

Oregon tribes west of the Cascade Mountains lost their Federal recognition in the Western Oregon Termination Act.

□ 1300

The termination era, as scholars call it, was terrible Federal Indian policy. It was so bad that it was only 30 years later that it was formally rebuked by Congress.

Starting in the seventies, Congress began the process of restoring the western Oregon tribes to Federal recognition and of cleaning up the mess that the United States Government made in western Oregon. In fact, I began my congressional career as an original sponsor of the Coquille Restoration Act, legislation to restore one of Oregon's terminated tribes. I partnered with then-Senator Mark Hatfield on that legislation, which was later enacted into law.

While six Oregon tribes are now federally recognized, it remains difficult for these tribes to function as the sovereign nations they are and to govern themselves as effectively as they could.

Shifts in Federal Indian policy have made it time-consuming and expensive for western Oregon tribes—and other tribes around the country—and the Department of the Interior to work together on land-into-trust issues. These policy shifts have also deprived two of the tribes of sufficient land bases, and it has created a legal anomaly with regard to the Coquille Indian Tribe's forest.

H.R. 5701, the Western Oregon Indian Tribal Lands Act, is a long overdue, no-cost, commonsense bill that will go a long way to helping resolve some of the problems the Federal Government and its policy shifts over more than a century have created for the western Oregon tribes.

This legislation clarifies on-reservation land-into-trust procedures for the Grand Ronde and Siletz tribes, so the tribes don't have to face outrageous delays in dealing with the Department of the Interior. The bill also makes good on decades-old promises to restore land bases for the Coos and Cow Creek tribes, and it puts the Coquille Indian Tribe's forest on an equal footing with those of other Indian tribes nationwide.

H.R. 5701 deals only with Oregon issues, Oregon tribes, and Oregon constituents. All of the provisions in this Oregon tribal bill have received some form of consideration by both the House and the Senate. This package also enjoys bipartisan, bicameral support, the rarest of rare things, I would say, in Washington, D.C., these days.

I strongly encourage my colleagues here in the House to join with me in passing this legislation swiftly, so we can get it over to the Senate and hopefully get the Senate to act before the hopefully soon-looming adjournment of the 113th Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I commended two of my colleagues from Oregon for their work on this, Mr. WALDEN and Mr. DEFAZIO. I failed to mention Mr. SCHRADER, who was the author of H.R. 931, which is title IV of this bill. I want to correct that oversight that I made.

I want to thank my two colleagues for their very kind words. This will, I think, be the last time that I have the opportunity to manage a bill on the floor. I will just say that both gentlemen made the observation that while we don't always agree on things, at least we can understand when somebody comes from a particular position, you can deal with that.

I want to take this time then to correct an assertion that my friend from Oregon made when I had my portrait unveiled. I say that because I think most of my colleagues know my position on wilderness areas is probably contrary to what their vision is.

I want to correct the record because Mr. DEFAZIO asserted that my position on wilderness areas was because, as a child, I was lost in the wilderness when we were camping. I thought that was very clever, but it is not the truth, and so while what he said is not on the record, I get the last word here and will say on the record that I was not lost in the wilderness and that is not how I derived my position on wilderness areas.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to yield back if the gentleman from Oregon is prepared to yield back, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

You forgot I reserved, Doc, so I do get to respond.

I have to say we were looking for a logical reason for what I would say is your recalcitrance to further create wilderness so that areas may remain undisturbed for future generations. I thought that was potentially a plausible reason.

In fact, it was so plausible that the next day in the gym a Republican Member who was there that didn't know either me or you that well asked if that indeed was a true story. I played him along for just a brief period of time and said, "No." I appreciate that you have corrected the record.

In the NDAA bill, we also did do a wilderness package as it relates to your State and some other wilderness bills that I think were very bipartisan and reasonable. I appreciate the fact you supported that.

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

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

I will just simply say it has been a pleasure for me to have worked with you in your position as ranking member, and I wish you the best as you move over to be the ranking member of T&I in the next Congress.

This is a good piece of legislation. As the gentleman from Oregon mentioned several times, tribal issues, particu-

larly in Oregon, are somewhat contentious. I am somewhat familiar with that because I do go to the Oregon coast at least every other year.

I congratulate my colleagues from Oregon for this legislation, urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5701, 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.

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5781) to provide short-term water supplies to drought-stricken California, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. George Miller of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5781 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IV—PRESERVING FISHING INDUSTRY JOBS AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMY AND PROTECTING EXISTING WATER RIGHTS PRIORITIES IN WESTERN STATES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

SEC. 401. PRESERVING FISHING INDUSTRY JOBS AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMY.

Nothing in this Act shall adversely impact the commercial or sport fishing industries of California, Oregon, or Washington or any population of west coast salmon.

SEC. 402. PROTECTING EXISTING WATER RIGHTS PRIORITIES IN WESTERN STATES.

Provisions in this Act changing the relative priority of water rights in California shall not create any legal precedent for any other State.

SEC. 403. PROTECTING TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Nothing in this Act shall undermine Native American tribal sovereignty, or reduce the quantity or quality of the water available to affected Indian tribes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to this bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will proceed immediately to final passage as amended.

There is no question that the underlying bill is controversial, but whenever you stand on the goals of this bill, it is clear that it was not drafted properly. That is no surprise. It was introduced just a week ago and did not go through the normal legislative process. It did not receive a hearing or a markup.

On top of that, the sponsors of the bill failed to consult the interested parties. They didn't consult the fishermen, both commercial and sports fishermen; duck hunters; and others who are deeply impacted by this bill, such as the thousands of farmers who are farming hundreds of thousands of acres and millions of dollars in crops.

They didn't consult the water agencies that are responsible for delivering safe and clean drinking water to the Western States and to many in my district. They didn't consult the tribes whose rights may very well be affected by this legislation. They didn't even consult the Members of Congress from this great delta, the largest delta of the Pacific Ocean. They didn't even consult the Members with direct interest in this legislation.

In fact, it was only when Senator BARBARA BOXER insisted that there be transparency in the process and that we be given copies of the bill that negotiations were called off and Senator FEINSTEIN said that she would take up this bill next year under regular order.

Where does that leave us? With a bill intended to help one region of California at the expense of endangered species that could end up hurting millions of dollars' worth of commercial fishing interests, farmers, tribes, and neighboring States.

My amendment would fix that. First, it clarifies that nothing in this bill would adversely impact the fishing industries in California, Oregon, or Washington. Without this clarification, the bill would result in exporting additional water, which would devastate the salmon population and harm thousands of small businesses and commercial fishermen.

Second, my bill would clarify that this bill would not create a precedent of impacting water rights in other States. This bill is a major rewrite of California's water rights, plain and simple. Most notably, under existing State water rights, the bill's increased pumping for the Central Valley Project would require a reduction in State water project pumping; yet the bill specifically mandates that the water supply for the State water project cannot be reduced, contrary to California law.

This will mean that a small subgroup of water users in California will get a higher priority access to water than they are entitled to under their contracts.

Finally, my amendment clarifies that the bill protects tribal sovereignty and won't reduce the quality and quantity of water provided to the Indian tribes under the Federal Government's tribal trust obligations.

To give you one example of a tribe that could be harmed by this legislation, the Hoopa Valley Tribe in Humboldt County is dependent on water from the Trinity River. Their economy is dependent upon it, their fisheries are dependent upon it, and the tourism of the tribe is dependent upon the water of this river.

We already saw this year emergency water releases from the Trinity River to prevent mass fish kills. If the water is all pumped out of the dam before then, the problem is there won't be any to help the tribe or to help other parts of the economy lower in the State.

Truly, the House should reject this radical, ill-conceived bill. At a minimum, we should pass my amendment that would ensure that the reckless actions of this bill's sponsors do not result in significant harm to our tribes, fishermen, and neighboring States.

One of the rationales for passing this bill by the supporters of it is that this water just flows to the ocean, that is sort of the way God created the plain; but the fact of the matter is it doesn't just flow to the ocean.

As it goes to the ocean, as it leaves the Sierra mountains and comes down the State, it goes past the cities of Sacramento, Concord, and Pittsburg, where hundreds of thousands of people live and depend upon it for their drinking water supply—clean water.

It goes past the United States Steel mill that uses and needs clean water for steel production. It goes past the DuPont chemical facility that needs clean water for production. It mixes with the saltwater in the Suisun Marsh which allows fish to survive the difference between saltwater and freshwater.

It provides all of those kinds of benefits and jobs for hundreds and thousands of people in the industries that are located in the delta and that are located there because of the delta.

Finally, if there is no water, it does not flow to the ocean. That seems to be some kind of indictment against the river systems of California, that it flows to the ocean. If it doesn't flow to the ocean, then the salmon can't get out into the bay, they can't get out into the ocean, and the incoming salmon can't get up to spawn for the next generation.

What happens when that happens? It means that in Oregon and Washington, it will affect the runs that come up here and provide for commercial fishing; that provide for sport fishing; that provide for recreation; that provide for tourism; that provide revenues to the States in terms of fishing licenses, revenues to all of the States, like California. It provides for the wetlands, for duck hunters, and preserves one of the great byways.

That is not just going to the ocean. That is an incredibly important water system. A small group of farmers here want to take it all for themselves.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I just simply want to say that we kind of alluded to California water in just a prior exchange. Yes, it is complicated, but I want to be very, very specific.

□ 1315

The bill under consideration today is a short-term fix to something that needs a long-term fix. And the gentleman made a number of arguments, but I think the gentleman failed to read the bill because there are two specific sections in there that are contrary to what he is asserting would happen. Those are section 203 and section 301.

Let me try to be as concise as I can on what this legislation does and why it is important to pass it out of this Congress. This legislation, to cut to the chase, simply says that during rainy periods—California is getting rain right now. They will probably get rain for another couple of months, hopefully. During rainy periods, this legislation simply gives Federal agencies and State agencies the flexibility to direct water to where it is needed—nothing more. It is nothing more complicated than that because it doesn't preempt the Endangered Species Act. It doesn't preempt other environmental laws. It simply says that when it rains, and we are in rainy season right now, that we should have the ability to direct that water where it is needed. That is why this legislation has an expiration date in September of 2016, to give time for a more comprehensive solution to this.

So, from my point of view, this motion to recommit is simply a procedural motion to hopefully stop this process of trying to give short-term relief to the drought in California. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the motion to recommit and to vote "yes" on the underlying legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 182, nays 228, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 552]

YEAS—182

Adams	Gutiérrez	O'Rourke
Barrow (GA)	Hahn	Owens
Bass	Hanabusa	Pallone
Beatty	Hastings (FL)	Pascarell
Becerra	Heck (WA)	Pastor (AZ)
Bera (CA)	Higgins	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Pelosi
Bishop (NY)	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Holt	Peters (CA)
Bonamici	Honda	Peters (MI)
Brady (PA)	Horsford	Pingree (ME)
Braley (IA)	Hoyer	Pocan
Brown (FL)	Huffman	Polis
Brownley (CA)	Israel	Price (NC)
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Rahall
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Rangel
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	Richmond
Cardenas	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Carney	Keating	Ruiz
Carson (IN)	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Cartwright	Kennedy	Rush
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Ryan (OH)
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Sánchez, Linda T.
Chu	Kind	Sánchez, Loretta T.
Ciçilline	Kirkpatrick	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kuster	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Schiff
Clay	Larsen (WA)	Schneider
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Schwartz
Connolly	Levin	Scott (VA)
Conyers	Lewis	Scott, David
Courtney	Lipinski	Serrano
Crowley	Loebach	Sewell (AL)
Cuellar	Lofgren	Sherman
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Sinema
DeFazio	Lowey	Sires
DeGette	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Slaughter
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Speier
DeLauro	DelBene	Lynch
DelBene	Deutch	Maffei
Deutch	Dingell	Maloney
Dingell	Doggett	Maloney, Carolyn
Doggett	Doyle	Maloney, Sean
Doyle	Edwards	Matsui
Edwards	Ellison	McCormack
Ellison	Engel	McDermott
Engel	Enyart	McGovern
Enyart	Eshoo	McIntyre
Eshoo	Esty	McNerney
Esty	Farr	Meeks
Farr	Fattah	Michaud
Fattah	Foster	Miller, George
Foster	Frankel (FL)	Moore
Frankel (FL)	Fudge	Moran
Fudge	Gabbard	Murphy (FL)
Gabbard	Galego	Nadler
Galego	Garamendi	Napolitano
Garamendi	Garcia	Neal
Garcia	Grayson	Nolan
Grayson	Green, Al	Norcross
Green, Al	Green, Gene	

NAYS—228

Aderholt	Chaffetz	Flores
Amash	Clawson (FL)	Forbes
Amodei	Coble	Fortenberry
Bachmann	Coffman	Fox
Bachus	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Barletta	Collins (GA)	Frelinghuysen
Barr	Collins (NY)	Gardner
Barton	Conaway	Garrett
Benishek	Cook	Gerlach
Bentivolio	Costa	Gibbs
Bilirakis	Cotton	Gibson
Bishop (UT)	Cramer	Gingrey (GA)
Black	Crawford	Gohmert
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Goodlatte
Boustany	Culberson	Gosar
Brady (TX)	Daines	Gowdy
Brat	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Bridenstine	Denham	Graves (GA)
Brooks (AL)	Dent	Griffin (AR)
Brooks (IN)	DeSantis	Griffith (VA)
Broun (GA)	DesJarlais	Grimm
Buchanan	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie
Bucshon	Duffy	Hanna
Burgess	Duncan (SC)	Harper
Byrne	Duncan (TN)	Harris
Calvert	Ellmers	Hartzler
Camp	Farenthold	Hastings (WA)
Capito	Fincher	Heck (NV)
Carter	Fitzpatrick	Hensarling
Cassidy	Fleischmann	Herrera Beutler
Chabot	Fleming	Holding

Hudson	Mica	Schock
Huelskamp	Miller (FL)	Schweikert
Huizenga (MI)	Miller (MI)	Scott, Austin
Hultgren	Mullin	Sensenbrenner
Hunter	Mulvaney	Sessions
Hurt	Murphy (PA)	Shimkus
Issa	Neugebauer	Shuster
Jenkins	Noem	Simpson
Johnson (OH)	Nugent	Smith (MO)
Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Smith (NE)
Jolly	Nunnelee	Smith (NJ)
Jones	Olson	Smith (TX)
Jordan	Palazzo	Southerland
Joyce	Paulsen	Stewart
Kelly (PA)	Pearce	Stivers
King (IA)	Perry	Stockman
King (NY)	Peterson	Stutzman
Kingston	Petri	Terry
Kinzinger (IL)	Pittenger	Thompson (PA)
Kline	Pitts	Thornberry
LaMalfa	Poe (TX)	Tiberi
Lamborn	Pompeo	Timmons
Lance	Posey	Tipton
Lankford	Price (GA)	Turner
Latham	Reed	Upton
Latta	Reichert	Valadao
LoBiondo	Renacci	Wagner
Long	Ribble	Walberg
Lucas	Rigell	Walden
Luetkemeyer	Roby	Walorski
Lummis	Roe (TN)	Weber (TX)
Marino	Rogers (AL)	Webster (FL)
Massie	Rogers (KY)	Wenstrup
Matheson	Rohrabacher	Westmoreland
McAllister	Rokita	Whitfield
McCarthy (CA)	Rooney	Williams
McCaul	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (SC)
McClintock	Roskam	Wittman
McHenry	Ross	Wolf
McKeon	Rothfus	Womack
McKinley	Royce	Woodall
McMorris	Runyan	Yoder
Rodgers	Ryan (WI)	Yoho
Meadows	Salmon	Young (AK)
Meehan	Sanford	Young (IN)
Messer	Scalise	

NOT VOTING—24

Barber	Graves (MO)	Miller, Gary
Campbell	Grijalva	Negrete McLeod
Capuano	Hall	Quigley
Cohen	Jeffries	Rice (SC)
Cooper	Labrador	Rogers (MI)
Cummings	Marchant	Shea-Porter
Davis, Danny	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Duckworth	Meng	Waxman

□ 1343

Messrs. BENISHEK, SESSIONS, COFFMAN, GINGREY of Georgia, and BRIDENSTINE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 230, noes 182, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 553]

AYES—230

Aderholt	Barr	Bishop (UT)
Amash	Barrow (GA)	Black
Amodei	Barton	Blackburn
Bachmann	Benishek	Boustany
Bachus	Bentivolio	Brady (TX)
Barletta	Bilirakis	Brat

Bridenstine	Heck (NV)	Pompeo
Brooks (AL)	Hensarling	Posey
Brooks (IN)	Herrera Beutler	Price (GA)
Broun (GA)	Holding	Rahall
Buchanan	Hudson	Reed
Bucshon	Huelskamp	Reichert
Burgess	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci
Byrne	Hultgren	Ribble
Calvert	Hunter	Rice (SC)
Camp	Hurt	Rigell
Capito	Issa	Roby
Carter	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Cassidy	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Chaffetz	Jolly	Rohrabacher
Clawson (FL)	Jones	Rokita
Coble	Jordan	Rooney
Coffman	Joyce	Ros-Lehtinen
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Roskam
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Ross
Collins (NY)	King (NY)	Rothfus
Conaway	Kingston	Royce
Cook	Kinzing (IL)	Runyan
Costa	Kline	Ryan (WI)
Cotton	LaMalfa	Salmon
Cramer	Lamborn	Sanford
Crawford	Lance	Scalise
Crenshaw	Lankford	Schock
Culberson	Latham	Schweikert
Daines	Latta	Scott, Austin
Davis, Rodney	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Denham	Long	Sessions
Dent	Lucas	Shimkus
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer	Shuster
DesJarlais	Lummis	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Smith (MO)
Duffy	Massie	Smith (NE)
Duncan (SC)	Matheson	Smith (NJ)
Duncan (TN)	McAllister	Smith (TX)
Ellmers	McCarthy (CA)	Southerland
Farenthold	McCaul	Stewart
Fincher	McClintock	Stivers
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Stockman
Fleischmann	McIntyre	Stutzman
Fleming	McKeon	Terry
Flores	McKinley	Thompson (PA)
Forbes	McMorris	Thornberry
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Tiberi
Fox	Meadows	Tipton
Franks (AZ)	Meehan	Turner
Frelinghuysen	Messer	Upton
Gardner	Mica	Valadao
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Wagner
Gerlach	Miller (MI)	Walberg
Gibbs	Mullin	Walden
Gibson	Mulvaney	Walorski
Gingrey (GA)	Murphy (PA)	Weber (TX)
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Webster (FL)
Goodlatte	Noem	Wenstrup
Gosar	Nunes	Westmoreland
Gowdy	Nunnelee	Whitfield
Granger	Olson	Williams
Graves (GA)	Palazzo	Wilson (SC)
Griffin (AR)	Paulsen	Wittman
Griffith (VA)	Pearce	Wolf
Guthrie	Perry	Womack
Hanna	Peterson	Woodall
Harper	Petri	Yoder
Harris	Pittenger	Yoho
Hartzler	Pitts	Young (AK)
Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)	Young (IN)

NOES—182

Adams	Clay	Farr
Bass	Cleaver	Fattah
Beatty	Clyburn	Foster
Becerra	Connolly	Frankel (FL)
Bera (CA)	Conyers	Fudge
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gabbard
Bishop (NY)	Crowley	Galego
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Garamendi
Bonamici	Cummings	Garcia
Brady (PA)	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Braley (IA)	Davis, Danny	Green, Al
Brown (FL)	DeFazio	Green, Gene
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Gutiérrez
Bustos	Delaney	Hahn
Butterfield	DeLauro	Hanabusa
Capps	DelBene	Hastings (FL)
Cardenas	Deutch	Heck (WA)
Carney	Dingell	Higgins
Carson (IN)	Doggett	Himes
Cartwright	Doyle	Hinojosa
Castor (FL)	Edwards	Holt
Castro (TX)	Ellison	Honda
Chu	Engel	Horsford
Ciçilline	Enyart	Hoyer
Clark (MA)	Eshoo	Huffman
Clarke (NY)	Esty	Israel

Jackson Lee	Meeks	Schakowsky
Johnson (GA)	Michaud	Schiff
Johnson, E. B.	Miller, George	Schneider
Kaptur	Moore	Schrader
Keating	Moran	Schwartz
Kelly (IL)	Murphy (FL)	Scott (VA)
Kennedy	Nadler	Scott, David
Kildee	Napolitano	Serrano
Kilmer	Neal	Sewell (AL)
Kind	Nolan	Sherman
Kirkpatrick	Norcross	Sinema
Kuster	O'Rourke	Sires
Langevin	Owens	Slaughter
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Speier
Larson (CT)	Pascrell	Swell (CA)
Lee (CA)	Pastor (AZ)	Takano
Levin	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Lewis	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Lipinski	Perlmutter	Tierney
Loebach	Peters (CA)	Titus
Lofgren	Peters (MI)	Tonko
Lowenthal	Pingree (ME)	Tsongas
Lowey	Pocan	Van Hollen
Lujan Grisham	Polis	Vargas
(NM)	Price (NC)	Veasey
Lujan, Ben Ray	Quigley	Vela
(NM)	Rangel	Velázquez
Lynch	Richmond	Visclosky
Maffei	Roybal-Allard	Walz
Maloney,	Ruiz	Wasserman
Carolyn	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Maloney, Sean	Rush	Waters
Matsui	Ryan (OH)	Welch
McCollum	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (FL)
McDermott	T.	Yarmuth
McGovern	Sanchez, Loretta	
McNerney	Sarbanes	

NOT VOTING—22

Barber	Grimm	Negrete McLeod
Campbell	Hall	Nugent
Capuano	Jeffries	Rogers (MI)
Cohen	Labrador	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Marchant	Smith (WA)
Duckworth	McCarthy (NY)	Waxman
Graves (MO)	Meng	
Grijalva	Miller, Gary	

□ 1352

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on December 9, 2014. If I were present, I would have voted on the following: rollcall No. 552—On motion to recommit with instructions—“yea”; rollcall No. 553—On final passage of H.R. 5781—“nay.”

EARLY ACT REAUTHORIZATION OF 2014

Mrs. ELMERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5185) to reauthorize the Young Women's Breast Health Education and Awareness Requires Learning Young Act of 2009, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5185

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 “EARLY Act Reauthorization of 2014”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S BREAST HEALTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS REQUIRES LEARNING YOUNG ACT OF 2009.

Section 399NN(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280m(h)) is amended by striking “\$9,000,000 for each of the fiscal

years 2010 through 2014” and inserting “\$4,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019”.

SEC. 3. GAO REPORT ON HHS ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE BREAST CANCER EDUCATION.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report—

(1) listing and detailing the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services that provide or support breast cancer education described in subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) of section 399NN of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280m); and

(2) identifying any such activities that are duplicative with each other or with other Federal breast cancer education efforts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. ELLMERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. ELLMERS. 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 in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon in strong support of H.R. 5185, the EARLY Act. This very important bipartisan bill would reauthorize education and outreach programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention created to highlight the breast cancer risks facing young women.

Breast cancer, as we know, is an issue that hits close to home for many Americans. While most breast cancers are found in women who are over 50 years old or older, about 11 percent of all new cases of breast cancer in the U.S. are found in women 45 and younger. And while diagnosis and treatment are difficult for women of any age, young survivors often find it even more challenging.

This bill would reauthorize the important programs created in the EARLY Act, first passed to increase an understanding of breast cancer among young women by conducting prevention research and a campaign to raise awareness among the public and medical providers about early cases of breast cancer.

This bill continues to improve the health and quality of life of young breast cancer survivors and young women who are at a higher risk of getting the disease.

I want to particularly thank the two authors of the bill, Representative DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, herself a breast cancer survivor, and Energy and Commerce Committee member RENEE

ELLMERS, who is managing the bill this afternoon. I am so proud to support this effort.

The prevention, treatment, and ultimately curing of diseases requires an all-hands-on-deck effort to not only educate but also innovate on new cures and treatments.

Early this year, the Energy and Commerce Committee embarked on the 21st Century Cures initiative with a goal of finding cures and treatments for thousands without one, including this terrible disease.

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Sadly, we have all been touched in some manner by cancer or some other disease, whether it is a personal diagnosis or a courageous fight by a loved one. We have been encouraged and humbled by the support that we have seen for this initiative, but also understand that there is a great deal of work ahead. We look forward to meeting that challenge, and this bill helps us.

I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Again, I particularly want to commend the two gentleladies who will be speaking here this afternoon and urge all my colleagues to vote for it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our colleague from Florida, Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, the Democratic sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5185, the reauthorization of the Breast Health Education and Awareness Requires Learning Young Act, or the EARLY Act.

The EARLY Act, which I first introduced in 2009 with my good friend and former colleague Sue Myrick of North Carolina, was cosponsored by a humbling 378 Members of the House and became law in 2010.

This law, which has been capably implemented by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, must now be reauthorized so we can ensure the good work being done by the CDC can continue.

I am very thankful to my good friend, Congresswoman RENEE ELLMERS, for leading the reauthorization effort with me this year. I also deeply appreciate the support and assistance of Chairman FRED UPTON and Ranking Member FRANK PALLONE in helping bring this reauthorization bill to the floor today. It would not have happened without their willingness and their support.

Lastly, but certainly not least, thank you to Senators AMY KLOBUCHAR and DAVID VITTER for sponsoring the Senate version of this important reauthorization bill.

The EARLY Act focuses, Mr. Speaker, on a central tenet, that we must empower young women to understand their bodies and speak up for their health. Too many women and their health practitioners think that breast