

save the lives of hundreds and hundreds of kids.

But we are the United States of America. We can't afford it. Under the budget priorities of the Republican Party, we can't afford to deploy an early warning system off the United States of America. Now, Mexico can afford it. Chile can afford it. Malaysia and Indonesia can afford it. Japan can afford it. Romania and Mexico can afford it. We can't.

Well, it is time to stop dragging our feet. This bill brings the focus to NOAA, but it also brings focus on the fact that we aren't giving them the money they need.

It brings focus to NOAA that will hopefully urge them to move more quickly and not mess around trying to develop new technologies or thinking about it, like some of our Federal agencies do. Use known, off-the-shelf technologies that work and is being deployed elsewhere in the world, and it is up to Congress to give them a budget adequate to do this.

I hope we act soon. This bill today is the first step.

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to again thank and acknowledge my cosponsor, Mr. ROHRABACHER from California, and the chairman and ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee for bringing this bill forward.

I want to again recognize that 10 years have passed since the tragedy that befell the Indian Ocean region and also take a moment to remember the devastating 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan, a tsunami whose effects were felt on the western coast of the United States.

We must be mindful of those lessons learned from past disasters and give our constituents the necessary tools to prepare for future tsunami events.

In Seaside, Oregon, the schools are in the tsunami inundation zone. We must do what we can to support the vital research and advancements in forecasting that will give local communities the resources they need to prepare and be more resilient.

I urge adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 34, the “Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2015.”

First, I want to thank the Ranking Member of the Environment Subcommittee, Ms. BONAMICI, for her work on this legislation and her commitment to maintaining the health and vitality of the Nation's oceans and coastal communities. I would also like to thank Mr. ROHRABACHER for joining her in this bipartisan effort, and Mr. SMITH, the Chairman of the Science Committee, for starting the 114th Congress with a good bipartisan bill.

Over 120 million Americans call the United States coastline their home. These coastal

communities—from major cities to small towns—play a vital role in sustaining the American economy. In fact, approximately one-third of the U.S. gross domestic product has its origins in coastal areas. That is why the bill we are considering today is so important. It would allow the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to continue to protect Americans and our coastal economies from the threat of tsunamis.

This legislation is a perfect example of a familiar saying: an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Our tsunami warning program has increased in effectiveness over the last decade, but we must remain vigilant in our preparedness and continue to invest in the research and development, and education and outreach, necessary to improve the resiliency of our coastal communities to these destructive waves. We were reminded in 2004 in Sumatra, and again in 2011 in Japan, of the devastation that can be caused by a tsunami. Billions and billions of dollars in economic damages and countless lives are at risk if we do not maintain, and improve, our tsunami detection and forecasting capabilities. Today's legislation advances NOAA's research efforts to do just that and may ultimately add minutes of critical response time to tsunami warnings. The bill also recognizes that the results of NOAA's research must be translated into outreach and education activities at the state and local level. The effective and timely communication of threats is critical in mitigating the impacts of a natural disaster. In addition, increased warning times are only effective if people know how to respond. I am pleased that this legislation emphasizes and supports local community preparedness.

Resiliency to natural disasters is an important part of strengthening the nation's economic security. I want to ensure that our coastal communities have the resources and tools they need to minimize the loss of life and property caused by a tsunami. Reauthorizing NOAA's tsunami activities is a key step in helping our communities continue to make progress.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 34.

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.

#### 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:

H.R. 26, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 37, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 23, 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.

#### TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 26) to extend the termination date of the Terrorism Insurance Program established under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, and for other purposes, 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 Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 5, answered “present” 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]	YEAS—416	
Abraham	Collins (GA)	Gohmert
Adams	Collins (NY)	Goodlatte
Aderholt	Comstock	Gosar
Aguilar	Conaway	Gowdy
Allen	Connolly	Graham
Amodei	Conyers	Granger
Ashford	Cook	Graves (GA)
Babin	Cooper	Graves (LA)
Barletta	Costello (PA)	Graves (MO)
Barr	Courtney	Grayson
Barton	Cramer	Green, Al
Bass	Crawford	Green, Gene
Beatty	Crenshaw	Griffith
Becerra	Crowley	Grijalva
Benishek	Cuellar	Grothman
Bera	Culberson	Guinta
Beyer	Cummings	Guthrie
Bilirakis	Curbelo (FL)	Gutiérrez
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Hahn
Bishop (MI)	Davis, Danny	Hanna
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Rodney	Hardy
Black	DeFazio	Harper
Blackburn	DeGette	Harris
Blum	Delaney	Hartzler
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Hastings
Bonamici	DelBene	Heck (NV)
Bost	Denham	Heck (WA)
Boustany	Dent	Hensarling
Boyle (PA)	DeSantis	Herrera Beutler
Brady (PA)	DeSaulnier	Hice (GA)
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Higgins
Brat	Deutch	Hill
Bridenstine	Diaz-Balart	Himes
Brooks (AL)	Doggett	Hinojosa
Brooks (IN)	Dold	Holding
Brown (FL)	Doyle (PA)	Honda
Brownley (CA)	Duffy	Hoyer
Buchanan	Duncan (SC)	Hudson
Buck	Duncan (TN)	Huelskamp
Bucshon	Edwards	Huffman
Burgess	Ellison	Hiuzenga (MI)
Bustos	Ellmers	Hultgren
Butterfield	Emmer	Hunter
Byrne	Engel	Hurd (TX)
Calvert	Eshoo	Hurt (VA)
Capps	Espy	Israel
Capuano	Farenthold	Issa
Cárdenas	Farr	Jackson Lee
Carney	Fattah	Jeffries
Carson (IN)	Fincher	Jenkins (KS)
Carter (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Jenkins (WV)
Cartwright	Fleischmann	Johnson (GA)
Castor (FL)	Fleming	Johnson (OH)
Castro (TX)	Flores	Johnson, E. B.
Chabot	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Chaffetz	Fortenberry	Jolly
Chu (CA)	Foster	Jordan
Cicilline	Foxx	Joyce
Clark (MA)	Frankel (FL)	Kaptur
Clarke (NY)	Franks (AZ)	Katko
Clawson (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Keating
Clay	Fudge	Kelly (IL)
Cleaver	Gabbard	Kelly (PA)
Clyburn	Garamendi	Kennedy
Coffman	Garrett	Kildee
Cohen	Gibbs	Kilmer
Cole	Gibson	Kind

