

be able to allow this network to continue to thrive and to do the great work that it does to support local disaster response all across the country.

I had a conversation recently with the chairman of the FCC, Tom Wheeler, who, again, as an organization going back to the 1970s, has recognized the value of amateur radio in terms of bolstering America's communication system providing kind of a redundancy system, a backup system, in case, again, the advanced stuff that we take for granted now is struck down by external events. He strongly supports this legislation.

Again, I want to salute the great bipartisan work that was done on the Energy and Commerce Committee to bring this bill after 3 long years to the floor here, and I strongly urge all the Members to support its passage.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated, the cosponsors of this legislation have struck a very sound balance between the interests of the homeowner associations and amateur radio operators. It is done in a spirit of bipartisanship. So for those reasons, I strongly suggest we support the measure.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1301, the Amateur Radio Parity Act, and its positive effects on amateur radio operators and our communities.

Amateur radio operators not only participate due to interests in the hobby, but also because they serve an important role in the communications and coordination of communities and emergency services.

Under existing regulations, amateur radio operators can be subjected to regulations that other industries are not subject to, effectively singling them out. This bill doesn't display favoritism, it simply created an equal playing field for an industry that is little known, but contributes immensely to the well-being of our communities.

The Amateur Radio Parity Act would ensure that amateur operators are able to continue their hobby within the confines of the law, including in deed-restricted communities.

Across the United States, there are more than 720,000 amateur radio operators licensed by the FCC whose services to their communities cost nothing to the taxpayers.

They are instrumental in helping to coordinate during natural disasters and have provided services to organizations including the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, FEMA and the Department of Defense.

As the Representative for coastal Georgia, I know all too well the effects of a natural disaster on an area and the benefits to having in place every protection possible to help combat the challenges that arise in those difficult times.

I applaud my good friend Mr. KINZINGER for his work on this issue and the work of the Energy and Commerce Committee to address these reforms and I urge passage of this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1301, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to amend its rules so as to prohibit the application to amateur stations of certain private land use restrictions, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPORTS MEDICINE LICENSURE CLARITY ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 921) to provide protections for certain sports medicine professionals who provide certain medical services in a secondary State, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 921

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 "Sports Medicine Licensure Clarity Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. PROTECTIONS FOR COVERED SPORTS MEDICINE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—*In the case of a covered sports medicine professional who has in effect medical professional liability insurance coverage and provides in a secondary State covered medical services that are within the scope of practice of such professional in the primary State to an athlete or an athletic team (or a staff member of such an athlete or athletic team) pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (b)(4) with respect to such athlete or athletic team—*

(1) *such medical professional liability insurance coverage shall cover (subject to any related premium adjustments) such professional with respect to such covered medical services provided by the professional in the secondary State to such an individual or team as if such services were provided by such professional in the primary State to such an individual or team; and*

(2) *to the extent such professional is licensed under the requirements of the primary State to provide such services to such an individual or team, the professional shall be treated as satisfying any licensure requirements of the secondary State to provide such services to such an individual or team.*

(b) *DEFINITIONS.*—*In this Act, the following definitions apply:*

(1) *ATHLETE.*—*The term "athlete" means—*

(A) *an individual participating in a sporting event or activity for which the individual may be paid;*

(B) *an individual participating in a sporting event or activity sponsored or sanctioned by a national governing body; or*

(C) *an individual for whom a high school or institution of higher education provides a covered sports medicine professional.*

(2) *ATHLETIC TEAM.*—*The term "athletic team" means a sports team—*

(A) *composed of individuals who are paid to participate on the team;*

(B) *composed of individuals who are participating in a sporting event or activity sponsored or sanctioned by a national governing body; or*

(C) *for which a high school or an institution of higher education provides a covered sports medicine professional.*

(3) *COVERED MEDICAL SERVICES.*—*The term "covered medical services" means general medical care, emergency medical care, athletic training, or physical therapy services. Such term does not include care provided by a covered sports medicine professional—*

(A) *at a health care facility; or*

(B) *while a health care provider licensed to practice in the secondary State is transporting the injured individual to a health care facility.*

(4) *COVERED SPORTS MEDICINE PROFESSIONAL.*—*The term "covered sports medicine professional" means a physician, athletic trainer, or other health care professional who—*

(A) *is licensed to practice in the primary State;*

(B) *provides covered medical services, pursuant to a written agreement with an athlete, an athletic team, a national governing body, a high school, or an institution of higher education; and*

(C) *prior to providing the covered medical services described in subparagraph (B), has disclosed the nature and extent of such services to the entity that provides the professional with liability insurance in the primary State.*

(5) *HEALTH CARE FACILITY.*—*The term "health care facility" means a facility in which medical care, diagnosis, or treatment is provided on an inpatient or outpatient basis. Such term does not include facilities at an arena, stadium, or practice facility, or temporary facilities existing for events where athletes or athletic teams may compete.*

(6) *INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.*—*The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).*

(7) *NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY.*—*The term "national governing body" has the meaning given such term in section 220501 of title 36, United States Code.*

(8) *PRIMARY STATE.*—*The term "primary State" means, with respect to a covered sports medicine professional, the State in which—*

(A) *the covered sports medicine professional is licensed to practice; and*

(B) *the majority of the covered sports medicine professional's practice is underwritten for medical professional liability insurance coverage.*

(9) *SECONDARY STATE.*—*The term "secondary State" means, with respect to a covered sports medicine professional, any State that is not the primary State.*

(10) *STATE.*—*The term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials into the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 921, the Sports Medicine Licensure Clarity Act of 2016, introduced by my

colleague on the Health Subcommittee, BRETT GUTHRIE.

Team physicians and other licensed sports medicine professionals often travel with their athletes to away games and other sporting events outside of their home State. When providing care to an injured player during the game or in the locker room afterwards, they are often doing so at great personal and professional risk. If they are sued, their home State license could be in jeopardy, and their malpractice insurance may not provide coverage.

This commonsense bill would provide clarity first by stating that their liability insurance shall cover them outside their home State for limited services within the scope of their practice, subject to any related premium adjustments.

Second, to the extent that the healthcare professional is licensed under the requirements of their home State to provide certain services to an athlete or team, they shall be treated as satisfying corresponding licensure requirements of a secondary State in these narrowly defined instances.

H.R. 921 has almost 200 bipartisan cosponsors and is supported by a wide range of professional medical associations as well as amateur and professional sports associations. I urge my colleagues to join me in support.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2016.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON: I write with respect to H.R. 921, the "Sports Medicine Licensure Clarity Act," which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions within H.R. 921 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I agree to discharge our committee from further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 921 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. Our committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 921 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 921.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, September 12, 2016.
Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 921, the "Sports Medicine Licensure Clarity Act of 2015." As you noted, there are provisions of the bill that fall within the Committee on the Judiciary's Rule X jurisdiction.

I appreciate your willingness to forgo consideration of H.R. 921, and I agree that your decision is not a waiver of any of the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward. In addition, I understand that the Committee reserves the right to seek the appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and you will have my support for any such request.

I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 921.

Sincerely,

FRED UPTON,
Chairman.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 921, the Sports Medicine Licensure Clarity Act of 2015. The bill's sponsors, Congressman RICHMOND and Congressman GUTHRIE, were able to fix a particular problem with a targeted solution in this legislation.

As amended, this bill will ensure that sports medicine professionals who contract with a team are covered by their medical professional liability insurance while they are traveling with their teams. Medical licensure is State specific, so when a provider travels with a team, they are often technically practicing without a license and without their medical liability insurance. Obviously this is a problem.

This bill solves that problem unique to sports medicine professionals since they travel around the country with their teams. The legislation provides that any medical malpractice incident occurring under the care of a traveling team sports medicine professional would be treated as if it occurred in the professional's primary State of practice rather than the State in which the game is being played. This bill does not allow these providers to practice beyond the scope of their licenses or to treat athletes anywhere other than the field or the court.

This legislation will also provide certainty to players that malpractice insurance will apply if they need to file a lawsuit after receiving improper care. I am pleased that the sponsors were able to work with the Energy and Commerce Committee and stakeholders to ensure that this bill achieves the right balance.

I want to thank Congressman GUTHRIE and Congressman RICHMOND from Louisiana for working on this bill. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes." I

just, again, want to thank the sponsors for fixing a problem that clearly needed fixing. I support this legislation.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this worthwhile bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 921, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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ADVANCED NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4979) to foster civilian research and development of advanced nuclear energy technologies and enhance the licensing and commercial deployment of such technologies, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4979

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 "Advanced Nuclear Technology Development Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Nuclear energy generates approximately 20 percent of the total electricity and approximately 60 percent of the carbon-free electricity of the United States.

(2) Nuclear power plants operate consistently at a 90 percent capacity factor, and provide consumers and businesses with reliable and affordable electricity.

(3) Nuclear power plants generate billions of dollars in national economic activity through nationwide procurements and provide thousands of Americans with high paying jobs contributing substantially to the local economies in communities where they operate.

(4) The United States commercial nuclear industry must continue to lead the international civilian nuclear marketplace, because it is one of our most powerful national security tools, guaranteeing the safe, secure, and exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy.

(5) Maintaining the Nation's nuclear fleet of commercial light water reactors and expanding the use of new advanced reactor designs would support continued production of reliable baseload electricity and maintain United States global leadership in nuclear power.

(6) Nuclear fusion technology also has the potential to generate electricity with significantly increased safety performance and no radioactive waste.