

procedures that the agencies and their grantees should implement to meet the needs of children when preparing for, responding to, and recovering from all-hazards.

As we all know, children are not little adults. Kids who are battered during a disaster and suffer physical harm or are exposed to an infectious disease, need special medications, devices, and supplies, whether it is a liquid form of a medication, a pediatric ventilator, baby formula, or even diapers.

PAHPRA reauthorizes several provisions that I have fought for over the years that support the research and development of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear countermeasures. Project Bioshield and the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, BARDA, are economic engines of Maryland's economy supporting both biotech innovation and domestic manufacturing. Project Bioshield is a secure funding source dedicated to the purchase of medical countermeasures. BARDA contracts with companies to support the development and commercialization of medical countermeasures and carries out all Project Bioshield acquisition contracts. Project Bioshield and BARDA together provide drug manufacturers with the incentives they need to enter this market and develop lifesaving therapeutics.

Maryland companies are investing in research and development of medical countermeasures for bioterror threats because they know there is a federal market to buy their drugs, vaccines, needles and masks for the Strategic National Stockpile for use when a disaster strikes. Marylanders are working hard every day to create countermeasures that we hope to never use but will rely on when we are most at need to save our lives and our kids' lives. They are developing the next generation anthrax, influenza, and smallpox vaccines for the Strategic National Stockpile. The drugs we are working so hard to develop also protect our troops deployed around the world so that our soldiers get the right treatments to keep them safe.

PAHPRA also codifies the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise Strategy and Implementation Plan. I worked to ensure that the Department of Health and Human Services would report on what our country needs to protect our kids so that companies will know what countermeasures to develop and HHS and Congress will know how many and which products to buy for the stockpile. I also made sure that FDA would report to Congress annually on the scientific challenges and progress made in developing and licensing countermeasures for pregnant women and children.

I also fought to make sure that State and local health departments would have the workforce and financial resources they need to prepare for infectious disease outbreaks like the H1N1

influenza, earthquakes, and floods, as well as numerous other public health threats that communities face on a day-to-day basis. In that vein, I worked to improve state and local disaster planning for kids. It is important that local education, child care, and other agencies are regularly partnering and consulting with health departments as they develop and revise their preparedness plans. PAHPRA supports the good work that happened in our communities during H1N1. State education, child care and health agencies were partnering and consulting with each other day in and day out for almost a year to minimize the ill health effects of this novel virus. Our public servants at the federal level were critical to the response and they worked closely with local officials to protect us every hour of every day during the pandemic.

We must prevent and respond to health threats before they are on our doorstep. Making this bipartisan legislation the law of the land will help do just that. And I will fight to make sure we are funding these programs so that we can be prepared for any and all emergencies that we may face here in the United States.

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT VEHICLE FLEET

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, with a \$16.5 trillion national debt, the Federal Government needs to spend taxpayer dollars more efficiently and reduce costs during these tough fiscal times.

In 2011, the Federal Government owned nearly 660,000 vehicles. Although the size of the fleet decreased slightly from the previous year, it had still increased significantly over the past several years. Between 2006 and 2011, the Federal Government fleet has grown by more than 29,000 vehicles.

A 2012 Government Accountability Office, GAO, report examined the increase in the number of Federal vehicles, excluding postal and nontactical military vehicles. According to the study: "Since fiscal year 2005, the number of federal non-postal civilian and non-tactical military vehicles has increased about 7 percent, from about 420,000 to 449,000 vehicles."

On February 28, 2013, I introduced bipartisan legislation that would save millions in taxpayer dollars by reducing the amount the Federal Government can spend on buying and leasing nonessential vehicles. In its recommendations, the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform strongly endorsed trimming the Federal vehicle fleet, and estimated it would save approximately \$500 million.

This bill would reduce by 20 percent the Federal funding available for the acquisition and leasing of new Federal vehicles. It would also require agencies to maintain this funding level through 2017. Like the Fiscal Commission, however, this bill exempts the U.S. Postal Service from the reduction. It also provides an exception for vehicle pur-

chases critical for national security reasons. Similar legislation passed by voice vote in the House of Representatives in September 2012.

This legislation would simply do what most American families are doing on a day-to-day basis. The Federal Government has to learn more with less.

I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this common-sense legislation. I want to thank my colleagues for the opportunity to speak on the Senate floor today in support of this bill.

#### RECOGNIZING WOODY HAYES' 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and career of Woody Hayes, who touched the lives of many Ohioans through his leadership and coaching legacy. Woody Hayes was born on February 14, 1913, in Clifton, OH. On February 14, 2013, Coach Hayes would have celebrated his 100th birthday. After graduating college, he joined the Navy in 1941 to serve his country during World War II. He later received his master's degree from the Ohio State University in 1948. In 1951 Mr. Hayes started his coaching career at the Ohio State University, where he continued coaching until 1978, when he retired.

Woody Hayes is known for his outstanding winning record. Under his leadership, the Buckeyes won 205 games, 5 postseason bowl games, 13 Big Ten Championships, 3 consensus national championships—1954, 1957 and 1968—and 2 other nonconsensus national titles—1961 and 1970. Hayes was elected College Coach of the Year in 1957 and 1975 and served as president of the National Football Coaches Association. He also coached 3 Heisman Trophy winners and 56 first team All-American players.

Woody Hayes' real legacy was the way he impacted the lives of those around him. He was known to take personal interest in the lives of his players and their academic careers. In 1979 the Ohio State University created a scholarship in his honor, to help college athletes continue their education. Though Woody Hayes is no longer with us, I am pleased to honor his great legacy and all the lives he has touched.

#### RECOGNIZING THE KING ARTS COMPLEX

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the King Arts Complex for 25 years of dedicated service to central Ohio. Named after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the complex's mission is to preserve, celebrate, and teach African-American cultural and historic heritage while developing a greater understanding among all people.

In 1987, when the King Arts Complex opened, it brought new life to a once vibrant area. I have visited the King Arts Complex and attended a celebration in honor of Dr. Martin Luther