

Ponzi scheme that affected lots of people in my State, in Texas, and other States. We cannot allow these kinds of people to be able to shield their assets from justice. Ultimately, they need to have their day in court, and they need to have to face justice for the things that they did to our American citizens here.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all of my colleagues to do so as well.

Ms. CHU. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the forfeiture concept is very important to the helping of our law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. It is the concept that criminals, drug cartels make a lot of money off the crimes they commit; and that money, when confiscated, should be not given back to the perpetrator, of course. It should be used for law enforcement and other worthwhile endeavors.

Under current law, this problem is an extreme problem because of the fact that many times, by the time the criminal cartel has been captured and they go to trial, they have hidden their assets and then there is no money to go back into the forfeiture.

So this legislation prevents this problem from occurring in the future. It allows the seizure of those assets where they can be used for law enforcement. It makes criminals pay the rent on the courthouse and pay for the system that they have created, and it helps in the forfeiture.

I cannot overemphasize how important forfeiture of illegal, ill-gotten gain is to our law enforcement agencies. Just one example of this: down on the Texas border where our sheriffs are operating on the border, we have got one county. The sheriff in Hudspeth County doesn't even have a budget for the motor pool; in other words, he has no vehicles that are funded at taxpayer expense. So the only way he gets vehicles is capturing drug cartels and drug runners when they come into Hudspeth County and forfeiting their vehicles to law enforcement. That is why they have a nice set of Escalades that they use in the fight on the drug cartel.

So forfeiture, whether it is vehicles or whether it is money, is extremely important to law enforcement; and we must continue to help them where we can and make the criminals pay for the system they have created and pay the rent on the courthouse.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4005.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1330

GYNECOLOGIC CANCER EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ACT

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2941) to reauthorize and enhance Johanna's Law to increase public awareness and knowledge with respect to gynecologic cancers.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF JOHANNA'S LAW.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 317P(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-17(d)(4)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by inserting after “2009” the following: “and \$18,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2012 through 2014”; and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (6).

(b) *CONSULTATION WITH NONPROFIT GYNECOLOGIC CANCER ORGANIZATIONS.*—Section 317P(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-17(d)), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) *CONSULTATION WITH NONPROFIT GYNECOLOGIC CANCER ORGANIZATIONS.*—In carrying out the national campaign under this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with non-profit gynecologic cancer organizations, with a mission both to conquer ovarian or other gynecologic cancer and to provide outreach to State and local governments and communities, for the purpose of determining the best practices for providing gynecologic cancer information and outreach services to varied populations.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2941, a bill to reauthorize Johanna's Law. I would also like to acknowledge the hard work of the bill's sponsor, Representative DELAURO, on this legislation. She has been a tireless supporter of this program and a staunch advocate for this reauthorization.

The bill reauthorizes an existing CDC program to educate women and health care providers about the detection and treatment of gynecological cancers. Gynecological cancers are diagnosed in

over 80,000 American women annually and they kill nearly 28,000. The program educates women so that they can recognize the warning signs of gynecological cancers, because when such cancers are found early, treatment is most effective. The program also connects women to patient support services and key national organizations which are fighting gynecological cancers.

I know that many of my colleagues here today are cosponsors of the bill, and I urge you all in joining me in supporting it.

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

Mr. TERRY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in favor of H.R. 2941, otherwise known as Johanna's Law reauthorization. It would reauthorize Johanna's Law, which was first passed by Congress at the end of the 2006 session and directed the Health and Human Services Department to carry out a national campaign to increase awareness of gynecological cancer.

In 2006, 76,515 women were told that they had gynecological cancer and 27,848 died from that cancer. H.R. 2941 would authorize the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to continue the nationwide campaign which is entitled “Inside Knowledge: Get the Facts About Gynecologic Cancer.” The campaign is designed to increase the awareness and knowledge of health care providers and women with respect to gynecological cancers.

Cancer screenings are effective when they can detect the disease early. It is widely known that the earlier the disease is caught, the greater chance a person has to survive it. However, in the group of gynecological cancers, only cervical cancer has a screening test that can detect the cancer in its earliest stages. It is therefore important that both individual women and their physicians remain aware of the disease and recognize signals that could lead to an earlier detection of the disease. That is why I urge all of my colleagues to support Johanna's Law.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Ovarian cancer, if it is caught early, has a 93-percent chance for 5-year survival for women with this terrible cancer, and if they don't catch it early, only 27 percent of the ladies that get it have a chance of survival.

This bill was named after Johanna Silver Gordon, who went to the doctor regularly for her physical. Her doctor missed the ovarian cancer that she had, and, like many women, because the doctor either misdiagnosed or missed it, she passed away, I believe in December of 2006.

This was brought to my attention by a very good friend, Ms. Kolleen Stacy, in Indiana, who had gynecological cancer. She fought it for many years and

she was a champion of Johanna's Law, and she brought to the attention of many people, including myself, the problems that women have by not knowing the signs of gynecological cancer problems, in particular ovarian cancer.

It is extremely important that this be caught early. For that reason, that is why this law is so important, because it gives women the opportunity to find out about the problems they may face early so that their survival rate can be increased.

I want to thank DARRELL ISSA, as well as our Democrat colleague who sponsored this bill, for bringing this to the floor a couple of years ago. I am very happy it is being reauthorized today.

What Johanna's Law does is it provides a cancer-specific fact sheet about gynecological cancers in both English and Spanish. It provides a comprehensive gynecological cancer brochure. It provides formative research and concept testing using focus groups to better understand the target audience.

It provides materials for primary care and health care professionals. And that is extremely important, because many physicians don't catch it. It is not because they don't want to; it is because the signs have not been very clearly defined and they haven't seen it. And it is extremely important that these materials for primary care and health care professionals be provided.

It provides print and broadcast public service announcements for women so that they can see on television maybe some of the symptoms that they have that might be leading to a gynecological-type cancer.

It also provides that all materials that have been created through Johanna's Law be sent to television, radio, and printout lists throughout the country. The CDC is tracking and airing the PSAs and audience impressions, and the CDC is also reaching out to groups encouraging the use of these materials.

As my colleague has stated, a lot of women have lost their lives or had their lives shortened because they didn't know the symptoms of gynecological cancer or ovarian cancer early enough.

This is a very important piece of legislation. I know that there are not a lot of people here speaking about it today, but women across the country who have suffered from various forms of cancer understand the import of legislation like this.

I would like to thank my colleagues in the Senate and my colleagues here in the House for bringing this legislation to the floor. Once again, I am very proud to be a cosponsor of it, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I had intended to yield to the bill's author, our colleague from Connecticut, Representative DELAURO, but then her schedule

precluded her from attending this hearing. So I am going to read her statement into the RECORD on her behalf.

Every hour, approximately 10 women in the United States are diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer such as ovarian, cervical, and uterine cancers. Each year, we lose over 26,000 of our mothers, our sisters, our daughters, and our friends to one of these terrible cancers. This is a tragedy.

Research shows that many of those deaths could be prevented if more women knew the risk factors and recognized the early symptoms of gynecologic cancers so that they could discuss them with their doctors. Some cancers have a dramatic difference in likely survival when they are diagnosed early. Ovarian cancer, as my colleague just referred to, for example, has just about a threefold difference in survivability between the early time it can be diagnosed and the later time it is often diagnosed.

In 2007, Johanna's Law, the Gynecologic Cancer Education and Awareness Act, was enacted.

□ 1340

This important legislation created a gynecologic cancer education and awareness campaign which is administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, to raise awareness of the five main types of gynecologic cancer: cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar.

Johanna's Law was originally authorized for 3 years, and H.R. 2941 reauthorizes the program for another 3 years. This bill reauthorizes a national awareness and education program to ensure that those diagnoses are made as early as possible so that women can have a higher chance of survival and authorizes, in addition, funding of \$18 million over the 3-year period. The bill has more than 150 bipartisan cosponsors in the House. It was passed by unanimous voice vote in late September, and the Senate passed revised language on December 10. It is important that we reauthorize Johanna's Law in this Congress to continue building upon the CDC's efforts to educate women and their health care providers.

In conclusion, our colleague Ms. DELAURO wants to thank Congressman DARRELL ISSA; DAN BURTON, our colleague who has just spoken; and SANDY LEVIN for their committed leadership on this issue.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of an important bill that enjoys strong and consistent bipartisan support—the reauthorization of Johanna's Law through 2014. This is an important vote. It will help to raise awareness of the warning signs of ovarian cancer.

Better awareness is one of the most critical tools we have. Research shows that many deaths from these diseases could be prevented if more women and health care providers knew the risk factors, and recognized the early symptoms of gynecologic cancers.

Better awareness might have helped Johanna Silver Gordon—in whose honor the bill

is named. Johanna lost her life to ovarian cancer despite being a health-conscious woman who visited the gynecologist regularly. Like many women, Johanna had symptoms and clinical signs of ovarian cancer that were missed by both her and her healthcare provider. And her sister, Sheryl Silver, was determined never to let another sister, mother, daughter or friend go through the same thing.

This bill is a big step in that fight. It reauthorizes the existing CDC program that educates women and their health care providers about the symptoms of ovarian and other gynecological cancers. Put simply, it will save lives.

I want to thank Congressmen DARRELL ISSA, DAN BURTON, and SANDY LEVIN for their committed leadership on this issue. And I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation today. As Johanna's family can tell you, it really will make a difference.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the passage of H.R. 2941, to renew "Johanna's Law" to increase public awareness and knowledge of gynecological cancers. I am pleased to have introduced this important bill with Representatives DELAURO, ISSA, and BURTON. Johanna's Law established a national public information campaign to educate women and health care providers about the risk factors and early warning signs of gynecologic cancers. This bill before the House carries on that important life-saving work by extending funding of Johanna's Law from 2012 to 2014.

The law was named after Michigan resident Johanna Silver Gordon, a loving mother and dedicated public school teacher, who, despite visiting her doctor regularly, was blindsided by a diagnosis of late-stage ovarian cancer, learning only after her diagnosis that the symptoms she had been experiencing were common symptoms of that disease. Despite the best efforts of her physicians, tragically, Johanna lost her life to ovarian cancer 3½ years after being diagnosed.

Johanna's story is far too common. Although it has been 10 years since she died of ovarian cancer, and 4 years since Congress first passed this important legislation, each year over 71,000 women in the U.S. are diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer and over 26,000 women are lost to one of these serious cancers. Many of those deaths could be prevented if more women knew and recognized the early symptoms of gynecologic cancers and received prompt treatment.

Today we continue to build on the work we began with the passage of the first Johanna's Law 4 years ago. Our best weapon against gynecological cancers is early detection. A woman's chance of survival is dramatically improved when the gynecological cancer is diagnosed early. Ovarian cancer causes more deaths in women than any other gynecological cancer; however, it has a 93 percent survival rate if detected in Stage One, but only a 20 percent survival rate if detected in Stage Three or Four.

Right now, awareness, education, early diagnosis, and treatment are the most effective weapons we have in our war against gynecological cancers. I urge my colleagues to support Johanna's Law so we can prevail in our battle against these terrible cancers that cut short the lives of our mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, partners and friends. I urge passage of this very important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2941.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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. 841; by the yeas and nays;

S. 3860; by the yeas and nays;

S. 3447, 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.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 841) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to study and establish a motor vehicle safety standard that provides for a means of alerting blind and other pedestrians of motor vehicle operation, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 30, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 640]

YEAS—379

Ackerman	Bono Mack	Carter
Aderholt	Boozman	Cassidy
Adler (NJ)	Boren	Castle
Alexander	Boswell	Castor (FL)
Altmire	Boucher	Chandler
Andrews	Boustany	Childers
Arcuri	Boyd	Chu
Austria	Brady (PA)	Clarke
Baca	Brady (TX)	Clay
Bachmann	Braley (IA)	Cleaver
Bachus	Bright	Clyburn
Baldwin	Brown, Corrine	Coble
Barrow	Brown-Waite,	Cohen
Bartlett	Ginny	Cole
Barton (TX)	Buchanan	Conaway
Bean	Burgess	Connolly (VA)
Becerra	Burton (IN)	Conyers
Berkley	Butterfield	Cooper
Berman	Buyer	Costa
Biggart	Calvert	Costello
Bilbray	Camp	Courtney
Bilirakis	Cantor	Crenshaw
Bishop (GA)	Cao	Critz
Bishop (NY)	Capito	Crowley
Bishop (UT)	Capps	Cuellar
Blackburn	Capuano	Culberson
Blumenauer	Carnahan	Cummings
Bocieri	Carney	Dahlkemper
Bonner	Carson (IN)	Davis (CA)

Davis (IL)	Kind	Putnam
Davis (KY)	King (IA)	Quigley
Davis (TN)	King (NY)	Rahall
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rangel
DeGette	Kissell	Rehberg
DeLaunt	Klein (FL)	Reichert
DeLauro	Kline (MN)	Richardson
Dent	Kosmas	Rodriguez
Deutch	Kratovil	Roe (TN)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kucinich	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lance	Rogers (KY)
Dicks	Langevin	Rogers (MI)
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Rohrabacher
Djou	Larson (CT)	Rooney
Doggett	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen
Donnelly (IN)	LaTourette	Roskam
Doyle	Latta	Ross
Dreier	Lee (CA)	Rothman (NJ)
Driehaus	Lee (NY)	Roybal-Allard
Duncan	Levin	Royce
Edwards (MD)	Lewis (CA)	Ruppersberger
Edwards (TX)	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Ehlers	Lipinski	Ryan (OH)
Ellison	LoBiondo	Ryan (WI)
Ellsworth	Loebback	Salazar
Emerson	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanchez, Linda
Engel	Lowe	T.
Eshoo	Lucas	Sanchez, Loretta
Etheridge	Luetkemeyer	Sarbanes
Fallin	Lujan	Scalise
Farr	Lungren, Daniel	Schakowsky
Fattah	E.	Schauer
Filner	Lynch	Schiff
Fleming	Maffei	Schmidt
Forbes	Maloney	Schock
Fortenberry	Manzullo	Schrader
Foster	Markey (MA)	Schwartz
Fox	Marshall	Scott (GA)
Frank (MA)	Matheson	Scott (VA)
Frelinghuysen	Matsui	Sensenbrenner
Fudge	McCarthy (CA)	Serrano
Gallely	McCauley	Sessions
Garamendi	McCollum	Sestak
Gerlach	McCotter	Shea-Porter
Giffords	McDermott	Sherman
Gingrey (GA)	McGovern	Shimkus
Gohmert	McHenry	Sires
Gonzalez	McIntyre	Skelton
Goodlatte	McKeon	Slaughter
Gordon (TN)	McMahon	Smith (NE)
Graves (MO)	McNerney	Smith (NJ)
Grayson	Meek (FL)	Smith (TX)
Green, Al	Meeke (NY)	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	Melancon	Snyder
Griffith	Mica	Space
Grijalva	Michaud	Speier
Guthrie	Miller (MI)	Spratt
Gutierrez	Miller (NC)	Stark
Hall (NY)	Miller, Gary	Stearns
Hall (TX)	Miller, George	Stupak
Halvorson	Minnick	Sullivan
Hare	Mitchell	Sutton
Harman	Mollohan	Tanner
Harper	Moore (KS)	Taylor
Hastings (FL)	Moore (WI)	Teague
Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)	Terry
Heinrich	Moran (VA)	Thompson (CA)
Heller	Murphy (CT)	Thompson (MS)
Herger	Murphy (NY)	Thompson (PA)
Herseth Sandlin	Murphy, Patrick	Thornberry
Higgins	Murphy, Tim	Tiahrt
Hill	Myrick	Tiberi
Hinche	Nadler (NY)	Tierney
Hinojosa	Napolitano	Titus
Hirono	Neal (MA)	Tonko
Hodes	Neugebauer	Towns
Holden	Nye	Tsongas
Holt	Oberstar	Turner
Honda	Obey	Upton
Hoyer	Olson	Van Hollen
Inglis	Olver	Velázquez
Inslée	Ortiz	Visclosky
Israel	Owens	Walden
Issa	Pallone	Walz
Jackson (IL)	Pascarella	Wasserman
Jackson Lee	Pastor (AZ)	Schultz
(TX)	Paulsen	Waters
Jenkins	Payne	Watson
Johnson (GA)	Pence	Watt
Johnson (IL)	Perlmutter	Waxman
Johnson, Sam	Perriello	Weiner
Jones	Peterson	Welch
Jordan (OH)	Petri	Whitfield
Kagen	Pingree (ME)	Wilson (OH)
Kanjorski	Pitts	Wittman
Kaptur	Polis (CO)	Wolf
Kennedy	Pomeroy	Woolsey
Kildee	Posey	Wu
Kilroy	Price (NC)	Yarmuth

NAYS—30

Akin	Hensarling	Paul
Barrett (SC)	Hunter	Poe (TX)
Brown (GA)	Kingston	Price (GA)
Campbell	Lamborn	Reed
Chaffetz	Linder	Shadegg
Coffman (CO)	Lummis	Shuster
Flake	Mack	Stutzman
Franks (AZ)	McClintock	Westmoreland
Garrett (NJ)	Miller (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Graves (GA)	Nunes	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—24

Baird	Hoekstra	Platts
Berry	Johnson, E. B.	Radanovich
Blunt	Kilpatrick (MI)	Reyes
Boehner	Marchant	Shuler
Brown (SC)	Markey (CO)	Simpson
Cardoza	McCarthy (NY)	Wamp
Davis (AL)	McMorris	Young (FL)
Granger	Rodgers	
Himes	Peters	

□ 1411

Messrs. WILSON of South Carolina, SHUSTER, KINGSTON, CHAFFETZ, LAMBORN, STUTZMAN, MACK, BARRETT of South Carolina, COFFMAN of Colorado, SHADEGG, POE of Texas and AKIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. EHLERS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUIRING REPORTS ON MANAGEMENT OF ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3860) to require reports on the management of Arlington National Cemetery, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 3, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 641]

YEAS—407

Ackerman	Berkley	Boyd
Aderholt	Berman	Brady (PA)
Adler (NJ)	Biggart	Brady (TX)
Akin	Bilbray	Braley (IA)
Alexander	Bilirakis	Bright
Altmire	Bishop (GA)	Brown (GA)
Andrews	Bishop (NY)	Brown, Corrine
Arcuri	Bishop (UT)	Brown-Waite,
Austria	Blackburn	Ginny
Baca	Blumenauer	Buchanan
Bachmann	Bocieri	Burgess
Bachus	Boehner	Burton (IN)
Baldwin	Bonner	Butterfield
Barrett (SC)	Bono Mack	Buyer
Barrow	Boozman	Calvert
Bartlett	Boren	Camp
Barton (TX)	Boswell	Campbell
Bean	Boucher	Cantor
Becerra	Boustany	Cao