speaker, I remember a time more than 25 years ago when I stood in the locker room of the police station as a young police cadet. A police officer's gun accidentally went off. That bullet went through my neck and severed my spinal cord. I have been paralyzed ever since. I was told that I would never walk again.

But, Mr. Speaker, today is an exciting time in medical research. I firmly believe in a day in the very near future when a child with juvenile diabetes will not have to endure a lifetime of painful shots and tests; that families will not have to watch in agony as a loved one with Alzheimer's gradually declines; and, Mr. Speaker, I believe in a day when I will walk again.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity to move research forward. H.R. 810 removes the restrictions that have been placed on it and offers hope to millions of Americans and people around the world.

This is an important time. I ask the President not to veto this bill, but to join with us in passing H.R. 810 and changing the world for the better.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of S. 2754.

Make no mistake about it, Congress is not debating banning stem cell research. It is legal. It is a question, though, of whether or not we will use the public's money to fund research that many Americans find morally and ethically reprehensible.

I support this bill because, without destroying innocent human life, it prioritizes additional research with the greatest potential for near-term clinical benefit, like umbilical cord blood and adult stem cells. That research is already yielding treatment to fight diseases like leukemia and lymphoma.

Mr. Speaker, our sacred Declaration of Independence states that every American has the right to life, and I am personally opposed to any measure that would create life just to destroy it.

This it is not the first nor the last time that I believe Congress will debate this important question, but

whenever doubt or conflict arises, I hope that Congress will always, always, Mr. Speaker, err on the side of life.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN).

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation does not advance potentially lifesaving stem cell research. Despite its nice sounding, albeit hard to pronounce, name, the bill simply tells the National Institutes of Health to continue doing what they are already doing. This bill really is here to serve as political cover so that opponents of H.R. 810, the Castle-DeGette bill, can claim that they did something. It is really both useless and superfluous.

Instead of spending our time debating bills that would not advance the science of stem cell research, we should be looking for real ways to promote this vital research. We should be empowering our scientists by opening up new resources and new opportunities for them to expand their research. We should be providing patients and families with real hope for the future, not passing empty bills.

Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to represent the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where Dr. Jamie Thomson and his team were the first to derive and culture human embryonic stem cells in a laboratory. Embryonic stem cells open the possibility of dramatic new medical treatments, transplantation therapies and cures. But at 9 p.m. on August 9, 2001, the hope and promise of this embryonic stem cell research was greatly curtailed by the administration's restrictions on Federal research dollars for stem cells.

We need to end these irrational restrictions. We need to enact H.R. 810 into law. H.R. 810 is real progress, and it provides our scientists with the tools that they need to continue their lifesaving research.

Please vote against the distraction before us right now.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT).

(Mrs. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I just want to give this audience here three reasons to support this bill: first, it funds groundbreaking stem cell research. The types of stem cells promoted by S. 2754 possess similar potential to differentiate into any cell in the human body as embryonic stem cells. This bill authorizes funding for pluripotent stem cell techniques that do not involve the derivation from a human embryo.

Two, it is noncontroversial. It does not authorize Federal funding for research that would create, discard, destroy, knowingly harm human embryos

or fetuses, avoiding this sensitive and controversial issue. Pluripotent stem cells derived from methods that do not result in the destruction of human embryos possess the ability to differentiate into all human cells, just like embryonic stem cells. This bill does not mandate any techniques or methods for deriving or creating alternative pluripotent stem cells. It simply establishes the guidelines for the type of research authorized for funding.

Finally, it supports scientific research. Researchers exploring alternative methods of deriving stem cells will benefit from Federal funding.

Mr. Speaker, no one in this room is untouched by the need to have good quality research. In my own family, my cousin has Lou Gehrig's disease. We need responsible research. This is responsible research.

Background: Scientists believe that stem cell therapies may be used to treat a wide variety of illnesses, from degenerative neurological diseases like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Lou Gehrig's, to other conditions like diabetes and heart disease.

Pluripotent stem cells, of which embryonic stem cells are one type, can produce all of the cell types of the developing body. However, they need not be derived from human embryos.

A May 2005 White Paper published by the President's Council on Bioethics described, in depth, various methods of deriving pluripotent stem cells without destroying embryos.

In keeping with the recommendations of the President's 2001 policy on Federal stem cell research and the Dickey amendment, S. 2754 would authorize appropriations for the Secretary of HHS to conduct research into developing techniques "for the isolation, derivation, production, or testing" of pluripotent stem cells that do not involve the destruction of human embryos.

Bottom Line: S. 2754 will allow federal funding for stem cell research that is ethically sound because embryos will neither be created, harmed, nor destroyed.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SCHWARZ).

Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this bill, while well-intentioned, raises obfuscation and disingenuousness to an art form. It says nothing that truly supports embryonic stem cell research. It promotes technology which does not exist in a form which will help cure human disease.

Only the central cell mass of the blastocyst, in this case those which would be used in in vitro fertilization but instead will be tossed in the trash, are pluripotent.

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While I strongly support adult and umbilical cord stem cell research, and there are clinical uses for both now, and they should be supported and research continued.

The true stem cell bill is H.R. 810, the Castle-DeGette bill. It is the bill endorsed by the legitimate scientific community, and the bill which holds the most promise for cures for diseases

which today have no cure. It is the bill which is truly pro-life.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I think it is unfortunate that Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BALDWIN and others have attacked our motives on this floor. I think it degrades the debate. This is not about political cover, but how we can support stem cell research that is ethical and works, and promote research on pluripotent cells that do not destroy human embryos.

Let me remind my colleagues that way back on September 11, 2001, DAVE WELDON and a group of us began working on the umbilical cord blood bill that was finally, several years later, signed into law by the President. That legislation, signed on December 20, 2005 provides \$265 million over 5 years to create a new, aggressive, robust, cord blood and bone marrow transplantation program.

That is not cover. That is all about trying to find cures. We take a back seat to no one. We have all had sicknesses in our families, every one of us. We just believe that we need to promote research that is both ethical and not embryo destroying.

Let me also remind my colleagues, and this may come as a pleasant surprise, this year we will spend \$609 million on stem cell research. Is that cover too? Of course not. We want to find cures. And we want to do it in an efficacious manner as well as an ethical manner. I support ROSCOE BARTLETT's legislation which he has brought to the floor today.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STERNS).

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I come down in this short amount of time, Mr. Speaker, to say the claim and the facts. The claim that these folks make is the bill takes focus away from advancing cures through federally funded embryonic stem cell research from excess IVF embryos. Fact. In other words, it is another way to advance those cures which all supporters of embryonic stem cell research claim to support as well until now.

This is a very strange argument, when all supporters of this research and the Senate just voted to support this bill.

Claim. Alternative methods described in legislation are highly speculative, and are either simply ideas or unproven in a human model. We all know that the Federal money is going to cost the taxpayers a lot. But privately, you can go out and do what you folks want to do. So if there are so many cures for this, why not have the

private sector provide them for you? And all of these baby boomers that you talk about who will not get these, of course, will in fact get them, because the private sector can solve it.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of our time.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida says this is a strange argument, and he has got that right, because this is a very strange bill. What it does is it says the Secretary shall conduct research into these so-called alternatives. But these are alternatives not specified in the legislation. But what is worse is it will take resources away from the already minuscule amount of resources that are being put in at the NIH to enforce the little stem cell research that is going on in this country.

Frankly, some of the kind of research techniques that have been discussed on the floor today, including those by my friend Mr. BARTLETT from Maryland, are techniques for alternative derivation of cells and so on that would, in fact, involve destruction of embryos.

And Dr. Leon Cass, who is the President's own chairman of his bioethics committee, said that it remains to be seen, in his view, whether any of those proposals for alternate sources of stem cells will succeed, and more discussion is surely required of some of the ethical issues.

So even their own expert thinks this bill may be unethical. Why would we do this when we have so many scientific advances that are just outside of our grasp? Why would we do this when there are thousands of embryos that are thrown away as medical waste? It would be as if your child was in a car crash, and you decided that the ethical thing to do would be to donate that child's organs so that someone else could live.

Why should we not allow people who have these embryos created for in vitro fertilization to donate those embryos which are slated to be thrown away as medical waste, in order that others may live?

We have heard the President intends to veto H.R. 810 and sign this bill. No one will be fooled by this fig leaf. The patients of America, the tens of millions of people who suffer from diseases like Parkinson's, diabetes, paralysis, cancer, heart disease, they know, they know that this research holds hope and they know that 72 percent of Americans support this.

And I would urge the President to think hard about whether this is where he wants to take the stand for his first veto. I would urge this House to think very, very hard about what they will do in that tragic incidence.

Mr. CASTLE and I asked the President to meet with us, so that we could look him in the eye and explain the bill, and explain the ethical controls that are in the bill, and explain how we too want ethical science but that we want science that is meaningful. He refused to meet with us. I have time tonight. If

the President would like to meet with me and Mr. CASTLE, we would be delighted to explain the tremendous potential of embryonic stem cell research.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, to conclude the debate, I would yield the remaining time to Dr. WELDON from Florida.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. I thank Chairman DEAL for yielding.

I want to commend Dr. ROSCOE BARTLETT. Many of you don't know him as a doctor, but he is a doctor of physiology. He led the charge on this issue beginning over a year ago now. Frankly, I am really surprised anybody would get up and oppose this legislation. It has been claimed that the Congress never directs research like this. We have had a line item directing NIH on diabetes for years. As a matter of fact, I think it passed as a separate authorization through the Commerce Committee.

Then we have obviously had the directed research on AIDS for years and years and years. So there is plenty of precedent for this. As was stated earlier, this passed the Senate unanimously. You know, the embryonic stem cells that the opponents of this bill prefer to use, the embryonic stem cells from the fertility clinics, if they were ever used in a human clinical trial, first of all, you have to get over the issue that I have been saying for years and years, that they become tumors when you put them in animals, they become teratomas.

That is a feature of embryonic stem cells that nobody has published a study showing the ability to turn that feature off. So they have never been shown to be safe. But then you are going to have the genetic mismatch issue.

And, you know, Senator SPECTER recently held a hearing. And he asked Dr. Beatty, he runs the stem cell program at the NIH, and he asked him this question. He said, would you say, then, that embryonic stem cells are the best available, although all others ought to be pursued? I think he was expecting this researcher to say, yes, like so many other scientists are saying. The embryonic stem cells have the most promise.

But, no, he did not say that. He said nuclear reprogramming, where you take a mature adult cell type, and you effectively dedifferentiate it back to a pluripotent state, that is one of the most exciting areas of research. And that is what this bill calls for putting more money into.

Let me see, I think I had one other quote here. This is really interesting. Like I have said before, I am a doctor, I have treated Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, it has affected my family. I have also said I read the medical journals, indeed I even hired a Ph.D. researcher out of MIT to help me keep track of all of this.

And here it is. This is Nature Magazine, published on line: "Reprogram-

ming Adult Human Cells to Repair Damaged Tissue May Not be Quite as Tough as Thought."

Researchers have devised a chemical cocktail that makes adult mouse cells behave like embryonic stem cells, and the recipe is surprisingly simple.

What is really exciting are a bunch of German researchers have published this. They have taken testicular cells in a mouse model, gotten them to behave just like embryonic stem cells, and indeed, if you do not think this is worth pursuing and you do not want to vote for this, I can tell you there are venture capitalists funding a company in California devoted to doing just this very thing. And that is where this is going.

The embryonic stem cells are going to go away, no matter how we vote on this. Now, I personally believe this is a very, very good piece of legislation nonetheless, and that is because you are going to learn a lot about cell biology and embryology by studying these things. I am morally and ethically against it, but what I have opposed are these false claims that you are going to have all of these cures.

I mean, there is no evidence to that. Now, I have never disputed the fact that you will gain knowledge by doing embryonic stem cell research. And we now have the potential to do that in a very ethically acceptable way to, I think, everybody. And this is a very, very modest piece of legislation.

To oppose it, I don't know how else to interpret it other than to say, you really want to kill embryos. Because we now have abundant scientific evidence coming forward that you can create embryonic stem cells using other methods. And there are several different pathways to do that. And this bill is a very, very good bill.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I resent being dragged into RICK SANTORUM's hapless reelection campaign by having to vote on bills designed to provide him and other extremist Republicans with cover for their opposition to productive embryonic stem cell research.

S. 2754, the Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act, directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to pour money into far less promising methods of deriving stem cells from adult cells. S. 3504, the Fetus Farming Prohibition Act, bans unethical forms of research that are already prohibited by law. I sincerely doubt that these worthless bills will convince any voter that their Senator supports stem cell research.

I will vote for the Fetus Farming bill simply because this practice is already against the law. Therefore, this bill is meaningless, but also harmless.

However, I will vote against the Alternative Pluripotent bill because it sets a dangerous precedent in choosing one form of research over the other. Much as Congress would never instruct the NIH to cure cancer, but only in a certain manner, we shouldn't dictate the kind of stem cell research scientists should and should not practice. This bill requires the Secretary of HHS to conduct research into so-

called alternative therapies. But these therapies do not currently exist and their development would shift scarce research dollars away from embryonic research.

If Senator SANTORUM and President Bush truly believe that it's morally superior to discard single cells in a freezer rather than to use them to help millions of Americans with Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and diabetes, then they should have the guts to say so without another sham bill for political cover.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support S. 2754, the Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act. I am under no illusion that this bill will contribute significantly to the advancement of stem cell research.

As a Member of the Science committee, I am committed to the advancement of science. I believe we should explore creative initiatives and pursue sound research. By demonizing science, we only hurt ourselves and make it more likely that our country will fall behind other countries in the critically important fields of science, technology, and innovation.

The type of stem cells that this bill refers to are the most adaptable and unique of all of the stem cell varieties. As opposed to adult stem cells, which are limited to a genre, such as blood cells or bone cells, pluripotent stem cells can be eventually developed into any bodily tissue. But they cannot themselves develop into a human being. The possibilities, and medical miracles, are literally limitless, and only restricted by time and by funding.

The pluripotent stem cells were derived using non-Federal funds from early-stage embryos donated voluntarily by couples undergoing fertility treatment in an in vitro fertilization (IVF) clinic or from non-living fetuses obtained from terminated first trimester pregnancies. Informed consent was obtained from the donors in both cases. Women voluntarily donating fetal tissue for research did so only after making the decision to terminate the pregnancy.

Those who would argue against pluripotent stem cells usually approach the topic through one of the following three questions:

1. Do the pluripotent cells have a moral status on their own? In other words, are they considered entities that must be protected?

2. Is it unethical to derive pluripotent cells from fetal tissue?

3. Is it unethical to create human embryonic blastocysts in order to create these pluripotent cells?

Unfortunately, however, this simple little bill and its companion, which we are also discussing today, do not weigh the consequences of any of these valid policy discussions. Instead, it does little to advance the very serious and promising area of scientific research that is reflected in H.R. 810; this research is supported by a majority of this House, and hopefully will be reaffirmed by this House later this week.

This bill only encourages research that does not discard, destroy, or knowingly harm a human fetus, which is consistent with current scientific research practices anyway. By designating this moral boundary, this bill requires researchers to find a way to make stem cells reap the potential benefits while skirting a politically divisive issue.

I am not opposed to this bill, although it does not further scientific research. I strongly

urge my colleagues to vote in favor of science, scientific research, and the promise of scientific advancement later this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2754.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 3504, by the yeas and nays.

S. 2754, by the yeas and nays.

H. Res. 498, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

FETUS FARMING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 3504.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3504, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 379]

YEAS—425

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bass

Bean  
Beauprez  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner

Bonilla  
Bonner  
Bono  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Bradley (NH)  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny

Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp (MI)  
Campbell (CA)  
Cannon  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson  
Case  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Chocola  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Cole (OK)  
Conaway  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Drake  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Emanuel  
Emerson  
Engel  
English (PA)  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Everett  
Farr  
Fattah  
Feeney  
Ferguson  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick (PA)  
Flake  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fortenberry  
Fossella  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gingrey  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez

Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall  
Harman  
Harris  
Hart  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth  
Higgins  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoolley  
Hostettler  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inglis (SC)  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
Jindal  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kline  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
Kuhl (NY)  
LaHood  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch

Mack  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markley  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul (TX)  
McCollum (MN)  
McCotter  
McCreary  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMorris  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy  
Murtha  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nunes  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Paul  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)