

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention one other thing—and my colleague from the Ways and Means Committee, I think, can comment on this a little bit as well—but there's no doubt this is about less invasive technology. This is about keeping people out of the hospital. It's about keeping health care and lowering health care costs.

This is a very complicated tax. This is not just a simple tax. It's collected every 2 weeks; every single 2 weeks. So a \$30 billion tax, it's actually extremely challenging for companies to figure out how they're going to collect the tax. It's pretty onerous. So it's more complicated than a typical excise tax. It's regulated by the IRS—of course. The complexity and the difficulty in developing these regulations for the tax actually underscores that an excise tax—it's a very blunt and a very damaging instrument that is being applied to a highly innovative and dynamic industry, which you just talked about. And the compliance costs alone are very hard, as we've learned in the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. They are, indeed. And the numbers add up quickly. Right now, you indicated we're looking at a semi-monthly payment of this tax by our device companies. Roughly \$100 million is due to the Internal Revenue Service semi-monthly as a result of this tax. And those numbers add up quickly.

So far in fiscal year 2013, the taxes already cost device manufacturers nearly \$2 billion, and next year is looking even worse. Next fiscal year, starting October 1, the device tax is projected to cost manufacturers over \$2.5 billion. So, once again, these taxes are not just being paid by the large companies; they're being paid by companies that are drawing on all their financial wherewithal—all the venture capital they can find, all their personal savings, all the community bank loans they may be able to get during these rough times. Those monies are being used to, with a threadbare budget, to research and develop these technologies into something that can finally make their way to the market. And all the while Uncle Sam is taxing away any profits they might be realizing on another product that may already be at market.

So this is absolutely something that is a disincentive to innovation. It undermines job creation at a time that all politicians are talking about creating jobs and saving the middle class. These are good-paying jobs. Manufacturing jobs, which you started off talking about, we need to be creating more manufacturing jobs here in the United States. So these pay better than your median or your average wage in a given State.

This is why we have 79 supporters in the United States Senate, Republican and Democrat—and I think perhaps an independent in there, one never knows, that might favor repealing this device tax. Here in the House, we have 260 co-

sponsors for repealing the device tax, Republican and Democrat. So let's get it done.

Mr. PAULSEN. I thank the gentleman.

I have to share a story as well because this is about high-valued manufacturing without a doubt. There was a story, an editorial in the Detroit News just the other day. It essentially highlights a successful Michigan business, Fortune 500 company, Stryker. It's based in Kalamazoo. They were pretty clear, talking about how the new 2.3 percent medical device tax will cost the company \$100 million this year alone. That's going to reduce its research and development budget by about 20 percent, which is the equivalent of the loss of 1,000 workers, Mr. Speaker.

We can't afford to be talking about laying off thousands more people when the economy is struggling as it is. We should be flying at 30,000 feet after we came out of the recession, and we're bumping along at 10,000 feet. There's a lot of reasons for that, but the medical device tax is really crippling an industry that could help lead the way out of that recession as well.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to mention one other thing that I think is important as well, that is, that as my colleague mentioned, we know 79 Senators support repealing this device tax. The challenge is with the Senate leadership. We need these rank-and-file Members to pressure the Senate leadership to also bring this up for a vote. We can do this in the House at any time. We will likely be doing that sometime this fall as a part of the other budget negotiations and discussions, but we've got to make sure that our bipartisan efforts continue to pressure our leadership to act on this and convince the White House that this is a top priority.

My colleague would agree, I would assume.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. I would absolutely agree. And I throw another wrinkle into this conversation.

We need to be identifying ways to control health care costs. Whatever one thinks of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act—as the President's health care law is known—we are not here to discuss the larger law. But to the extent we figure out or can incorporate into our policies cost-saving measures that still maintain the quality of care that Americans have grown to expect from our medical system, that allows us to reduce the burden of taxation.

So I think those who are enamored of this law need to reflect on this litany of different taxes that have been put into place in order to pay for it—many of them, I believe, unwise. But this one is particularly unwise; that's why we have so much bipartisan support behind its repeal.

Mr. PAULSEN. I just want to thank the gentleman for joining us tonight, and all of our colleagues for taking the time to express our frustration, but our

optimism that we can repeal this tax because it's about protecting economic growth, it's about protecting innovation, and it's about protecting global competitiveness.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 20, 2013, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3022. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds — Exclusion of trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [Solstice TM 1233zd(E)] [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0393; FRL-9844-3] (RIN: 2060-AR67) received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3023. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Maintenance Plan Update for Lake County, Indiana for Sulfur Dioxide [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0377; FRL-9900-51-Region 5] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3024. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Michigan; Redesignation of the Detroit-Ann Arbor Area to Attainment of the 1997 Annual Standard and the 2006 24-Hour Standard for Fine Particulate Matter [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0673; FRL-9900-49-Region 5] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3025. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Florida; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2010-0935; FRL-9900-31-Region 4] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3026. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of New Jersey; Redesignation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes and Approval of the Associated Maintenance Plan [Docket No.: EPA-R02-OAR-2012-0889; FRL-9900-33-Region 2] received August 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3027. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation