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No. 49

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MOLINARO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 20, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARCUS J. MOLINARO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

LOOKING BEYOND OIL AND GAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, the majority is once again choosing to engage in a partisan, unproductive, and unserious messaging exercise that they have dubbed energy week.

In 2023, the United States produced more oil and gas than any other country ever and exported unprecedented amounts of liquefied natural gas to our allies across the world.

Simultaneously, 2023 was a record year for combined utility-scale solar,

wind, and energy storage installations across the country. These clean energy projects can be found in nearly all congressional districts in all 50 States.

My friends on the other side of the aisle claim to be champions of an all-of-the-above energy strategy, but they are completely silent about these massive accomplishments that are not only driving significant investments to areas across the country but are producing cheap, clean, American energy.

This is probably because so many of these wins were made possible by the historic bills House Democrats passed last Congress, like the Inflation Reduction Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

I was proud to include in those bills several of my priorities, including combating methane emissions and encouraging the development of transmission infrastructure by ensuring the Federal Government has the tools it needs to step in and stop excessive permitting delays.

However, the laws we passed last Congress will not be enough. We are facing extraordinary growth in energy demand from electric vehicles, AI, data centers, and the reshoring of domestic manufacturing, again thanks to the efforts and leadership of President Biden and his administration.

However, we are lagging far behind China, which is dwarfing us in manufacturing, construction of clean energy resources, and the extraction and refining of critical minerals like nickel and cobalt.

We need an unprecedented level of clean energy development and deployment to meet our climate goals and avoid catastrophe.

If the majority is interested in talking about a long-term energy strategy to maintain affordability and reliability, we need to finally talk about transmission and the grid.

We also need to work on speed. We will still fail if we let all the money we

have set aside sit in the bank by making good energy projects wait years for permits to come through and further delays if bad actors and nervous neighbors take them to court again and again.

It is extremely frustrating that during energy week, we are actually taking the time to vote on whether strong regulations on methane emissions are even necessary or whether oil and gas producers should cover the cost of unplugged or abandoned wells.

Are you kidding me? Of course we need to regulate methane, and of course oil and gas companies should pay to clean up for the messes that they made.

How can Republicans say they support clean American energy while simultaneously fighting against commonsense regulations on methane and not even engaging on how to expand and upgrade the grid?

The bills we are considering this week take us farther away from the solutions to the problems we are facing, and I am proud to oppose every single one of them.

Our country prides itself on accomplishing big things together, whether it is winning world wars, constructing an interstate highway system, or discovering the next big medical breakthrough.

We should be voting on my FASTER Act, so transmission lines aren't stuck jumping between local, State, and Federal agencies for the permits they need.

We need to thoughtfully streamline the judicial review process for all energy projects so that developers, agencies, and petitioners aren't in limbo for years. We need certainty, not an unreliable and inefficient review process. Everything I have said about that today could and should be bipartisan.

Mr. Speaker, I will say to my Republican colleagues that we should look beyond just oil and gas and truly invest in an all-of-the-above energy

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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strategy that looks to the future instead of clinging onto the past.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF BILL CURRENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Gaston County's leading citizens on the occasion of his passing. He is also the individual who succeeded me in the State House when I was elected to Congress in 2004. I am here to rise in honor of the life and legacy of the honorable Bill Current.

In so many ways, his service in the State House was counterintuitive. Dr. Current was already a leading Republican stalwart in Gaston County dating back to the 1960s. He had served two terms as the county GOP chairman and was instrumental in helping the Republican Party achieve dominance in our part of the State.

In 1976, when Ronald Reagan was running for President, he drove him around Gaston County and helped him win that great primary victory that year in North Carolina.

However, politics was only a fraction of Bill Current's prolific and incredible life. After his graduation from dental school at the University of North Carolina, Bill married the love of his life, Liz, and joined the Navy Dental Corps.

After his service, Bill and Liz returned to Gaston County and began a 40-year career in dentistry. In fact, dentistry became the family business. He was joined by his brother, A.C.; nephew Darrell; and his son Will, who still carries on that wonderful tradition today.

Dr. Current was a leader in the dental community in the State of North Carolina, serving on more boards and task forces than I can mention. He was also a great civic leader as well: American Red Cross, American Heart Association, First Presbyterian Church, and 27 years of perfect attendance at Rotary Club. I could go on and on. He did it all.

It would be fair to assume that in his seventies he would be ready to slow down and enjoy his retirement, but that wasn't Bill Current. That is instead when he ran for office and served four terms in the State House where he led on healthcare issues.

To the Current family, to Bill and Liz's children and grandchildren and extended family, I extend my condolences and gratitude for having known such a remarkable man.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LEROY LAIL

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Leroy Lail.

Mr. Speaker, Catawba County and all of North Carolina recently lost a legend with the passing of Leroy Lail, a legend in the business community and in the civic community of Catawba County in North Carolina. I was honored to count Leroy as a mentor during my service in Congress.

Leroy was a native of Catawba County, a Navy officer, and a graduate of his beloved University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

It was during his time in the business world that he made his greatest impact. In the 1960s, Leroy and his wife, Lynn, opened the Hickory Furniture Mart, building an economic engine for the region. This, in turn, led to his involvement in the tourism and hospitality sectors, growing the family business substantially. Leroy later was a driving force behind the creation of the Hickory Metro Convention Center.

Education was also a cause near and dear to Leroy's heart. He spent 13 years on the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina system. In fact, it was through Leroy's persistence that Appalachian State University established a campus in Hickory just last year.

To his beloved wife, Lynn, and the entire Lail family, I extend my condolences and gratitude for all of Leroy's contributions.

WE ARE SLEEPING WHILE UKRAINE IS BURNING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, time is wasting. Time is running out. We are sleeping while Ukraine is burning, the victim of an international criminal.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as I have too many times before, just 72 hours before Members return to their districts for weeks despite failing to secure aid for our allies in Ukraine and Israel. The men and women of Ukraine on the front lines will not sleep for those 2 weeks.

This past weekend, Vladimir Putin reminded the world that he isn't going anywhere. He celebrated "victory" in Russia's Presidential election, imposing his power until at least 2030.

Mr. Speaker, Putin knew that there was only one possible outcome of that election. He would like the world to think that Russian victory in Ukraine is inevitable as well.

Every day, however, Mr. Speaker, the brave men and women of Ukraine prove him wrong. Our NATO allies, who continue to supply Ukraine with vital military assistance, prove him wrong.

Now, this House, this week, in the next 72 hours, needs to stand up and give Ukraine the aid they desperately need. We must reject aggression and terror.

For 447 days, we have signaled reluctance over resolve, doubt over determination, and division over decisiveness. We have emboldened freedom's enemies while leaving its protectors defenseless. How sad for America to be in that position. How sad for the leadership of this House to leave us in that position.

We have failed to aid Ukraine in 447 days and Israel in 165.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks back in our districts may feel short for us, but that

will be a very long time for our Ukrainian friends. They already must contend with the consequences of our inaction.

Thus far, Ukrainian air defenses have tried to shoot down four of every five Russian missiles fired at their cities. Hear that: four out of every five. Now, because of our negligence, because of our reluctance and ammunition shortages, they will soon be able to target only one in every five.

In Bakhmut, a Ukrainian artillery squad explained they are only shooting an average of 15 shells a week. My colleagues, they are shooting 15 shells a week to confront the Russian bear. Before American aid dried up, they were shooting 400 shells per week.

One Ukrainian soldier, shivering in his foxhole on the northern front line, recently said that because of these shortages: We are losing so many people. There are so many bodies we can't even bring them back.

How demoralizing is the inaction of this Congress. How irresponsible is the lack of action of this Congress to watch the Russian invader receive aid from North Korea, Iran, China, and the rest of the axis of evil while we fail to act. Have we lost our courage, our commitment to freedom?

Putin is a Russian invader who massacres civilians in Bucha, a dictator whose greatest political opponent is found dead in a Russian gulag, and a tyrant who forces occupied Ukrainians to vote at gunpoint in an election with but one choice: Vladimir Putin.

Putin wants this House to think his victory is inevitable because he knows that his victory is impossible if America stands with Ukraine.

□ 1015

Let us stand with Ukraine, not in 2 weeks but today. Let us stand with Israel in its effort to defeat Hamas and recover the 134 remaining hostages in Gaza.

Speaker Johnson says he is looking for a path forward to work with the Democrats on Ukraine and Israel.

Take it today. We will work with you in that path.

Mr. Speaker, the path has been clear for quite some time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we should not shut people up who are trying to defend freedom across this world.

Let us stop sleeping in this Congress.

Over 300 Members of this body have consistently voted to aid Ukraine. Even more wish to aid Israel.

Put the national security bill that received 70 votes in the Senate on the floor.

Give us a vote.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SAM LOIZZO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of an amazing teacher, Sam Loizzo.

Born in Kenosha, Sam taught at Craig High School in my hometown for over three decades. Over his career, he taught thousands of students. I was lucky enough to be in his government class my junior year.

As a teacher, he taught about the institutions that make our country so great. He provided all of us an appreciation for the United States of America. He also provided an understanding that we are always working to form a more perfect Union.

Sam left a mark on everyone he met. In addition to being a teacher, he was a talented photographer and sports enthusiast. Most importantly, he was a loving husband, father, grandfather, and a friend to many in my hometown of Janesville.

After he retired from teaching, he dove into photography. He was a constant presence in the community, always working hard to capture the moment.

While Sam may no longer be with us, his legacy lives on in Janesville and in the countless lives that he has touched.

I am proud that I have memories of Sam that I have captured. On behalf of the class of 1999 and Craig High School, and on behalf of the thousands that he touched, Sam will be missed.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY TO GRANDMA STEIL

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, grandparents are a window to the past and teach us where we came from. They are also a window to the future of who we will become.

My Grandma Steil has been that for all of us: an inspiration and a guide.

In Wisconsin, there are those whose grandparents retire to warmer climates, but my Grandma Steil has called Wisconsin home for 100 years. She never minds the cold. Below zero and wind? It is a fine day for a walk.

Maybe her strength came from growing up on a farm outside of Darlington, Wisconsin, during the Great Depression. After graduation and after World War II, she would marry her junior high school prom date, George Steil.

As a mother of 4, a grandmother of 10, and a great grandmother of another 10, she is a constant and loving presence and an example to all of us of how to live a meaningful life.

What makes my grandmother so special and so wonderful?

She is an ever-present inspiration of how to live a life of faith and service to others.

Whether it was serving as president of the Janesville Catholic Women's Club in 1954 or, as I still marvel, waking up at 4:30 in the morning in 2014 to prepare breakfast at the homeless shelter in Janesville, she provides us a guide on how to give to others in our community.

Grandma, thank you. You are a constant reminder of what it means to live a loving and meaningful life. We are profoundly grateful to be a part of your life.

On this, your 100th birthday, I say to you, Grandma, happy birthday.

HONORING THE HONORABLE MARCIA FUDGE DURING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during this month, Women's History Month, and it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor a woman who has made history and is making history: the Honorable Marcia Fudge, the 18th Secretary of HUD, former United States female Black-American Member of Congress, a lawyer, a prosecutor, and the very first female and Black person to be mayor of Warrensville Heights, Ohio.

She hailed as the 21st national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated. She is a sojourner, she is a colleague, an adviser, and, more importantly, Mr. Speaker, a trusted friend.

Fudge never sat down and waited for an opportunity. She made opportunities. Mr. Speaker, I know that firsthand. I had known Marcia Fudge for decades prior to coming to the United States Congress. As a matter of fact, when I was a senior vice president at the Ohio State University, then-Congresswoman Marcia Fudge invited me to sit in the gallery as, again, she made history.

It was Congresswoman Marcia Fudge who honored the State of Ohio and my leadership for making Ohio the first State to honor Rosa Parks and what she did on December 1, 1955. Marcia Fudge entered it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from this very spot. That was another history for the great State of Ohio.

A few years later, there I was, a candidate for the United States Congress, and, again, it was then-Congresswoman Marcia Fudge who stood by my side and elevated me to have the confidence and the assurance that I, too, one day would stand on this House floor.

Then as a freshman, she entrusted me to be the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference. Never in the history of the CBC had a freshman been appointed some 40 days after being elected to chair such a massive event, but that is what Congresswoman Marcia Fudge did. She elevated people. She worked with people. She went out and mentored young students so they would know that they, too, could have opportunities.

It was no surprise to us that she became the seventh Black woman to chair the Congressional Black Caucus and the 21st national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. It was no surprise when the President tapped her to be the 18th United States HUD Secretary.

When she walked into that White House, she brought with her a whole village because she understood the depth and the importance of what it would mean to be United States HUD Secretary.

Marcia Fudge's tireless efforts have not only helped families keep their homes, but she has also made the American Dream of homeownership a reality. It is a reality for countless individuals, including returning citizens. Through her advocacy, she has opened doors of housing and business opportunities for Black and Brown communities, championing equity every step of the way.

Her stand against racial bias in the appraisal market is a testament to her commitment to justice and fairness. Marcia Fudge's impact on housing and racial equity will resonate for generations to come.

Ohioans know her as a leader, a fighter, and an advocate for justice. We know her here as Congresswoman and Secretary Marcia Fudge.

I wish her good luck on her journey.

HONORING THE PLANO EAST PANTHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SELF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Plano East Panthers basketball team for their perfect season, going 40-0 and capturing the program's first-ever division 6A State championship. This was the Panthers' first State title in any team sport.

The Panthers, led by Head Coach Matt Wester, became the first men's basketball team to go unbeaten in 6A, the highest level, amassing 40 wins by an average 22.7 point differential across the season. Each of East's seven playoff wins came by double figures, amassing an average margin of victory by 23.4 points.

In the State championship game, the Panthers only gave up 41 points, which ranks as the eighth fewest points the team surrendered all season. As the top-ranked Texas team and number three team in most national polls, the Panthers claimed the first State championship in school history, led by D.J. Hall's 18 points and six rebounds. Hall was named the Conference Final Most Valuable Player.

In addition, Rachard Angton added 13 points and Jordan Mizell pitched in 8 points and eight rebounds.

Through their display of teamwork and dedication, the Panthers made both the city of Plano and the State of Texas proud. It will be exciting to watch them next year and see if they can run it back.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the Panthers on a remarkable season. They were perfect.

HONORING SERGEANT NICHOLAS B. LOVREN

Mr. SELF. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor I rise today to recognize Sergeant Nicholas B. Lovren of the Fairview Police Department as he retires after 20 years of dedicated service in law enforcement.

Sergeant Lovren's steadfast dedication to serving and assisting those in

need has been a constant motivation throughout his career. His deep understanding of the noble responsibility entrusted to him as a guardian of the community was always evident.

Sergeant Lovren exemplified his commitment to protecting the community during the May 6, 2023, mass shooting at the Allen Premium Outlets, displaying exceptional bravery and professionalism in the face of intense adversity.

His passion for his profession was recognized not only by his colleagues but also by the community he served, as evidenced by commendations and accolades throughout his tenure.

Beyond the call of duty, Sergeant Lovren is active in various outreach programs in his community and is a devoted family man to his wife, Lendsie, and their three children, Alice, Hunter, and Libby.

As he embarks on this new chapter of his life, I commend Sergeant Lovren for his outstanding contributions to law enforcement and the community, and I want to extend my congratulations and best wishes for a well-deserved retirement.

CELEBRATE THE BICYCLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I am here this morning on the occasion of the 24th annual National Bike Summit to celebrate the bicycle. It was an honor to kick off the annual bicycle ride through the Capitol this morning with several hundred enthusiasts.

We had a lot to celebrate. The infrastructure bill, the Inflation Reduction Act, has unleashed unprecedented investments. We have \$1 billion a year for the Safer Streets for All Act, and we have already \$1.7 billion committed. There are over 1,000 communities that are dealing with plans for their bicycle network.

Madam Speaker, there is a lot of dissonance here on Capitol Hill. You may have noticed that it is hard sometimes for people to agree, but we are celebrating bike partisanship.

The bicycle brings people together to be able to burn calories instead of fossil fuel. It is the most efficient form of transportation ever designed.

There are exciting programs internationally. The World Bicycle Relief program has distributed three-quarters of a million bicycles to developing countries. A health professional in sub-Saharan Africa with a bicycle can see three times as many patients and do so more safely.

We have opportunities in terms of being able to extend the range of activities for our children. Legislation I have been working on for years in terms of the Safe Routes to School Program has been extended to include high schools now.

I started the week watching grade school bike bus with young people sur-

rounded by a rope moving as a bus on their way to school.

□ 1030

The bicycle helps eliminate the congestion around our schools in the morning, and it gives young people a sense of freedom while it encourages their health.

During the pandemic, people turned to the bicycle for recreation in a way that was safe, and it extended their recreational experience.

Bicycle tourism is having a profound effect in rural and small-town America as people discover the joy of looking at the countryside at 10 miles an hour instead of 70. It is also good for the economy because people on bicycles tend to actually spend more than people who are racing through neighborhoods.

This notion of burning calories instead of fossil fuel. I think, is profound. We are working to extend activities for e-bikes. Part of our legislation has more e-bike charging stations, and the e-bike makes any bicycle commuter into a regular, effective commuter, extending their range.

It has contributed here on Capitol Hill. When I first came, there were a few of us who were biking. You would see an occasional bike messenger, but now we are looking at massive investments even in our Nation's Capital.

One of the things I am most proud of is bicycle lanes in the center of perhaps America's most iconic street, Pennsylvania Avenue. There is a whole range of investments that have been made in our Nation's Capital to make it more livable.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to greet these bicycle warriors, welcome them to Capitol Hill, learn about the opportunities in this new legislation, and then work with them to implement it in their relationships. After all, the bicycle is the indicator species of livable communities.

HOUSE OF MEDICINE IS IN CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam Speaker, the house of medicine is crumbling down.

I have been a physician now for 35 years, and I spent 10 years prior to that training to become a surgeon. However, the house of medicine is in crisis.

Since the pandemic, medicine, a truly objective science, has become political. It has become a field of activism, not advocacy: believe the science, and then don't trust the science.

The record of preauthorizations now facing physicians and surgeons leads to poor patient care, burnout, early retirement, and massive administrative costs. Insurance companies are raking in record profits for their CEOs and shareholders by denying patients critical medicine or procedures and then not paying the doctors or hospitals, the ones who actually deliver the care.

The cost of medications is skyrocketing. One primary reason is something called PBMs, pharmacy benefit managers, that most people don't know anything about. These things are extortion artists driven by insurance companies to steal money from pharmaceutical companies and, most importantly, patients.

Madam Speaker, a pet peeve of mine is every other commercial seen on television is direct-to-consumer advertising. We are only one of two countries in the world, New Zealand being the other one, that allows this.

I have never once in my 35 years in medicine prescribed a medicine that was because somebody advertised it on television. Now, we have hospital closures in every district because we are restricting access to care because Medicare and Medicaid do not pay the bills. Yet, we have Democrats screaming: Medicare for All. That absolutely would lower the standard of medicine.

The express purpose of the ACA, ObamaCare, is to drive private practice out of business and for us all to be under one government-payer system.

What is happening? We are now employing more and more doctors and delivering a lower standard of care. These doctors, good people, really now have more ownership to a clock than their patient. We no longer have the work ethic that is seen in doctors as was seen before. It is 5 o'clock. It is time to leave. There is an absolute loss of patient ownership.

Madam Speaker, when I was seeing patients full time, if a physician called me to see a patient, my answer was: Do you want me to see them today or tomorrow?

It was not: Send them to the emergency room.

Now, it takes a year. I tried to get an appointment with a dermatologist for a patient. It took a year because of the severe doctor shortage. It is estimated that 40,000 to 120,000 more doctors are needed in a decade.

Sadly enough, our medical schools, while they are increasing in numbers, are failing in the doctors that they produce. We now have more identity politics in medical schools than excellence in care. Activism in so many schools now is the oath. DEI is the oath to get into medical school. This needs to stop.

It has now been shown that 63 percent of medical students now in medical school do not plan on practicing clinical medicine. There are medical students who come, take up a slot, and rarely practice. Why are medical schools allowing these individuals to get in?

There are increasing numbers of fellowships after residency programs because we have work-hour limitations, and the students are just not well-trained to come out and practice.

Burnout is at a record high, sadly, amongst physicians. I can understand that in a physician who has practiced until they are 65 or 70, but now we have

millennials coming out of medical school that have high burnout rates.

The AAMC, the Association of American Medical Colleges, is more concentrated on activism than excellence.

With doctors' pay being cut yet again, what do Senate Democrats and House Democrats want to do in a time of a critical doctor shortage? Cut physician pay yet again. There has been a 26 percent cut over the last 20 years. If you buy hammers for a store, how can you sell them at 40 cents and expect to stay in business?

I ran a surgical practice for many, many years. I knew where every paperclip went. You can't stay in business. We want to drive physicians out of private practice and into physician unemployment.

My colleagues can't do this to medicine. Why has physician pay become a partisan issue? We are destroying the trust in the patient-doctor relationship. Physicians are leaving because they can't get paid and physician burnout.

Madam Speaker, the house of medicine is in crisis.

REMEMBERING WASHINGTON STATE LANDSLIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today on a solemn occasion.

A decade ago this week, Washington State confronted one of the worst natural disasters in its history. On the morning of March 22, a hillside near the communities of Oso and Darrington collapsed, creating a devastating landslide that killed 43 people in just seconds. It was and still remains the single deadliest landslide in U.S. history.

Karen Pszonka lost six members of her family, including her daughter, Katie, and grandsons, Wyatt and Hunter. Three generations of her family were wiped out in less than 2 minutes along with so many others.

In the aftermath of this landslide, I authored the National Landslide Preparedness Act, which was signed into law in 2021. It has been a vital resource for communities to better identify, plan for, and respond to landslides in the years since.

The law expands early warning systems, improves mapping technology, and provides States with grants to improve preparedness. The landslide law expires in a few months.

Madam Speaker, I recently introduced bipartisan legislation with Congresswomen SCHRIER and GLUESENKAMP PEREZ and Senators CANTWELL and MURKOWSKI to keep these programs going. This law passed with strong bipartisan support last time. We must do this again to ensure that the next natural disaster does not become the next national tragedy.

HONORING BENNY HAWKINS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Benny Hawkins for being named the 17th Annual PGA Tour Georgia Section Junior Tour Player of the Year.

The PGA Tour includes the greatest professional golfers of all time, and the Junior League showcases the golfers of tomorrow. Winning the 11–13 age division, Benny is well on his way to becoming an exceptional golfer.

This outstanding program helps to develop and equip young golfers ages 11 to 18 for success in collegiate programs and beyond. Opportunities such as these are incredibly important for molding well-rounded students like Benny. His success and commitment serve as an example to our younger generation.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to seeing what the future holds for this talented young golfer, and I congratulate Benny.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE PENNY HOUSTON

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Representative Penny Houston, on her well-earned retirement.

Elected in 1997, Representative Houston has faithfully served Nashville, Georgia, as a State representative for 26 years. Representative Houston has been appointed to an extensive list of special committees, where she has helped ensure quality healthcare, agricultural prosperity, and a strong economy in her region of rural Georgia.

Additionally, she currently serves as the chair of the Georgia House of Representatives' Appropriations Subcommittee on Economic Development and as an active member of Nashville United Methodist Church, Nashville Women's Club, Georgia Sheriffs' Youth Homes, and more.

Representative Houston exemplifies what it means to be a public servant and to represent your community faithfully.

Ready to spend more time enjoying her family, which includes three children and six grandchildren, Representative Houston has decided not to run for reelection. Yet, even in retirement, she plans to find new ways to serve her community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating my friend and former colleague, Representative Houston, on her upcoming retirement.

HONORING CAROL BELL

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Carol Bell for being honored as Woman of the Year by the group United Way of the Coastal Empire.

Born in Selma, North Carolina, Carol Evelyn Hodges Bell received an M.P.A. from the University of Georgia along with a B.S. in mathematics and a master's in divinity and Christian education from Shaw University.

Ms. Bell's life of service began in 1976, when she was elected as the first African-American female manager for the city of Savannah.

Ms. Bell has held many other leadership roles serving Savannah as well, such as being on the Governor's Children and Youth Coordinating Council, UNCF's telethon, and Gamma Sigma Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Moreover, she has served as mayor pro tem and alderperson-at-large on the city council.

Presently, Ms. Bell serves as an alderperson at large, post 1, for the city of Savannah.

Mr. Speaker, Carol is a true public servant, someone who is very deserving of this award.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANK VANDE LINDE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Frank Vande Linde, who passed away at the age of 99.

Frank was a part of the Greatest Generation. He grew up during the Great Depression and graduated from Scott High School in 1943.

After graduation, he enlisted in the United States Navy, where he served on Liberty ships as a gunner, and he fought in the Allied invasion of Normandy and in the Pacific. His achievements earned him the rank of third-class petty officer.

After the war, he went on to earn a bachelor's degree in forestry from West Virginia University, followed by his master's degree from Duke University.

In 1950, Frank married Mona Kathleen Lynch and moved to Brunswick, Georgia, in Glynn County. Frank managed the nursery and genetics program at Brunswick Pulp and Paper as a senior research forester until retiring in 1989.

After retiring, Frank went on to serve his community. He was an elder at the First Presbyterian Church, chairman of the city park and tree commission, and a member of the Manna House.

Mr. Speaker, Frank will be remembered as a true patriot who served his country and community well.

□ 1045

PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM RAMPANT FORMS OF ONLINE SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. MCCLELLAN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to underscore the pressing need to protect Americans from rampant forms of online sexual harassment.

With the widespread adoption of social media, dating apps, and other technologies, we are seeing a concerning rise in inappropriate online behavior that impacts users, including our own children.

For too long, Congress has failed to pass legislation that keeps up with the

rapidly evolving digital landscape and the new challenges posed by these developments.

In particular, users—men, women, and children—are facing concerningly high rates of cyberflashing.

Cyberflashing can include transferal of sexually explicit images, videos, and pictures without consent via social media, messaging apps, WiFi, Bluetooth, and even AirDrop.

The rise in cyberflashing affects everyone, including everyday users, celebrities, and children.

Over half of women between the ages of 18 and 29 have received an explicit image they never asked for, and overall, 32 percent of women and 30 percent of men have received unsolicited explicit images. Celebrities including Keke Palmer and Chrishell Stause, have also dealt with cyberflashing.

Most concerning, cyberflashing is impacting our children, with a recent study estimating that 76 percent of girls aged 12 to 18 years old have been exposed to unsolicited nude images.

These issues are further exacerbated by the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning, which is giving rise to unregulated deepfakes, personal image hacking, and more.

The Stanford Internet Observatory and Thorn found that AI technologies exacerbate online sexual exploitation and contribute to the creation of child sexual abuse material.

As a mother of two children, I am fighting to address these issues and protect users from unwanted, non-consensual, and inappropriate sexual behavior. If someone flashed you on the street, they would be arrested, but if they flash you through your phone, nothing happens.

Thanks to my work as a State legislator, it is illegal to send unsolicited nude photos in Virginia as of January 1, 2022. Now in Congress, I am continuing those efforts to make it illegal nationwide by introducing the Curbing Online Non-Consensual Sexually Explicit Nudity Transfers Act, or the CONSENT Act.

I am proud that this is a bipartisan, bicameral bill with Congressman NATHANIEL MORAN of Texas and Senators BRIAN SCHATZ of Hawaii and STEVE DAINES of Montana.

The CONSENT Act ensures a private right of action against individuals who knowingly send unsolicited, non-consensual sexually explicit visual images, whether they are unaltered or manipulated by machine learning or AI.

It allows an individual to obtain either statutory damages of up to \$500 or compensatory damages for emotional distress, reimbursement for reasonable attorney fees, and a temporary restraining order to cease receiving sexually explicit images from the sender. This legislation also safeguards the privacy of minors by empowering legal guardians to bring a civil action on their behalf and elect to use the plaintiff's initials in all further court proceedings.

I am grateful that the CONSENT Act enjoys a wide coalition of support. This bipartisan legislation is endorsed by the dating app Bumble, the National District Attorneys Association, the National Organization for Women, the Virginia chapter of the National Organization for Women, the National Women's Political Caucus, and the Richmond YWCA.

The CONSENT Act will address the privacy and safety concerns of users and help ensure individuals have legal recourse against these troubling situations.

I look forward to advocating for this legislation this Congress and urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it and protect America's online users and our children from cyberflashing.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS TO STORE EVERY DROP OF WATER WE CAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken often here about California's water situation and how that directly relates to agriculture and why California agriculture is important to the whole country. There are many, many crops California grows. Between 90 and 100 percent of them come from California that U.S. consumers use and enjoy. If they are not grown in California, they are going to have to come from some other country because they are not really found in other parts of this country.

Do we want to be an importer of even more things that we depend on? We are already dependent enough on China and others for 90 percent of our pharmaceuticals. We are becoming more and more dependent on foreign energy, foreign oil, and gas. Why? Why are we doing this?

I will narrow it back down to the water situation. Last year, we had near-record rainfall and snowpack. It hadn't been better in many decades, and we were blessed by that. This year is a pretty good water and snowpack year as well, but at the same time that that is happening, they are releasing water out to the ocean and telling certain water districts in the San Joaquin Valley you are only going to get 15 percent of your allocation.

Imagine having any kind of business where you only get 15 percent of your inputs to operate at the same time when there is plenty of water.

Now, in northern California where my district is, we have Lake Shasta and Lake Oroville. Today is March 20. We are getting to the end of the winter precipitation season, and they are still dumping water over the spillways at these facilities at a time when Lake Shasta still has 600,000 acre-feet of space. Lake Oroville has 500,000 acre-feet of space.

For those that don't know, an acre-foot is enough to sustain about two

households for a year or about three acres of crops. That is a lot of water that is being lost, I think, due to shortsightedness on planning what the flood season would look like. Indeed, in many cases, they are still using 50-year-old manuals to dictate how they should manage the lake for flood control.

I get that. We need to have that aspect. You save the top percentage of the lake for unplanned water influxes due to a heavy rain or a massive snowmelt. However, as we get closer and closer to this April 1 deadline or we get to the spring season, they still have wide gaps of available space for water on top of Shasta and Oroville and other reservoirs around the State.

Do we really expect we are going to get this massive influx of rain and snow that is going to top those off? Time and again, they over dump and under plan and, therefore, these lake levels are not topped off at 100 percent.

That to me should be the goal every year; flood control and, obviously, have the water for the uses that we want up and down the State. However, if you are not topping off every lake at 100 percent at one point in the offseason, then you leave water on the table.

They say that we got within 5 percent. That ain't bad, right? Well, 5 percent of a combined 8 million acre-feet on just those two lakes I mentioned is 400,000 acre-feet. That is enough to do one heck of a lot of crops that are being left on the table, especially when you are telling people down in the valley you are only going to get 15 percent of what used to be your normal allocation.

Why is it that the government cannot plan with our assets, with our resources better than that? Why are we using 50-year-old manuals to tell people they might have to be curtailed?

They are actually moving forward with this, 42 gallons per day per person in your households. They are not just ripping agriculture; it is going to be a dictation to people in their households in the urban areas.

I am really greatly concerned that not enough people are paying attention to this because if urban users, in-town users find out you only get 42 gallons per day—and it is surprising how many gallons per person is used when you do bathing and laundry, yes, you can wash your car, and yes, you can have a yard; they are trying to dictate you can't have those things either—all because we are not managing the water supply. We are not short of water. We are just short of imagination on how to properly manage it, and, yes, store more.

We have opportunities to build Sites Reservoir, which has been hanging out there for decades. Fortunately, we were able to get another \$200 million for planning and moving the ball forward on building Sites Reservoir, which should hold 1½ million acre-feet.

If we had that reservoir already, even in dry years, we would be saving water. We would probably have over a million

acre-feet in it right now this year—a million acre-feet that could be useable for something—environmental water, ag water, urban water.

People aren't used to being cut down to 42 gallons per person in a household. They are used to a number more like, maybe, 100 a day. Imagine what that is going to be like when folks are trying to do their normal business, and because we can't plan in government, we can't manage our supply. We can't manage to store more, so we just are going to make everybody conserve. There is nothing wrong with conservation, but you can't conserve what you don't have.

We have to count on record rainfall. We have to count on 125 percent every year and we can't do that every year. We have to plan, and we can plan. We don't have to be shortsighted.

AMERICA HAS A GUN PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because America has a gun problem.

Every week my constituents wake up to news of another shooting, another life cut short, another family torn apart.

Doing nothing about this crisis is not an option.

Year after year, the United States leads the developed world in gun deaths but lags far behind in meaningful policy solutions.

When I first came to Washington, I published the 2014 Kelly Report on Gun Violence in America. This first-of-its-kind report framed gun violence as a public health crisis and offered solutions that truly matched the scale of the epidemic.

Unfortunately, 10 years later, gun violence still claims tens of thousands of lives every year.

Since 2014, guns have become the number one cause of death for children and teens. Gun violence is killing a generation and robbing communities of future leaders, teachers, doctors, artists, and more.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years later, I am, once again, bringing together survivors, advocates, experts, and my fellow Members of Congress to say: Enough is enough.

I produced the 2024 Kelly Report to chart a path for the work yet to be done.

My wish is that this would be the last Kelly Report on gun violence I need to write. My wish is that our country will see a future where children can safely walk to the park, a high school student can safely pick up her friends, and a father can safely play basketball with his son in their driveway.

Americans should not have to live in constant fear of becoming another deadly statistic. Thoughts and prayers are not substitutes for policy and action.

I hope that this report not only sheds light on the public health crisis that is gun violence in America, but also provides a meaningful roadmap to create change and save lives.

RECOGNIZING MEAGAN THOMPSON

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I also take this time to acknowledge Meagan Thompson.

Meagan has served in my office as senior health policy adviser and has done a remarkable job advancing health equity, access to care, and innovative treatment options during her time in this role.

Her contributions to my office have gone beyond policy expertise. Meagan's joy and enthusiasm brings light to our whole office. While we will miss Meagan in the office, I have no doubt that she will continue to excel in her next endeavor. I know that Meagan's work will continue to make a difference for years to come.

Last but not least, please fund Ukraine.

BRADLEY FREE CLINIC CELEBRATES 50 YEARS OF REMARKABLE SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Bradley Free Clinic of Roanoke, Virginia, as it celebrates 50 years of remarkable service to the underserved members in our community. This institution embodies the enduring power of volunteerism and compassion, providing comprehensive healthcare to those in need, free of charge.

Founded on the vision of Henry Bell and led by the selfless efforts of Estelle Nichols Avner and countless volunteers, the Bradley Free Clinic has been a staple of hope and care in the Roanoke community. Its legacy is one of community solidarity, ensuring accessible healthcare, and underscored by the dedication of its volunteers and staff.

As we mark this significant anniversary, let us honor the Bradley Free Clinic's half-century of service. I commend the tireless dedication of everyone involved with the clinic and celebrate the impact of their work on the Roanoke Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I hope they have a great 50th celebration here next month, and I hope that it continues to flourish and serve as a testament to the power of community and care in the years to come.

□ 1100

WARM SPRINGS VALLEY GARDEN CLUB CELEBRATES 100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an institution that holds a cherished place in Bath County, Virginia, the Warm Springs Valley Garden Club. As they mark a century of dedication to the preservation of natural splendor in our community, we recognize their tireless efforts.

One hundred years ago, a group of 13 visionary women established a legacy in horticulture that endures to this day. The commitment of these women, bolstered by 30 to 50 members each year, has crafted a rich and vibrant culture of gardening throughout Bath County that continues to flourish.

It is their mission that truly embodies the spirit of the Warm Springs Valley Garden Club—cultivating a deep appreciation for gardening, championing conservation, and enhancing civic and natural allure.

As they celebrate 100 years of exceptional service in educating, nurturing, and community building, we salute the Warm Springs Valley Garden Club. Their continued efforts enhance not just our natural environment but also the very essence of our community.

Congratulations to the Warm Springs Valley Garden Club on their 100-year anniversary. I wish them another 100 years of success.

VIRGINIA ELKS YOUTH CAMP CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Virginia Elks Youth Camp and recognize its remarkable journey to becoming a beacon of hope and joy for over 50,000 boys and girls aged 8 to 13.

Nestled in the Allegheny Mountains, near the Cowpasture River, this camp, fully funded through the generosity of the Virginia Elks Association, has not only offered a free outdoors experience but also fostered a sense of adventure and friendship among campers.

Thanks to the support of the 26 Elks Lodges across the Commonwealth and the tireless work of countless volunteers, the doors of this camp have remained open since the late 1940s.

As we look back on these 75 years, let us commend the Virginia Elks Association for its unwavering commitment to youth and veterans' needs.

I wish them all the best as they continue to ensure that the Virginia Elks Youth Camp remains a cornerstone of our community's investment in its youth for years to come.

JEFFERSON CENTER CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Jefferson Center in Roanoke, Virginia. This institution stands not just as a building but as a place of education and culture that has profoundly touched our community over the past century.

Originally serving as Jefferson High School in the early 1920s, the auditorium was built larger than the high school so that it could be used by and for the community. From 1924 to 1974, the high school paved the way for the education of over 19,000 students, laying a strong foundation for our future generations.

By 1989, the building had evolved into a center for the arts, nonprofit activities, and civic engagement that has inspired and enriched the lives of the people of Roanoke.

Today, we celebrate a century-long legacy of community enrichment and unity. Let's honor this remarkable anniversary by commemorating the Jefferson Center's achievement, ensuring it remains a cornerstone of our community for generations to come.

FIGHTING BACK AGAINST PRESIDENT BIDEN'S
WAR ON AMERICAN ENERGY

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address President Biden's war on American energy, which seeks to undermine our Nation's energy independence and impose the radical visions of the left's Green New Deal upon the American people.

Under the guise of environmental progress, the Biden administration has embarked on a campaign that has directly assaulted the backbone of our energy infrastructure. From day one, from the senseless restrictions on liquefied natural gas export terminals to the absurd proposals to ban gas stoves and target gas-powered vehicles, this administration has shown a reckless disregard for American energy dominance and the welfare of the American people.

Furthermore, in a misguided effort to cushion the blow of his own policies, President Biden has depleted our Strategic Petroleum Reserve to its lowest level since 1984. This depletion not only threatens our national security but weakens our position on the global stage.

The consequences of these actions are evident in rising gas prices, which continue to be a painful burden for the American family. In 2022, we witnessed the national average for a gallon of gas exceed \$5 a gallon for the first time in history.

Almost exactly 1 year ago, I gave a speech on this floor in support of H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act. I urge us to continue to act in furtherance of this agenda.

HONORING YOLANDA PENA'S
SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a woman who has fiercely worked to ensure Chicago lives up to its values as a welcoming city, my constituent, a driving force for good, Yolanda Pena.

Rooted in our community, Yolanda Pena exemplifies the spirit of service. Inspired by their personal experiences, Yolanda and her husband, Harry, co-founded Life Impacters to ensure everyone in our communities, no matter their past decisions, circumstances, or place of origin, have a chance to thrive.

As program director of Life Impacters, Yolanda sees, values, and cares for members in Illinois' Third Congressional District, and her commitment inspires the work I do in this Chamber.

On behalf of Illinois' Third Congressional District, it is my great honor to commend Yolanda Pena for her con-

tributions to her community and her commitment to service and justice. I thank Yolanda.

HONORING HILDA FRONTANY

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Hilda Frontany, an inspiring woman at the forefront of representation and community in Illinois' Third Congressional District.

Since her family migrated from Puerto Rico, Hilda has called Chicago home. She has dedicated her life to ensuring that her neighbors have a safe roof over their heads, the care they need, and a voice in our democracy, regardless of immigration status.

For more than two decades, she has organized the community for the rights of Latinas, immigrants, and non-English speaking communities, bringing bilingual elections to the city of Chicago and addressing the housing crisis, displacing "Latina families," "familias Latinas," and low-income residents.

Currently, Hilda serves as the honorary chair of the board of directors for Rincon Family Services, providing high-quality and culturally competent healthcare and essential social services in my district.

On behalf of Illinois' Third Congressional District, it is my great honor to commend Hilda Frontany, who has inspired a generation of Latinas like me to lead and to fight for our community. "Thank you," "gracias," Hilda. We honor you on this House floor.

HONORING DIANHA ORTEGA-EHRETH

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Dianha Ortega-Ehreth for more than 30 years of service to communities, including 13 years in the great city of Elgin.

Ortega-Ehreth serves as executive director of Centro de Informacion, providing a safe, bilingual, and welcoming center in Elgin for the growing Latino community in my district. There, "the Latina community," "la comunidad Latina," and other migrants have found access to critical social services, help with government resources, assistance with their immigration cases, and much more.

Her personal experiences as an immigrant and a Latina leader have informed Dianha's commitment to developing Latina youth as leaders, which she fulfills through organizations like the Youth Leadership Academy, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and the Elgin Hispanic Network.

On behalf of Illinois' Third Congressional District, it is my great honor to commend Dianha Ortega-Ehreth for her leadership and service to our community.

CONGRATULATING NORTH PITT
HIGH SCHOOL LADY PANTHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLINE). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the incredible Lady Panthers of North Pitt High School, who won the 2024 North Carolina High School Athletic Association 2A women's basketball championship.

North Pitt High School squared off against the undefeated Lady Cavaliers of East Burke and came out victorious, 76-66.

Senior Zamareya "Zam" Jones was crowned the most outstanding player, adding to her many achievements: 2,000 career points, 1 of just 17 players from the State to be a McDonald's all American, and finally leading her team to victory with 21 points against East Burke.

Next year, Jones is going to North Carolina State, but she will be leaving the North Pitt High School basketball team in great hands with freshman Jordan Speller, who scored an impressive 31 points and was the game's MVP.

Mr. Speaker, without any doubt, there is incredible talent and exciting basketball north of the river. I congratulate Coach Pittman, Principal Harris, and the entire North Pitt High School family.

To all of the Lady Panthers, your Congressman is mighty proud of you.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Eternal and loving God, in boldness and confidence we find only in faith, we approach Your court of justice, Your throne of power, and Your mercy seat, with worries too deep for words and concerns beyond our control. Our words are insufficient when we try to express our apprehensions for the future of our country. Our prayers are inadequate in meeting the problems faced in our world, in this body, and by our families.

But You in Your infinite wisdom know our thoughts before we speak them and our needs before we utter them. This is the faith we claim today, that though we cannot see the answers, though we cannot possibly discern the future, You, O ruler of the universe, order our steps and guide us in Your abiding and steadfast love.

Grant us this day the power to comprehend what is the breadth and

length, height and depth of Your love which surpasses all knowledge.

Now to You, by whom the power at work within us, is able to do far more than we can ask or imagine, to You be the glory today and always.

Hear these our prayers and those unspoken as we offer them in the strength of Your sovereign name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. PLASKETT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE WEEK

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and acknowledge National Agriculture Week. This week we take the opportunity to recognize the central role that agriculture plays in the economy across the country and my home in the State of Ohio.

Agriculture is one of Ohio's largest industries, supplying one out of every seven jobs. However, our Nation is experiencing a mounting agricultural trade deficit which has nearly doubled in the last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. This deficit

has had a large impact on Ohio farm economies and American leadership in international agricultural trade.

We should be committed to delivering an updated farm bill that ensures long-term growth and addresses the unique needs of America's farmers, ranchers, and consumers.

As we celebrate National Agriculture Week, let's work together to create new markets for American agricultural products, drive rural economic development, and strengthen domestic energy resources.

VIRGIN ISLANDS' WOMEN FIGHTERS

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, well before equality for women was discussed in the U.S. mainland, the Virgin Islands have lauded, uplifted, and seen women fighters and leaders.

All Virgin Islands' children know the stories of our queens, but our girls have a wealth of women who have sacrificed their time, privacy, and professions in elected leadership.

Most recently, women like my soul sisters Alicia Barnes and Diane Capehart; sorors Janette Millin Young and Allison DeGazon; Marise James; Donna Frett-Gregory; Genevieve Whitaker; Janelle Sarauw; Carla Joseph; Alma Heyliger; our recently departed Alicia "Chucky" Hansen; our first women elected in 1954: Lucinda Millin and Ruby Rouss; local Senate's first female president Cleone Creque in 1977, who won the first territorial-wide race; and, of course, Donna Christensen, my predecessor, the first female physician to serve in Congress; Lorraine Berry, Carol Burke; Carmen Wesselhoft; Lilliana Belardo; Anne Golden; and Norma Pickard. The list goes on of strong, fervent, and resilient women who shape our path and ignite our future.

They are VI strong.

HONORING SECRETARY MARCIA FUDGE ON HER RETIREMENT

(Mrs. SYKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a shining example of a public servant, a fierce advocate for northeast Ohio, my friend and colleague, Secretary Marcia Fudge. Secretary Fudge recently announced her retirement after more than 50 years of public service.

For decades, Secretary Fudge served our northeast Ohio community with passion, dedication, and determination. I can say that for a fact because Secretary Fudge used to be my Member of Congress. She represented Ohio's 11th Congressional District.

I have had the privilege of working alongside her as we both served the

Akron community, including when I was in the statehouse where we worked to improve access to affordable housing, protecting our freedoms to vote, and advancing racial and gender equality.

Just last month I hosted Secretary Fudge back in Ohio's 13th district to highlight the Department of Housing and Urban Development's investments in affordable housing and support for first-time home buyers.

Secretary Fudge truly transformed HUD, leading the agency through unprecedented housing challenges during the pandemic, fighting housing discrimination, and ensuring no one was left out or left behind.

I am grateful for her and her leadership, and I wish her the best in her retirement. I thank Madam Secretary Marcia Fudge for being a dedicated and clear public servant.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1023, REPEALING OF GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1121, PROTECTING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6009, RESTORING AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 86, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A CARBON TAX WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 987, DENOUNCING THE HARMFUL, ANTI-AMERICAN ENERGY POLICIES OF THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7023, CREATING CONFIDENCE IN CLEAN WATER PERMITTING ACT

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1085 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1085

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1023) to repeal section 134 of the Clean Air Act, relating to the greenhouse gas reduction fund. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-26 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the

bill (H.R. 1121) to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6009) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw the proposed rule relating to fluid mineral leases and leasing process, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 86) expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy. All points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution are waived. The concurrent resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the concurrent resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the resolution (H. Res. 987) denouncing the harmful, anti-American energy policies of the Biden administration, and for other purposes. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees.

SEC. 6. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7023) to amend section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to codify certain regulatory provisions relating to nationwide permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of

the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-25 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL). The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1215

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and in support of the underlying legislation.

House Resolution 1085 provides for consideration of six measures: H.R. 1023, H.R. 1121, H.R. 6009, H. Con. Res. 86, H. Res. 987, and H.R. 7023.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1023, the Cutting Green Corruption and Taxes Act, under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees, and provides one motion to recommit.

Additionally, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1121, the Protecting American Energy Production Act, that being under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees, and provides one motion to recommit.

Further, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6009, the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act, under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 86, expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy, that being under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

The rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 987, denouncing the harmful, anti-American energy policies of the Biden administration, under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees.

Finally, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7023, the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act, under a structured rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule makes in order eight amendments.

Mr. Speaker, since President Joe Biden took office, energy costs for Americans have risen by 28.6 percent. On January 20, 2021, a gallon of gasoline was—wait for it—\$2.39.

During President Biden's Presidency, the average price has reached a record high of \$5 a gallon. This is a direct result of the President's dangerous, extreme, far-left agenda, the Green New Deal agenda that spent trillions of dollars and enacted costly regulations on the American family.

The underlying legislation before us this week will help unlock and unleash American energy independence and block President Biden's war on the American worker and American energy.

For example, H.R. 1023 will eliminate \$27 billion of Green New Deal slush funds for coastal elites and Chinese Communists. We know China dominates the extraction, processing, and production of rare earth elements and critical minerals. Solar panels, windmills, and EVs all rely heavily on these materials, which further deepens our dependency on Communist China.

This legislation will also repeal the proposed natural gas tax that will burden so many American energy producers in southwestern Pennsylvania and across this Nation.

In addition, H.R. 1121 will block the President from declaring a moratorium on hydraulic fracking. In 2019, then-candidate Joe Biden expressed his support to ban fracking. The President said: “We would make sure it is eliminated,” when asked about the future of coal and fracking. Then, in March 2020, he said: “No more new fracking.”

That is why, this week, House Republicans will block his ability to ban fracking.

Lastly, H.R. 7023 will build upon the progress under H.R. 1 and the Fiscal Responsibility Act to help reform our permitting process. This bill will streamline the permitting process under the Clean Water Act, instructing the administration to issue guidance that complies with the Supreme Court ruling in *Sackett v. EPA* and protect permit holders from frivolous lawsuits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER) for yielding the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for the consideration of a partisan package of pro-polluter energy and environmental bills. Half of these bills have already been considered by the House last year, and the other half are toothless resolutions simply declaring a sense of Congress, albeit a partisan sense of Congress. A package like this is what we have come to expect from this Republican majority in the House.

In the 118th Congress, Republicans can rarely find agreement with each other, let alone negotiate bipartisan legislation capable of being passed by both Houses and signed into law by the President. Therefore, what we get week in and week out are old bills chopped up and repackaged to give Republicans something to talk about for the week while we all wait for the next budget crisis deadline.

Republicans have run the House for the past 15 months and have used that precious time not to lead but to pick fights and air grievances. As my Republican colleague on the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Texas, keeps reminding us, House Republicans have nothing to show for their majority. They haven't done anything to address the most important issues confronting America.

Let's look at the record of this feckless Republican majority thus far.

House Republicans spent a month fighting with each other to pick a Speaker, only to kick out Kevin McCarthy a few months later and spend another month selecting the current Speaker.

House Republicans brought the country to the brink of fiscal calamity to

extort a budget deal that they then failed to honor.

House Republicans walked out of a bipartisan deal to overhaul the immigration system after claiming it was their number one priority.

House Republicans are blocking bipartisan legislation to provide military aid to Ukraine and our allies.

Also, House Republicans are blocking a funding package for increased border security.

Although we hope to finish the 2024 budget this week, it is already 6 months late.

All of which is to say, this majority has done nothing. My Republican colleagues have squandered their majority. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have squandered the country's time and taxpayer dollars and have nothing to show for it.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation in this rule, if enacted, would be disastrous for our environment and would set back much of the progress we have made to tackle the climate crisis.

Legislation in this rule would make it easier for companies to pollute our water. These bills roll back important Clean Water Act provisions that prevent companies from dumping waste and harmful chemicals into our public waterways.

This rule would also make it easier for oil and gas companies to avoid responsibility for cleaning up drilling sites after finishing production. The rule would block efforts by the Biden administration to make Big Oil companies pay their fair share to remediate the environmental damage they have caused.

The rule would cut billions of dollars in funding to help communities like mine mitigate the harmful effects of air pollution. Time and again, we see that the Republican energy agenda means putting polluters and their profits over regular people.

Bills like this make my colleagues wonder just who exactly House Republicans represent. The vast majority of Americans support making energy and mining companies financially responsible for site cleanup. The vast majority of Americans want clean air and clean water. They want to protect their health, and they want their kids to have a healthy future.

Yet, these partisan Republican policies would mean more pollution in our communities so that Exxon and Chevron can boost their stock prices. That doesn't seem like a fair trade for the American people. We need to solve the climate crisis, not enable it. We need to put people over profits and polluters.

Congressional Democrats and President Biden are united behind that goal. In stark contrast to our Republican colleagues, Democrats have passed landmark legislation to combat the climate crisis, grow domestic energy production, and bring our energy infrastructure into the 21st century.

Democrats passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Infla-

tion Reduction Act. Combined, these bills used tax credits, lending programs, and public-private partnerships to invest billions of dollars in electric vehicles, renewables, energy production, and improvements to the electric grid.

This investment is growing our economy, creating good-paying jobs in green manufacturing, and helping to lay the foundation for the mass adoption of renewable energy sources. Already, the Inflation Reduction Act has created over 170,000 jobs, and it is projected to create more than 1.5 million jobs over the next 10 years.

The Inflation Reduction Act puts America on pace to cut our carbon emissions by 50 percent by 2030 so that we can meet our obligations under the Paris Agreement. The Inflation Reduction Act also caps abandoned oil wells, cleans up Superfund sites, and provides funding to communities to mitigate the effects of industrial pollution.

In the long run, the Inflation Reduction Act and the infrastructure bill will save American families up to \$38 billion on electricity bills, reduce industrial and manufacturing emissions, double the share of American electricity generated by renewables, and accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles.

That is what a real energy agenda looks like. It is not grandstanding, and it is not handouts to oil and gas companies.

The Democrats' energy initiatives and agenda have been wildly successful. Right now, the United States is the number one energy producer in the world. We produce more energy from both renewables and fossil fuels than any other country. This is directly translated into lower energy prices for Americans, more jobs, and higher economic growth, and it has allowed us to provide natural gas to our allies in Europe who have been squeezed by a belligerent Russia.

Under President Biden's leadership, the United States is more energy independent today than at any time in our history. This is an amazing achievement and one that should be celebrated by this Chamber.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, it is nice to hear my colleague talk about all the wonderful things that Democrats have done for the oil and gas industry, but it is shocking because Democrats want to ban fracking. Don't believe me. Take their word for it.

Here is KAMALA HARRIS: “There is no question I am in favor of banning fracking.”

Here is BERNIE SANDERS: “The only safe and sane way to move forward is to ban fracking nationwide.” He then literally introduced a bill banning fracking shortly after that comment.

There is also Pete Buttigieg. He said: “I favor a ban on new fracking and a rapid end to existing fracking.”

Finally, here is Biden's Department of the Interior Secretary Deb Haaland:

"I am wholeheartedly against fracking and drilling on public lands."

Those are some of the most influential Democrats in the country, and their goal is simple. They want to ban fracking.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY), my good friend.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHANTHALER), my colleague on the Rules Committee, for yielding me the time.

Contrary to what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim, this legislation before us today is about building a cleaner, more secure, more affordable energy future, where the United States is not dependent on foreign countries for its energy needs.

Let me be perfectly clear. The greatest beneficiary of the Biden administration's regulatory onslaught on our Nation's energy sector is China, the Communist country of China. The ones who will pay the biggest cost for President Biden and the left's asinine energy policies are the American people.

The climate agenda that the left is pushing onto this country through the Biden administration and through Democrats in my own State of New York will leave the American people poorer, less secure, and with fewer opportunities, full stop.

Who benefits the most from this administration's new rules on mineral leasing that make it more difficult for the United States to produce its energy and resource needs domestically? China, our biggest adversary and a country that cares little for the environmental health of our world.

When my Democratic colleagues claim that this legislation before us today will somehow loosen protections on our environment and keep our country away from reaching some arbitrary goals set by this administration, don't be fooled.

If this administration or the radical left actually cared about our global environment, my Democratic colleagues wouldn't be putting up roadblocks to safer, cleaner domestic energy production as Democrats are doing with the Bureau of Land Management's newest rules on mineral leasing.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle wouldn't be banning safe, job-creating hydraulic fracturing to produce cleaner, reliable natural gas as New York State Democrats have done, robbing communities across my district of incredible economic opportunities.

The left wouldn't be pushing Americans toward a battery-powered future while making it nearly impossible for our country to produce these very batteries, down to refining the rare earth minerals, domestically.

Democrats in Washington, Albany, and elsewhere, despite their talk of a cleaner future, are leaving us more dependent on foreign countries, including our biggest adversary, China, which

has no qualms about pumping buckets of pollution into the air.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, energy future supported by my colleagues across the aisle is hypocritical, impossibly expensive for everyday Americans, and leaves this country at the mercy of foreign imports to satisfy our energy needs.

I strongly support this underlying legislation before us today because it will turn the ship around and ensure that our energy future is about economic opportunities, domestic security, and affordability for everyday Americans rather than satisfying the radical demands of a woke mob.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair encourages all Members, if you are going to have conversations with staff, please take them off the floor. It is getting a little disruptive.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, we keep being presented by a false choice here—a choice between being environmentally responsible and having economic opportunity, and that is just not true. We can do both.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter from nearly 50 organizations in opposition to H.R. 7023.

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

There was no objection.

MARCH 18, 2024.

Re: Oppose H.R. 7023, an attack on our clean water protections

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of our members and supporters, the undersigned organizations urge you to oppose H.R. 7023, the misleadingly named "Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act." [This bill contains several misguided attacks on clean water and the Clean Water Act, puts polluter profits ahead of public health, and would jeopardize the waters that our families, communities, and wildlife depend on.]

Numerous provisions of H.R. 7023 shield industrial dischargers that would pollute or destroy our streams, lakes, wetlands, and other waters from responsibility, thereby imposing on downstream communities the burden of increased pollution and flooding, to say nothing of the costs of remedying those threats. In particular:

Section 2 would give polluters new ways to slow down the Environmental Protection Agency's process for updating water quality criteria. Criteria reflect EPA's assessment of the scientific evidence about how pollutants in our waterways adversely affect human health and aquatic life, and include non-binding recommendations for water quality standards that states can adopt to prevent those harmful effects. By subjecting EPA's issuance of criteria to additional administrative processes and opening them up to industry lawsuits, this bill could delay improved protections reflective of scientific developments—which is particularly concerning for emerging contaminants.

Section 3 would authorize EPA to issue "general" permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program for industrial and municipal polluters. This new authority lacks safeguards that Congress included in the parallel general permitting program for "dredge and fill" activities, namely that the activities must have minimal adverse environmental im-

pacts. It also would greatly limit EPA's ability to terminate such a permit if the agency determined it was causing unacceptable harm to the environment.

Section 4 would make it easier for industrial operations to dump PFAS, also known as "forever chemicals," and other emerging contaminants into the nation's waters without accountability. Specifically, the bill would shield dischargers from Clean Water Act liability even if they are aware of certain pollutants in their waste streams but do not disclose it to pollution control officials who do not have reason to expect such contaminants.

Section 5 would virtually eliminate EPA's ability to stop mammoth polluting projects like the Pebble Mine in Alaska's Bristol Bay watershed. This rarely-used authority (invoked only 14 times in the Act's history) is crucial to prevent the most egregious projects from destroying precious fisheries, drinking water supplies, and other resources.

Section 6 would require the Army Corps of Engineers to permanently retain a fast-track permit for highly destructive and polluting oil and gas pipelines and greatly weaken the Corps' nationwide permitting program—a program that is already far too lax in preventing and mitigating the harm caused by projects that fill in the nation's waters. The bill would double the duration of general permits, such that advancements in best practices for the dozens of activities covered by such permits would not be required promptly. And it would excuse the Army Corps of Engineers from considering the full environmental consequences of permitted activities, as well as the effects of such activities on endangered species.

Section 7 would prevent effective judicial review of projects that fill in and destroy wetlands, streams, and other waters. The bill would impose an impractically short statute of limitations on court review of "dredge and fill" permits, which would likely force concerned citizens to file suit on more permits in order to preserve their rights, in many instances before the impacts of the permitted project are fully understood. The bill would also severely hamstring courts' authority to provide a remedy for illegal permits because permits found unlawful would ordinarily remain in effect and allow continued harm to water resources while the Army Corps of Engineers reexamines them.

In contrast to these provisions, polling continues to show that people actually want stronger federal protections for our nation's waters. Too many communities, especially Indigenous communities, communities of color, and low wealth communities, still lack clean water. Congress should be focused on putting people before polluters and working to ensure everyone, no matter their race, zip code, or income, has access to clean water, rather than attempting to undermine our critical clean water protections.

Again, we urge you to VOTE NO on H.R. 7023, an attack on our clean water safeguards that would endanger the waters our families and communities depend on and work against the Clean Water Act's objective "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."

Sincerely,

Alabama Rivers Alliance; Alliance for the Great Lakes; American Rivers; Amigos Bravos; Appalachian Trail Conservancy; Bayou City Waterkeeper; Center for Biological Diversity; Center for Food Safety; Children's Environmental Health Network; Clean Water Action; Clean Wisconsin; Committee on the Middle Fork Vermilion River; Community Water Center.

Earthjustice; Environmental Justice Health Alliance; Environment America; Environmental Law & Policy Center; Environmental Protection Network; Food & Water

Watch; For Love of Water (FLOW); Freshwater Future; GreenLatinos; Izaak Walton League of America; Kentucky Waterways Alliance; Latino Farmers & Ranchers International, Inc.

Lawyers for Good Government; League of Conservation Voters; Maryland Pesticide Education Network; Massachusetts Pollinator Network; Massachusetts Rivers Alliance; Mississippi River Collaborative; National Audubon Society; National Wildlife Federation; Natural Resources Defense Council; New Mexico Wild; Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides; Ohio River Foundation.

People and Pollinators Action Network; PolicyLink; River Network; Sierra Club; Southern Environmental Law Center; Surfrider Foundation; The Water Collaborative of Greater New Orleans; Toxic Free North Carolina; Waterkeeper Alliance; Waterkeepers Chesapeake; WE ACT for Environmental Justice; We the People of Detroit.

Ms. SCANLON. They write, "This bill contains several misguided attacks on clean water and the Clean Water Act, puts polluter profits ahead of public health, and would jeopardize the waters that our families, communities, and wildlife depend on."

H.R. 7023 is clearly not the answer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter signed by over 50 conservation, climate, and public lands organizations strongly opposing H.R. 6009.

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

There was no objection.

MARCH 19, 2024.

SPEAKER JOHNSON, LEADER JEFFRIES, AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of the undersigned conservation, climate, and public lands organizations, we write today in strong opposition to H.R. 6009, the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act. This legislation circumvents and undermines the administrative process, ignores significant public input across the West, and halts a long overdue update to the federal onshore oil and gas leasing program that protects taxpayers, public lands and the wildlife and communities who rely on them. More importantly, it would prevent Interior from undertaking any substantially similar rule, effectively prohibiting the agency from doing its job to oversee the federal leasing program. We therefore urge all members of the House of Representatives to vote no on this harmful legislation.

The Bureau of Land Management's proposed Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Rule updates federal regulations to implement oil and gas program fiscal reforms enacted via the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). These reforms included increasing the royalty rate for producing oil and gas on federal public lands, realigning rents and fees to account for decades of inflation, and reducing speculation by ending non-competitive leasing and implementing a new nomination fee.

Beyond the IRA, the proposed rule includes a host of other long-overdue protections, including language to penalize routine abusers; preference criteria to steer leasing decisions away from critical habitat, cultural resources, and reduce speculation; and urgent bonding reforms that help ensure that oil and gas operators—rather than taxpayers and surrounding communities—bear the cost of cleaning up drilling sites after production ends.

The reforms in the IRA and this proposed rule—taken together—implement the baseline recommendations outlined by the De-

partment of the Interior, address dire shortcomings in the oil and gas bonding system identified by the Government Accountability Office and other nonpartisan watchdogs over many years, and ensure taxpayers are not subsidizing the oil industry and then paying to clean up drilling sites.

H.R. 6009 would require BLM to withdraw its proposed rule, scuttling many of these important fiscal reforms to protect taxpayers and complicating implementation of duly enacted statutes.

Moreover, the draft legislation runs contrary to the will of the general public. During the rule's 60-day comment period, over 260,000 Americans submitted public comments for the record—over 99 percent of which were supportive of the rule.

Lastly, prohibiting the BLM from moving forward a substantially similar rule is a legislative poison pill. If enacted, it would preclude the agency from administering the federal onshore oil and gas program in the public interest and acknowledging challenges like climate change, extinction, and the clean energy transition—instead requiring that it maintain a broken status quo that favors special interest profits.

For these reasons, we oppose H.R. 6009, and we urge all members of the House of Representatives to vote no on passage.

Sincerely,

Accountable.US; Archaeology Southwest; Citizens for Clean Air, Grand Junction, CO; Climate Action Campaign; Climate Law & Policy Project; Coalition to Protect America's National Parks; Colorado Fiscal Institute; Colorado Wildlands Project; Colorado Wildlife Federation; Conservation Colorado; Conservation Lands Foundation; Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship; Dakota Resource Council; Eagle Summit Wilderness Alliance; Earthjustice; Earthworks; EcoFlight; Endangered Species Coalition; Environmental Defense Fund.

Friends of the Earth US; Great Old Broads for Wilderness—Grand Junction Area Chapter; Great Old Broads for Wilderness—Northwest Colorado Chapter; Great Old Broads for Wilderness; HECHO; Interfaith Power & Light; League of Conservation Voters; Los Pedros ForestWatch; Montana Wildlife Federation; National Parks Conservation Association; National Wildlife Federation; Natural Resources Defense Council; Nevada Conservation League; Nevada Wildlife Federation; New Mexico Voices for Children; New Mexico Wildlife Federation; Northern Plains Resource Council.

Nuestra Tierra; Powder River Basin Resource Council; Public Citizen; Rocky Mountain Farmers Union; Rocky Mountain Wild; Sheep Mountain Alliance; Sierra Club; Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance; The Wilderness Society; Town of Nederland, CO; Union of Concerned Scientists; Western Colorado Alliance; Western Organization of Resource Councils; Western Slope Conservation Center; West Virginia Rivers Coalition; Wild Montana; Wilderness Workshop; Wyoming Outdoor Council.

Ms. SCANLON. This letter reads, in part, "This legislation circumvents and undermines the administrative process, ignores significant public input across the West, and halts a long-overdue update to the Federal onshore oil and gas leasing program that protects taxpayers, public lands, and the wildlife and communities who rely on them."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter from the National Parks Conservation Association strongly opposing H.R. 6009.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,

Washington, DC, December 6, 2023.

Re NPCA Position on Legislation before the Committee on Natural Resources.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Since 1919, the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) has been the leading voice of the American people in protecting and enhancing our National Park System. On behalf of our 1.6 million members and supporters nationwide, I write to share NPCA's thoughts on select legislation ahead of a markup in the Committee on Natural Resources scheduled for December 6, 2023.

H.R. 6009—Restoring American Energy Dominance Act: NPCA opposes this legislation, which stops the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from updating its onshore oil and gas program for the first time in 35 years. Not only does this legislation halt a public regulatory process partway through, it prohibits BLM from proposing any substantially similar rules. This effectively prohibits BLM from updating this program in the future, making it harder for the agency to oversee the federal onshore leasing program.

The proposed rule has been in the works for years. It follows recommendations by the Government Accountability Office and implements reforms already passed into law. In the rule, BLM makes the leasing process more straightforward and streamlines paperwork and filing requirements for industry, making the leasing and auctions processes more consistent and updated for the 21st century. The proposed rule also ensures that BLM considers proximity to national parks and other special places during the parcel selection process. By taking a holistic approach to parcel selection, BLM can avoid conflicts later in the leasing process and costly and time-consuming lawsuits while protecting irreplaceable cultural and natural treasures. This approach also ensures that lands used for conservation and recreation purposes by millions of Americans are not impeded by oil and gas development.

BLM's proposed rule goes a long way towards protecting national parks and their connected landscapes from oil and gas development. NPCA supports the proposed rule's common-sense reforms and believes BLM should be allowed to complete the regulatory process. During the comment period for the proposed rule, over 99% of all comments were supportive. [The current leasing system and onshore oil and gas program is antiquated and does not offer proper oversight or ensure protections and fair returns to American taxpayers. Passing this legislation would leave BLM unable to properly oversee this program and could cause unnecessary harm to our special places.]

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINA HAZARD,
Legislative Director, National Parks
Conservation Association.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, this letter reads, in part, "The current leasing system and onshore oil and gas program is antiquated and does not offer proper oversight or ensure protections and fair returns to American taxpayers. Passing this legislation would leave BLM unable to properly oversee this program and could cause unnecessary harm to our special places."

Finally, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a Forbes article

entitled: “U.S. Energy Independence Soars to Highest Level in Over 70 Years.”

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

There was no objection.

[From Forbes, May 2, 2023]

U.S. ENERGY INDEPENDENCE SOARS TO HIGHEST LEVEL IN OVER 70 YEARS

(By Robert Rapier, Senior Contributor)

The topic of U.S. energy independence often sparks debate, with many believing that the country achieved this status under President Trump and lost it during President Biden’s tenure.

I have addressed these beliefs previously using data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). However, recent data from the EIA provides a clearer picture of the situation in 2022.

Before delving into the topic of energy independence, it’s important to establish a common definition. There are two ways to think about energy independence. One definition is that we produce more energy than we consume. Based on that definition, even if we import some energy, the fact that we produce more than enough to satisfy our needs would mean the U.S. is energy independent.

If we produce more than we need, why would we import energy? There are a couple of reasons.

One is that the type of energy we import (e.g., crude oil) is a better fit for our energy systems than the energy we produce ourselves. For example, U.S. refineries are well-suited to process heavy, sour crude oils. But the oil produced from the shale oil boom is primarily lighter and sweeter. Thus, U.S. oil producers can export this oil, while refiners can import the heavy, sour crude that they prefer.

The second reason is that we may simply import crude oil to process it and export the finished products. In that scenario, we aren’t importing oil because we need it, but rather because it is financially lucrative to do so.

This definition of energy independence—producing more than we consume—will be the definition I use here.

But another definition of energy independence is simply that we don’t import energy at all.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, it is one thing that the Biden administration’s extreme far-left positions on energy hurt the American economy and by extension the American worker and the American family, but the extremism also hurts our allies abroad.

President Biden has clearly weakened our position on the international stage. Shortly after canceling our own Keystone XL pipeline, which, by the way, crushed tens of thousands of union jobs, the Biden administration greenlit Nord Stream 2.

Before the 2022 midterm elections, the Biden administration released roughly 180 million barrels from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, or roughly 40 percent of that Reserve, that included at least 2 million barrels from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to—are you ready for it?—China.

After pausing new LNG export approvals, the President then waived

sanctions on Iranian energy imports into Iraq. I will talk about that momentarily, though.

It is clear from the administration’s actions for these far-left extreme positions that President Biden favors Chairman Xi, Vladimir Putin, and the Ayatollah over the American worker.

Now, let’s go back and talk about the Iraq-Iran waiver. After pausing the new LNG export approvals, the Biden administration waived sanctions on Iranian energy imports into Iraq. This unlocks \$10 billion in frozen funds for the Iranian Government who helped fund the October 7 terrorist attack on our number one ally in the world, Israel.

It is clear to me that the White House’s energy platform is the following: Yes to our enemies, no to America.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is a little bit difficult to believe these crocodile tears for our allies when the House Republicans are holding up the National Security Supplemental, which passed weeks ago in the Senate by a 70-30 vote, it is broadly bipartisan legislation that our allies deserve an up-or-down vote on, and we should see that on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to energy, House Republicans are also presenting us with a false choice. They would have us believe that renewable energy and energy independence are at odds. They want us to think that sustainability and a strong economy are a tradeoff. It is simply not true, and we cannot afford to make this false choice.

As we have seen with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act, we can have it both ways. We can lower emissions while creating jobs and growing the economy. We can make the transition to solar and wind without displacing businesses or workers.

The Inflation Reduction Act and the infrastructure bill demonstrate that not only does a green transition come hand in hand with economic growth, but also that that growth can be spurred from the middle out and the bottom up.

All over the country, new manufacturing facilities for batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, and electric vehicles are being built. These factories are offering long-term, good-paying jobs that will drive economic development for years to come. It is an American manufacturing renaissance that has been made possible by legislation passed by Democrats and President Biden.

It is a testament to what is possible when legislators roll up their sleeves and solve problems as opposed to playing to their most extreme Members. That is what real leadership looks like.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the

rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, today, the EPA released their tailpipe rule, which is a de facto ban on gas-powered vehicles.

President Biden is setting performance standards for tailpipe emissions that automakers can only meet by producing EVs. This will do serious damage to the American family and the American worker.

Through a series of rules, the Biden administration is eliminating gas-powered vehicles in less than 10 years. For example, the EPA is set to approve California’s outright ban on the sale of new internal combustion engine vehicles by 2035.

Additionally, the Department of Transportation is proposing CAFE standards that force fleets to switch to EVs.

What does this mean?

For all the talk about building the middle class, this is an attack, a direct attack, on the middle class. Your average EV driver is making well over six figures a year.

Middle-class Americans will struggle to be able to purchase a family car that can’t travel long distances, has limited access to reliable fuel sources, and has components that are predominantly sourced from China.

So there are the Democrats’ priorities: harming the middle class while benefiting China.

Also, if you think that it is cute to talk about so-called reliable energy sources, do some research and look at the power grid in Texas. Tell me how well that worked out.

But under President Donald Trump’s leadership as opposed to Joe Biden’s extreme far-left leadership and agenda, under President Trump’s leadership, our Nation actually became energy independent. This was thanks to the progrowth, projob, pro-American energy policies that facilitated an energy renaissance and lowered energy costs for hardworking American families.

Just in my home State of Pennsylvania, we are second in the Nation for natural gas production. The industry supports hundreds of thousands of jobs in the Commonwealth, including roughly 130,000 union jobs that the Democrats falsely claim to care about.

Our Commonwealth has such an abundance of natural resources that we lead the Nation in electricity exports to other States.

Last year, Pennsylvania’s impact fee revenue reached an historic level at \$278.9 million, which helps to alleviate tax burdens on our local communities.

When the Biden administration bends the knee to the climate change mob by stopping new LNG export approvals, by taxing natural gas production, by proposing bans on fracking, and placing a de facto ban on gas-powered vehicles, what are they doing?

These actions are hurting American families and American workers, and

local communities are being harmed in States like Pennsylvania.

That is why we must pass this underlying legislation, which will strengthen our position on the international stage and when the final votes are tallied this week, you are going to see on display the stark difference between Democrats and Republicans.

If you stand with the American worker, the American family, and the American job creator, vote "yes" on the rule and the underlying legislation.

If you support energy resources from Chairman Xi, Vladimir Putin, and the Ayatollah, then vote "no" on the rule and "no" on the underlying legislation.

The choice couldn't be any clearer, and you will see the stark difference between the Democrats and the Republicans on this vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the previous question and "yes" on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEIL) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1085;

Adoption of House Resolution 1085, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 7520, as amended.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1023, REPEALING OF GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1121, PROTECTING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6009, RESTORING AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 86, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A CARBON TAX WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 987, DENOUNCING THE HARMFUL, ANTI-AMERICAN ENERGY POLICIES OF THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7023, CREATING CONFIDENCE IN CLEAN WATER PERMITTING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1085) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1023) to repeal section 134 of the Clean Air Act, relating to the greenhouse gas reduction fund; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1121) to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6009) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw the proposed rule relating to fluid mineral leases and leasing process, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 86) expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 987) denouncing the harmful, anti-American energy policies of the Biden administration, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7023) to amend section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to codify certain regulatory provisions relating to nationwide permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 192, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 89]

YEAS—207

Aderholt Barr Buchanan
Alford Bean (FL) Buck
Allen Bentz Bucshon
Amodei Bergman Burchett
Armstrong Bice Burgess
Arrington Biggs Burlison
Babin Billirakis Calvert
Bacon Bishop (NC) Carey
Baird Boebert Carl
Balderson Bost Carter (GA)
Banks Brecheen Carter (TX)

Chavez-DeRemer Hern Norman
Ciscomani Hill Nunn (IA)
Cline Hinson Obernolte
Cloud Houchin Ogles
Clyde Hudson Owens
Cole Huizenga Palmer
Collins Hunt Pence
Comer Issa Perry
Crane Jackson (TX) Pfluger
Crawford James Posey
Crenshaw Johnson (LA) Reschenthaler
Curtis Johnson (SD) Rodgers (WA)
D'Esposito Jordan Rogers (AL)
Davidson Joyce (PA) Rogers (KY)
De La Cruz Kean (NJ) Rose
DesJarlais Kelly (MS) Rosendale
Diaz-Balart Kelly (PA) Rouzer
Donalds Kiley Roy
Duarte Kim (CA) Rutherford
Duncan Kustoff Salazar
Dunn (FL) LaHood Scalise
Edwards LaLota Schweikert
Ellzey LaMalfa Scott, Austin
Emmer Lamborn Self
Estes Langworthy Sessions
Ezell Latta Smith (MO)
Feenstra LaTurner Smith (NE)
Ferguson Lawler Smith (NJ)
Finstad Lee (FL) Smucker
Fischbach Lesko Spartz
Fitzgerald Letlow Stauber
Fitzpatrick Lucas Steel
Fleischmann Luetkemeyer Stefanik
Flood Luna Steil
Foxy Luttrell Steube
Franklin, Scott Mace Strong
Fry Malliotakis Tenney
Fulcher Maloy Thompson (PA)
Gaetz Mann Tiffany
Gallagher Massie Timmons
Garbarino McCaul Turner
Garcia, Mike McClain Valadao
Gimenez McClintock Van Drew
Gonzales, Tony McCormick Van Dуйne
Good (VA) McHenry Van Orden
Gooden (TX) Meuser Wagner
Granger Miller (IL) Walberg
Graves (LA) Miller (OH) Waltz
Graves (MO) Miller (WV) Weber (TX)
Green (TN) Miller-Meeks Webster (FL)
Greene (GA) Mills Wenstrup
Griffith Moolenaar Westerman
Grothman Mooney Williams (NY)
Guest Moore (AL) Wilson (SC)
Guthrie Moore (UT) Wittman
Hageman Moran Womack
Harris Murphy Yakym
Harshbarger Newhouse Zinke

NAYS—192

Adams Courtney Ivey
Aguilar Craig Jackson (IL)
Allred Crockett Jackson (NC)
Amo Crow Jackson Lee
Auchincloss Davids (KS) Jacobs
Barragan Davis (NC) Jayapal
Beatty Dean (PA) Jeffries
Bera DeGette Johnson (GA)
Beyer DeLauro Kamlager-Dove
Bishop (GA) DeBene Kaptur
Blumenauer Deluzio Keating
Blunt Rochester DeSaulnier Kelly (IL)
Bonamici Dingell Khanna
Bowman Doggett Kilmer
Boyle (PA) Escobar Kim (NJ)
Brown Eshoo Krishnamoorthi
Budzinski Espaillat Kuster
Bush Evans Landsman
Caraveo Fletcher Larsen (WA)
Carbajal Foushee Larson (CT)
Cárdenas Frost Lee (NV)
Carson Gallego Lee (PA)
Carter (LA) Garamendi Leger Fernandez
Cartwright Garcia (IL) Levin
Casar Garcia (TX) Lieu
Case Garcia, Robert Lofgren
Casten Goldman (NY) Lynch
Castor (FL) Gomez Magaziner
Castro (TX) Gonzalez, Manning
Cherfilus- Vicente Matsui
McCormick Gottheimer McBath
Chu Green, Al (TX) McClellan
Clark (MA) Hayes McCollum
Clarke (NY) Himes McGarvey
Cleave Horsford McGovern
Cohen Houlihan Menendez
Connolly Hoyer Meng
Correa Hoyle (OR) Mfume
Costa Huffman Moore (WI)

Morelle	Pressley	Stevens	Bucshon	Guest	Moore (AL)	Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Sherrill
Moskowitz	Quigley	Strickland	Burchett	Guthrie	Moore (UT)	Larson (CT)	Panetta	Slotkin
Moulton	Ramirez	Suozi	Burgess	Hageman	Moran	Lee (NV)	Pappas	Smith (WA)
Mrvan	Raskin	Swalwell	Burlison	Harris	Murphy	Lee (PA)	Pascrell	Sorensen
Nadler	Ross	Sykes	Calvert	Harshbarger	Newhouse	Leger Fernandez	Payne	Soto
Napolitano	Ruiz	Takano	Cammack	Hern	Norman	Levin	Pelosi	Spanberger
Neal	Ruppersberger	Thanedar	Carey	Higgins (LA)	Nunn (IA)	Lieu	Peltola	Stansbury
Neguse	Ryan	Thompson (CA)	Carl	Hill	Obernoite	Lofgren	Perez	Stevens
Nickel	Salinas	Thompson (MS)	Carter (GA)	Hinson	Ogles	Lynch	Peters	Strickland
Norcross	Sánchez	Tokuda	Carter (TX)	Houchin	Owens	Magaziner	Pettersen	Suozi
Ocasio-Cortez	Sarbanes	Tonko	Chavez-DeRemer	Hudson	Pence	Manning	Phillips	Swalwell
Omar	Scanlon	Torres (CA)	Ciscomani	Huizenga	Perry	Matsui	Pingree	Sykes
Pallone	Schiff	Torres (NY)	Cline	Hunt	Pfluger	McBath	Pocan	Takano
Panetta	Schneider	Trahan	Cloud	Issa	Posey	McClellan	Porter	Thanedar
Pappas	Scholten	Underwood	Clyde	Jackson (TX)	Reschenthaler	McCollum	Pressley	Thompson (CA)
Pascrell	Schrier	Vargas	Cole	James	Rodgers (WA)	McGarvey	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
Payne	Scott (VA)	Vasquez	Collins	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)	McGovern	Ramirez	Titus
Pelosi	Scott, David	Veasey	Comer	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)	Meeks	Raskin	Tlaib
Peltola	Sewell	Velazquez	Crane	Jordan	Rose	Menendez	Ross	Tokuda
Perez	Sherrill	Wasserman	Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Rosendale	Meng	Ruiz	Tonko
Peters	Slotkin	Schultz	Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Rouzer	Mfume	Ruppersberger	Torres (CA)
Pettersen	Smith (WA)	Waters	Curtis	Kean (NJ)	Roy	Moore (WI)	Ryan	Torres (NY)
Phillips	Sorensen	Watson Coleman	D'Esposito	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford	Morelle	Salinas	Torres (NY)
Pingree	Soto	Wexton	Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Salazar	Moskowitz	Sánchez	Trahan
Pocan	Spanberger	Wild	De La Cruz	Kiggans (VA)	Scalise	Moulton	Sarbanes	Underwood
Porter	Stansbury	Williams (GA)	DesJarlais	Kiley	Schwartz	Mrvan	Scanlon	Vargas
			Diaz-Balart	Kim (CA)	Schweikert	Mullin	Schakowsky	Vasquez
			Donalds	Kustoff	Scott, Austin	Nadler	Schiff	Veasey
			Duarte	LaHood	Self	Napolitano	Schneider	Velazquez
			Duncan	LaLota	Sessions	Neal	Scholten	Wasserman
			Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)	Neguse	Schrier	Schultz
			Edwards	Lamborn	Smith (NE)	Nickel	Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman
			Ellzey	Langworthy	Smith (NJ)	Norcross	Scott, David	Wexton
			Emmer	Latta	Smucker	Ocasio-Cortez	Sewell	Wild
			Estes	LaTurner	Spartz	Omar	Sherman	Williams (GA)
			Ezell	Lawler	Staubert			
			Fallon	Lee (FL)	Steel			
			Feenstra	Lesko	Stefanik	Costa	Grijalva	Simpson
			Ferguson	Letlow	Steil	Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)	Stanton
			Finstad	Loudermilk	Steube	Frankel, Lois	Kildee	Trone
			Fischbach	Lucas	Strong	Golden (ME)	Lee (CA)	Waters
			Fitzgerald	Luetkemeyer	Tenney	Gomez	Nehls	Williams (TX)
			Fitzpatrick	Luna	Thompson (PA)	Gosar	Palmer	Wilson (FL)
			Fleischmann	Luttrell	Tiffany			
			Flood	Mace	Timmons			
			Fox	Malliotakis	Turner			
			Franklin, Scott	Maloy	Valadao			
			Fry	Mann	Van Drew			
			Fulcher	Massie	Van Duyne			
			Gaetz	Mast	Van Orden			
			Gallagher	McCaul	Wagner			
			Garbarino	McClain	Walberg			
			Garcia, Mike	McClintock	Waltz			
			Gimenez	McCormick	Weber (TX)			
			Gonzales, Tony	McHenry	Webster (FL)			
			Good (VA)	Meuser	Wenstrup			
			Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)	Westerman			
			Granger	Miller (OH)	Williams (NY)			
			Graves (LA)	Miller (WV)	Wilson (SC)			
			Graves (MO)	Miller-Meeks	Wittman			
			Green (TN)	Mills	Womack			
			Greene (GA)	Molinaro	Yakym			
			Griffith	Moolenaar	Zinke			
			Grothman	Mooney				

NOT VOTING—33

Balint	Grijalva	Mullin	Donalds	Kustoff	Scott, Austin	Nadler	Schiff	Veasey
Brownley	Harder (CA)	Nehls	Duarte	LaHood	Self	Napolitano	Schneider	Velazquez
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Schakowsky	Duncan	LaLota	Sessions	Neal	Scholten	Wasserman
Clyburn	Higgin (VA)	Sherman	Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)	Neguse	Schrier	Schultz
Cuellar	Joyce (OH)	Simpson	Edwards	Lamborn	Smith (NE)	Nickel	Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman
Davis (IL)	Kiggans (VA)	Simpson	Ellzey	Langworthy	Smith (NJ)	Norcross	Scott, David	Wexton
Fallon	Kildee	Stanton	Emmer	Latta	Smucker	Ocasio-Cortez	Sewell	Wild
Foster	Lee (CA)	Titus	Estes	LaTurner	Spartz	Omar	Sherman	Williams (GA)
Frankel, Lois	Loudermilk	Tlaib	Ezell	Lawler	Staubert			
Golden (ME)	Mast	Trone	Fallon	Lee (FL)	Steel			
Gosar	Meeks	Williams (TX)	Feenstra	Lesko	Stefanik	Costa	Grijalva	Simpson
	Molinaro	Wilson (FL)	Ferguson	Letlow	Steil	Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)	Stanton
			Finstad	Loudermilk	Steube	Frankel, Lois	Kildee	Trone
			Fischbach	Lucas	Strong	Golden (ME)	Lee (CA)	Waters
			Fitzgerald	Luetkemeyer	Tenney	Gomez	Nehls	Williams (TX)
			Fitzpatrick	Luna	Thompson (PA)	Gosar	Palmer	Wilson (FL)
			Fleischmann	Luttrell	Tiffany			
			Flood	Mace	Timmons			
			Fox	Malliotakis	Turner			
			Franklin, Scott	Maloy	Valadao			
			Fry	Mann	Van Drew			
			Fulcher	Massie	Van Duyne			
			Gaetz	Mast	Van Orden			
			Gallagher	McCaul	Wagner			
			Garbarino	McClain	Walberg			
			Garcia, Mike	McClintock	Waltz			
			Gimenez	McCormick	Weber (TX)			
			Gonzales, Tony	McHenry	Webster (FL)			
			Good (VA)	Meuser	Wenstrup			
			Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)	Westerman			
			Granger	Miller (OH)	Williams (NY)			
			Graves (LA)	Miller (WV)	Wilson (SC)			
			Graves (MO)	Miller-Meeks	Wittman			
			Green (TN)	Mills	Womack			
			Greene (GA)	Molinaro	Yakym			
			Griffith	Moolenaar	Zinke			
			Grothman	Mooney				

□ 1357

Messrs. LANDSMAN, JOHNSON of Georgia, THANEDAR, Mses. KELLY of Illinois, and STEVENS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. BICE changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 89.

Stated against:

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 89.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the floor and a rollcall vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 89 on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question to H. Res. 1085.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 200, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Baird	Biggs
Alford	Balderson	Bilirakis
Allen	Banks	Bishop (NC)
Amodi	Barr	Boebert
Armstrong	Bean (FL)	Bost
Arrington	Bentz	Brecheen
Babin	Bergman	Buchanan
Bacon	Bice	Buck
		McCormick

NOES—200

Adams	Chu	Garcia (IL)
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Garcia, Robert
Amo	Cleaver	Goldman (NY)
Auchincloss	Clyburn	Gonzalez,
Balint	Cohen	Vicente
Barragán	Connolly	Gottheimer
Beatty	Correa	Green, Al (TX)
Bera	Courtney	Hayes
Beyer	Craig	Himes
Bishop (GA)	Crockett	Horsford
Blumenauer	Crow	Houlahan
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Hoyer
Bonamici	David (KS)	Hoyle (OR)
Bowman	Davis (NC)	Huffman
Boyle (PA)	Dean (PA)	Ivey
Brown	DeGette	Jackson (IL)
Brownley	DeLauro	Jackson (NC)
Budzinski	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Bush	Deluzio	Jacobs
Caraveo	DeSaulnier	Jayapal
Carbajal	Dingell	Jeffries
Cárdenas	Doggett	Johnson (GA)
Carson	Escobar	Kamllager-Dove
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Kaptur
Cartwright	Espallat	Keating
Casar	Evans	Kelly (IL)
Case	Fletcher	Khanna
Casten	Foster	Kilmer
Castor (FL)	Foushee	Kim (NJ)
Castro (TX)	Frost	Krishnamoorthi
Cherfilus-	Gallego	Kuster
McCormick	Garamendi	Landsman

NOT VOTING—18

Costa	Grijalva	Simpson
Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)	Stanton
Frankel, Lois	Kildee	Trone
Golden (ME)	Lee (CA)	Waters
Gomez	Nehls	Williams (TX)
Gosar	Palmer	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1405

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was not recorded on rollcall vote No. 90. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 90.

PROTECTING AMERICANS’ DATA FROM FOREIGN ADVERSARIES ACT OF 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7520) to prohibit data brokers from transferring sensitive data of United States individuals to foreign adversaries, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 91]

YEAS—414

Adams De La Cruz Jeffries
 Aderholt Dean (PA) Johnson (GA)
 Aguilar DeGette Johnson (LA)
 Alford DeLauro Johnson (SD)
 Allen DelBene Jordan
 Allred Deluzio Joyce (OH)
 Amo DeSaulnier Joyce (PA)
 Amodei DesJarlais Kamlager-Dove
 Armstrong Diaz-Balart Kaptur
 Arrington Dingell Kean (NJ)
 Auchincloss Doggett Keating
 Babin Donalds Kelly (IL)
 Bacon Duarte Kelly (MS)
 Baird Duncan Kelly (PA)
 Balderson Dunn (FL) Khanna
 Balint Edwards Kiggans (VA)
 Banks Ellzey Emmer
 Barr Kim (CA)
 Barragán Escobar Kim (CA)
 Bean (FL) Eshoo Kim (NJ)
 Beatty Espallat Krishnamoorthi
 Bentz Estes Kustoff
 Bera Evans LaHood
 Bergman Ezell LaLota
 Beyer Fallon LaMalfa
 Bice Feenstra Lamborn
 Biggs Fergusson Landsman
 Bilirakis Finstad Langworthy
 Bishop (GA) Fischbach Larsen (WA)
 Bishop (NC) Fitzgerald Larson (CT)
 Blumenauer Fitzpatrick Latta
 Blunt Rochester Fleischmann
 Boebert Fletcher
 Bonamici Flood
 Bost Foster Lee (FL)
 Bowman Foushee Lee (NV)
 Boyle (PA) Foxx Lee (PA)
 Brecheen Franklin, Scott
 Brown Frost Leger Fernandez
 Brownley Fry Levin
 Buchanan Fulcher Lieu
 Buck Gaetz Lofgren
 Bucshon Gallagher Loudermilk
 Budzinski Gallego Lucas
 Burchett Garamendi Luetkemeyer
 Burgess Garbarino Luna
 Burlison Garcia (IL) Luttrell
 Bush Garcia (TX) Lynch
 Calvert Garcia, Mike Mace
 Cammack Garcia, Robert Magaziner
 Caraveo Gimenez Malliotakis
 Carbajal Goldman (NY) Maloy
 Cárdenas Gomez Mann
 Carey Gonzales, Tony Manning
 Carl Gonzalez, Massie
 Carson Vicente Mast
 Carter (GA) Good (VA) Matsui
 Carter (LA) Gooden (TX) McBeth
 Carter (TX) Gottheimer McCaul
 Cartwright Granger McClain
 Casar Graves (LA) McClellan
 Case Graves (MO) McClintock
 Casten Green (TN) McCollum
 Castor (FL) Green, Al (TX) McCormick
 Castro (TX) Greene (GA) McGarvey
 Chavez-DeRemer Griffith McGovern
 CheriFilus Grothman McHenry
 McCormick Guest Meeks
 Chu Guthrie Menendez
 Ciscomani Hageman Meng
 Clark (MA) Harris Meuser
 Clarke (NY) Harshbarger Mfume
 Cleaver Hayes Miller (IL)
 Cline Hern Miller (OH)
 Cloud Higgins (LA) Miller (WV)
 Clyburn Hill Miller-Meeks
 Clyde Himes Mills
 Cohen Hinson Molinaro
 Cole Horsford Moolenaar
 Collins Houchin Mooney
 Comer Houlihan Moore (AL)
 Connolly Hoyer Moore (UT)
 Correa Hoyle (OR) Moore (WI)
 Costa Hudson Moran
 Courtney Huffman Morelle
 Craig Huizenga Moskowitz
 Crane Hunt Moulton
 Crawford Issa Mrvan
 Crenshaw Ivey Mullin
 Crockett Jackson (IL) Nadler
 Crow Jackson (NC) Napolitano
 Cuellar Jackson (TX) Neal
 Curtis Jackson Lee Neguse
 D'Esposito Jacobs Newhouse
 Davids (KS) James Nickel
 Davidson Jayapal Norcross

Norman Salinas Thanedar
 Nunn (IA) Sánchez Thompson (CA)
 Obernolte Sarbanes Thompson (MS)
 Ocasio-Cortez Scalise Thompson (PA)
 Ogles Scanlon Tiffany
 Omar Schakowsky Timmons
 Owens Schiff Titus
 Pallone Schneider Tlaib
 Palmer Scholten Tokuda
 Panetta Schrier Tonko
 Pappas Schweikert Torres (CA)
 Pascrell Scott (VA) Torres (NY)
 Payne Payne Scott, Austin Trahan
 Pelosi Scott, David Turner
 Peltola Self Underwood
 Pence Sessions Valadao
 Perez Sewell Van Drew
 Perry Sherman Van Dуйne
 Peters Sherrill Van Orden
 Pettersen Slotkin Vargas
 Pfluger Smith (MO) Vasquez
 Phillips Smith (NE) Veasey
 Pingree Smith (NJ) Velázquez
 Pocan Smith (WA) Wagner
 Porter Smucker Walberg
 Posey Sorensen Walt
 Pressley Soto Wasserman
 Quigley Spanberger Schultz
 Ramirez Spartz Waters
 Raskin Stansbury Watson Coleman
 Reschenthaler Stauber Weber (TX)
 Rodgers (WA) Steel Webster (FL)
 Rogers (AL) Stefanik Wenstrup
 Rogers (KY) Steil Westerman
 Rose Steube Wexton
 Rosendale Stevens Wild
 Ross Strickland Williams (GA)
 Rouzer Strong Williams (NY)
 Roy Suozzi Wilson (SC)
 Ruiz Swallow Wittman
 Ruppertsberger Sykes Womack
 Ryan Takano Yakym
 Salazar Tenney Zinke

NOT VOTING—18

Davis (IL) Harder (CA) Rutherford
 Davis (NC) Kildee Simpson
 Lucas Lee (CA) Stanton
 Golden (ME) Lesko Trone
 Gosar Murphy Williams (TX)
 Grijalva Nehls Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1411

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to prohibit data brokers from transferring personally identifiable sensitive data of United States individuals to foreign adversaries, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent and missed three votes on the House Floor. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 89, Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1085. “no” on rollcall No. 90, H. Res. 1085 and “yea” on rollcall No. 91, H.R. 7520.

PROTECTING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION ACT

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1085, I call up the bill (H.R. 1121) to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS). Pursuant to House Resolution 1085, the bill is considered read. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1121

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 “Protecting American Energy Production Act”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that States should maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.

(b) PROHIBITION ON DECLARATION OF A MORATORIUM ON HYDRAULIC FRACTURING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing unless such moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAUBER. 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 on H.R. 1121.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1121, the Protecting American Energy Production Act.

H.R. 1121, introduced by Congressman DUNCAN, would prevent any President from issuing a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing while also establishing a sense of Congress that States should regulate the practice on State and private land.

Hydraulic fracturing has been around for almost 100 years. The practice, combined with recent technological improvements and the advent of horizontal drilling, has propelled the United States to global energy superpower status.

This surge in supply has contributed to lower energy prices for consumers, stimulating economic growth, and improving the quality of life for all Americans.

In truth, a ban on hydraulic fracturing would cripple the American economy while surrendering world energy leadership to Russia, Iran, and China.

Federal efforts to regulate fracking, which is currently adequately regulated by the States, could have an equally devastating impact.

The 2005 Energy Policy Act clarified that Congress never intended the Federal Government to regulate fracking under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In the Obama administration, the Bureau of Land Management attempted to regulate the practice for Federal lands and minerals, but the courts threw out that effort.

In the decision, the judge clearly stated, "Congress has not delegated to the Department of the Interior the authority to regulate hydraulic fracturing. The BLM's effort to do so through the fracking rule is in excess of its statutory authority and contrary to law."

Currently, States regulate fracking, and each has comprehensive laws and regulations to provide for safe operations, to protect drinking water sources, and to have trained personnel effectively regulating oil and gas exploration and production.

In addition to preventing the President from implementing a unilateral fracking ban, this bill would also express a sense of Congress that States should maintain regulatory authority over fracking on State and private lands.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 1121, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome everyone to the long-anticipated, endlessly rescheduled energy week.

Over the next 2 days, with only a matter of days until a partial shutdown, rather than a transparent discussion on how to fund the government, this Chamber will debate and vote on a number of energy-related bills, bills Republicans claim will boost so-called energy dominance.

It is not hard to see through their talking points.

The U.S. is producing more oil and gas than ever before, and what do we have to show for it? Everyday Americans still face volatile energy prices because oil and gas are global commodities and because we are exporting record amounts of fossil fuels.

The communities nearest to this record-breaking production are overburdened with pollution, and their health and well-being are suffering. The climate crisis, because it is real, is getting more dire each year.

The United States should be leading the way to a new, cleaner future, not drilling deeper into this catastrophe.

Rather than addressing these issues head-on and building a just future that generations to come can be proud of, House Republicans are instead choosing to lead us toward more of the same—stuffing the pockets of Big Oil executives who are hoping to make another quick yacht off the backs of hardworking Americans just as they have done for years.

We have seen these washed-up, has-been proposals before.

Last year, Republicans passed H.R. 1, the polluters over people act which contains some of these repeat proposals. It is like a bad boyfriend coming back who just needs to be gone.

This week is no different.

We are going to see the same tired handouts to the richest and most polluting megacorporations, all while leaving our most vulnerable communities in the toxic dust. It is polluters over people 2.0.

The first bill on the agenda is H.R. 1121, which would prevent the President from banning fracking unless authorized by Congress, even if there is a public health emergency, poisoned drinking water, or any other fracking crisis.

For my colleagues across the aisle, maybe this is just a messaging bill, but for folks on the ground, it is extremely dangerous. It ignores the very real consequences of fracking for impacted communities.

Fracking is a method of extracting oil and gas from deep underground. It involves blasting open rock at high pressure with a mixture of water, sand, and chemicals, many of which are undisclosed.

In areas where fracking is concentrated, it has been linked to preterm births, high-risk pregnancies, asthma, migraines, fatigue, respiratory symptoms, skin disorders, and the list goes on.

The fracking chemicals we do know about—things like benzene and ethylene glycol, are known to be hazardous to human health. Children living near fracking sites have lower birth weights and higher rates of cancer.

Fracking chemicals end up in our soil and in our groundwater. Fracking is known to contaminate air and drinking water, but this Republican sweetheart legislation would stop the President from banning or even pausing fracking on public lands and in Federal waters, even if it poses a clear, known, and present danger to drinking water and public health.

Here is something you are going to hear a lot from Democrats this week: Big Oil and Big Gas don't need any more favors right now. They don't need more tax breaks. They don't need more special loopholes. They don't need more handouts.

The President should have the full range of tools to protect the American people, especially when it comes to our public lands and resources.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, one of the things my good friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle have stated is that the Big Oil and Gas companies are making record profits, and these bills are essentially tax cuts for Big Oil. That couldn't be further from the truth.

This President's anti-energy agenda has driven up energy prices for all Americans, which also has created

greater revenues for Big Oil companies. If Democrats are really concerned about energy prices, the best thing they can do is mirror the energy dominance policies of the previous administration.

Doing so would create abundance, driving down energy prices for all Americans. Producers with no more than \$5 million in retail sales of oil and gas in a year account for 83 percent of America's oil production, 90 percent of its natural gas, and natural gas liquids production.

These are small businesses, Mr. Speaker, often locally and independently owned with a handful of employees, but collectively they support 4.5 million American jobs.

Our Republican energy bills help ensure small businesses can continue to operate on Federal lands.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to look at the balance sheets of all of these Big Oil executives. No one is waiting in a food line. No one is trying to cash an unemployment check. They have the money, and they will be getting more because of these loopholes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

□ 1430

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1121.

This extreme legislation would limit the President's ability to respond to public health, environmental, and climate risks. It is nothing more than a made-up solution in search of a problem.

To be clear, the President has made no indication that he will ban fracking, and yet H.R. 1121 would prohibit the President from ever banning fracking for any reason ever, despite the risks that it poses. Many of my colleagues aren't even in favor of sensible oversight or regulation of fracking.

It is my view that public lands managers ought to have access to a full range of tools to reduce harmful emissions, protect our environment, and safeguard public health. I am particularly concerned because we don't have adequate regulations and safeguards in place to ensure that if fracking is done, at the very least it is done in a way that reduces environmental and health risks.

There is a growing body of evidence that illustrates that fracking creates vast amounts of wastewater, emits greenhouse gases such as methane, and releases toxic pollutants such as potent carcinogens into the air.

Studies have also reported associations between residential proximity to fracking operations and increased adverse pregnancy outcomes, cancer incidence, hospitalizations, respiratory diseases, mental health problems, and more. Additionally, throughout the U.S., pregnant women, children, indigenous people, communities of color, and

low-income communities disproportionately bear the negative impacts of fracking.

Our understanding of fracking's risks just continues to grow. We can't let this pollution of our air, water, climate, and health continue unabated, especially if we remove a tool from the President's toolbox, as H.R. 1121 would do.

We need some regulations in place to protect the health of our environment and our communities, otherwise we risk unleashing the fossil fuel industry's unfettered pollution and damage to our environment and our health.

For these reasons, at the appropriate time I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would require the Bureau of Land Management to issue regulations around fracking that include baseline water testing and public disclosure of the chemicals that companies use in their fracking operations before the ban on fracking bans can go into place.

At the end of the debate, I will insert into the RECORD the text of this amendment. I hope my colleagues will join me for the motion to recommit.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle say that this bill, H.R. 1121, is unnecessary, as the President has not proposed a hydraulic fracturing moratorium. They say it sets a dangerous precedent for limiting the authority of the President and the Secretary of the Interior to manage energy resources on Federal lands.

The fact is, this President, on the campaign trail, said: "No more, no new fracking." This was candidate Biden. We know from what he has done in his first 3-plus years in office, don't necessarily listen to his words, watch his actions. He has done it on mining. He said we were going to mine domestically for our critical minerals. Once he became President, he changed his tune. Now he wants memorandums of understanding with other countries that are adversarial to the United States.

After years of disastrous energy policies by this President, we know we cannot take him for just his word, which is exactly why this bill is necessary. This is especially true, Mr. Speaker, given that the Obama administration's Bureau of Land Management tried to regulate fracking.

The courts ultimately stopped this effort. In the decision, U.S. District Court Judge Skavdahl clearly stated: "Congress has not delegated to the Department of the Interior the authority to regulate hydraulic fracturing. The BLM's effort to do so through the Fracking Rule is in excess of its statutory authority and contrary to law."

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, in 2015 the Obama administration

published a rule regulating fracking on public lands, and I should mention that the rule was not a ban on fracking, but a commonsense requirement that companies disclose what chemicals they are using.

It would also have required storage protocols for wastewater, barriers between wells and water zones, and the disclosure of the location of existing wells—additional commonsense protections for the public.

The rule was challenged, and the District Court of Wyoming struck down an appeal. The District Court of Wyoming read the Safe Drinking Water Act's exclusion of fracking from that law's underground injection program to mean that no Federal agency can regulate fracking.

This was a flimsy court case that has not been reviewed on appeal, and the Trump BLM rescinded the rule before the appeals court could rule on it. The case does not mean that the Federal Government should have no role in regulating fracking for oil and gas. This issue is too important for us to leave 100 percent to a patchwork of State laws. The President must have the full range of tools to protect our health, safety, and climate from the dangers of fracking.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, as one of the only few who doesn't take corporate PAC money in this institution, I am here to tell you the truth, per usual.

H.R. 1121 is a danger to all of our communities. The President must have a full range of tools to protect our health, safety, and climate from dangers of fracking.

We know this bill is nothing more than a waste of time. I would like to take a step back for a minute and remind people of the truth, why we are here in this situation right now, with fracking being practically unregulated at the Federal level.

Nearly 20 years ago, Mr. Speaker, then-Vice President Dick Cheney, the former CEO of Halliburton, managed to insert a loophole into the Energy Act of 2005 specifically exempting fracking chemicals from EPA regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Halliburton, of course, is one of the largest oil and gas companies in the world and also just happens to be behind most of the major fracking worldwide.

For the last 20 years, we have been dealing with the Halliburton loophole, a terrible reminder of the revolving door of oil, money, and politics, and how Big Oil buys its way into the Halls of Congress.

This bill is another step to enshrine fracking protections and polluter loopholes into law, and it is wrong. It says to people in our communities all across the country, the people who elected

us—urban, rural communities—that corporate polluters' profits are more important than their health.

The mere fact that fracking is linked to childhood cancer should be enough for us to act. I merely ask for us, please, don't frack with our health.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose this legislation.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, my good friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle make statements that fracking is mostly unregulated and the practice can consume millions of gallons of water. They say this is industry first and that the Republicans look to take away and protect public health and combat the climate crisis. That couldn't be further from the truth. Absolutely couldn't be further from the truth.

According to the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, member States each have comprehensive laws and regulations to ensure safe operations and protect drinking water sources. They have trained personnel to effectively regulate oil and gas exploration and production.

Mr. Speaker, even President Obama's own EPA found that fracking has no widespread systemic impacts on drinking water resources in the United States of America. No evidence has arisen that this practice is dangerous, and to say anything else is simply fear-mongering to the American people and pandering to the radical left that would rather have us rely on Iran, Russia, and Venezuela for our energy needs.

Mr. Speaker, one last thing. This President took the sanctions off Iran. Iran is now making \$90 billion because those sanctions were taken off. Who do you think is funding the war against Israel? Iran, the top sponsor of terrorism. He took the sanctions off.

When we produce here in the United States of America, it is a win-win, Mr. Speaker. It is the safest, and the cleanest. It employs American technology, American resources, provides American jobs. It helps American families, American communities. We do it better than anybody else.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD Mr. LEVIN's amendment immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from the Yale School of Public Health, published in ScienceDirect in response to the statements of my colleague on the other side of the aisle that fracking is safe and that it is safe for nearby communities.

[From Science of the Total Environment, Aug. 16, 2016]

UNCONVENTIONAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT AND RISK OF CHILDHOOD LEUKEMIA: ASSESSING THE EVIDENCE

(By Elise G. Elliott, Pauline Trinh, Xiaomei Ma, Brian P. Leaderer, Mary H. Ward, Nicole C. Deziel)

ABSTRACT

The widespread distribution of unconventional oil and gas (UO&G) wells and other facilities in the United States potentially exposes millions of people to air and water pollutants, including known or suspected carcinogens. Childhood leukemia is a particular concern because of the disease severity, vulnerable population, and short disease latency. A comprehensive review of carcinogens and leukemogens associated with UO&G development is not available and could inform future exposure monitoring studies and human health assessments. The objective of this analysis was to assess the evidence of carcinogenicity of water contaminants and air pollutants related to UO&G development. We obtained a list of 1177 chemicals in hydraulic fracturing fluids and wastewater from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and constructed a list of 143 UO&G-related air pollutants through a review of scientific papers published through 2015 using PubMed and ProQuest databases. We assessed carcinogenicity and evidence of increased risk for leukemia/lymphoma of these chemicals using International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) monographs. The majority of compounds (>80%) were not evaluated by IARC and therefore could not be reviewed. Of the 111 potential water contaminants and 29 potential air pollutants evaluated by IARC (119 unique compounds), 49 water and 20 air pollutants were known, probable, or possible human carcinogens (55 unique compounds). A total of 17 water and 11 air pollutants (20 unique compounds) had evidence of increased risk for leukemia/lymphoma, including benzene, 1,3-butadiene, cadmium, diesel exhaust, and several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Though information on the carcinogenicity of compounds associated with UO&G development was limited, our assessment identified 20 known or suspected carcinogens that could be measured in future studies to advance exposure and risk assessments of cancer-causing agents. Our findings support the need for investigation into the relationship between UO&G development and risk of cancer in general and childhood leukemia in particular.

INTRODUCTION

Unconventional oil and gas (UO&G) development is a complex, multi-phase process of extracting oil and natural gas from low-permeable rock formations that were inaccessible prior to recent technological advances in hydraulic fracturing and directional drilling. It has expanded rapidly in the past decade and now occurs in as many as 30 states within the United States, with millions of people living within 1 mile of a hydraulically fractured well (US EPA, 2015). Concerns have been raised about the potential exposures to water and air pollutants and related health impacts (Adgate et al., 2014). Chemicals involved in or produced by UO&G development may include reproductive/developmental toxicants (Elliott et al., 2016; Kahrilas et al., 2015; Wattenberg et al., 2015), endocrine disruptors (Kassotis et al., 2014), or known or suspected carcinogenic agents (McKenzie et al., 2012). The limited epidemiologic studies of UO&G development have observed an increase in adverse perinatal outcomes (Casey et al., 2016; McKenzie et al., 2014; Stacy et al., 2015), asthma exacerbations (Rasmussen et

al., 2016), dermal irritation (Rabinowitz et al., 2015), hospitalization rates (Jemielita et al., 2015), and nasal, headache, and fatigue symptoms (Tustin et al., 2016).

Childhood leukemia in particular is a public health concern related to UO&G development, and it may be an early indicator of exposure to environmental carcinogens due to the relatively short disease latency and vulnerability of the exposed population (Rothwell et al., 1991; Shy et al., 1994). The age-adjusted incidence rate of leukemia in the United States for children under the age of 15 was 5.3 per 100,000 persons in 2011, the highest among all types of childhood cancer, and the peak age of incidence is 2-5 years (CDC, 2015). The U.S. incidence rates for acute lymphocytic leukemia, the most common subtype of childhood leukemia, increased annually by 1.4% from 2000 to 2010 (Gittleman et al., 2015). Environmental exposures, such as ionizing radiation, benzene, traffic exhaust, tobacco smoke, and pesticides, have been linked to childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia, though evidence is generally limited or inconsistent (Bailey et al., 2015a; Bailey et al., 2015b; Tong et al., 2012; Ward et al., 2014; Wiemels, 2012; Zachek et al., 2015). A comprehensive review of the carcinogens and leukemogens associated with UO&G development is not available and could inform future environmental and biological monitoring and human health studies. In this analysis, we aimed to systematically assess the evidence for a possible carcinogenic/leukemogenic role of (1) water and (2) air pollutants associated with UO&G development.

1.1. Unconventional oil and gas development description of the process

In oil and gas extraction, a well pad must first be constructed. This involves the use of construction vehicles, heavy equipment, and diesel generators in continuous operation to create roads, clear and set up a well site, and transport materials to the site (Moore et al., 2014). After well pad construction is complete, drilling rigs drill vertically past the deepest freshwater aquifer down to the level of the source formation, such as shale rock, turn and drill horizontally for distances up to 3000 m (Laurenzi and Jersey, 2013). After drilling, the well is hydraulically fractured. In this step, large volumes of fracturing fluids consisting of water, chemicals, and proppants (sand or ceramic beads) are forced into wells under high pressure, creating fissures or fractures in the rock along the horizontal section of the wellbore to release oil or gas. Typically, about 15-100 million l of fluid are used for each well, of which approximately 1-2% are chemical additives, representing a substantial volume of chemicals used per well (estimated as upwards of 114,000 l) (US DOE, 2013; US EPA, 2012). Chemical additives in fracturing fluids include biocides, surfactants, and anti-corrosive agents (US EPA, 2015). After fracturing, wastewater flows up the wells. Within 1-4 weeks about 30% of injected fracturing fluids rapidly return to the surface through the well as “flowback” water; subsequently, “produced” water returns up the well more slowly. The produced water includes the injected fluids along with mobilized, naturally-occurring compounds (e.g., heavy metals, bromides, radionuclides) (Ferrar et al., 2013; Vidic et al., 2013). Flowback and produced wastewater are stored in large open pits or storage tanks until they can be treated, re-used, or disposed of offsite, such as in injection wells. Oil, gas, and produced water flow up the well for years or decades during the production phase of the well (Barbot et al., 2013; Nicol et al., 2014). During production, diesel-power trucks may be used to maintain the wells or transport oil or gas off the well

pad. This stage also includes the processing and distribution of the produced oil and gas at other facilities (NYS DEC, 2011).

1.2. Possible pathways of environmental exposure to carcinogenic agents

Possible pathways of water contamination during fracturing and production include faulty or deteriorating well casings, equipment failure, surface spills of fracturing fluids or wastewater on-site or from tanker trucks transporting these liquids, migration of chemicals from fractures to shallow aquifers, leakage from wastewater pits, and unauthorized discharge and release of inadequately treated wastewater into the environment (Adgate et al., 2014; Brantley et al., 2014; Ferrar et al., 2013; Gross et al., 2013; Jackson et al., 2013b; Osborn et al., 2011; Rozell and Reaven, 2012; Shonkoff et al., 2014; US EPA, 2015; Vengosh et al., 2014; Vengosh et al., 2013; Warner et al., 2012). Surface activities may pose the greater potential threat in the near-term (Drollette et al., 2015), with sub-surface activities potentially presenting a hazard over a longer period of time. Several water quality studies have measured total dissolved solids, isotopes, and other chemicals to characterize a geochemical fingerprint of UO&G development (Jackson et al., 2013a; Vengosh et al., 2013; Warner et al., 2013; Warner et al., 2012); these studies are not necessarily focused on compounds with evidence of toxicity to humans. Studies measuring concentrations of health-relevant chemicals in drinking water sources are emerging (Harkness et al., 2015; Hildenbrand et al., 2015; Llewellyn et al., 2015), but data are limited.

UO&G development activities that could generate air pollution include operation of diesel-powered equipment, use of vehicles to transport materials and waste to and from the site, addition of sand (silica) to the fracturing fluid mixture, volatilization of compounds from wastewater, and processing and distribution of the oil and gas (Moore et al., 2014). Air pollutants, such as diesel exhaust, fine and coarse air particulates, crystalline silica, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), are a few examples commonly cited as being generated as part of the various phases of UO&G development (Burnham et al., 2012; McCawley, 2015; Moore et al., 2014). To our knowledge, no comprehensive list of air pollutants potentially related to UO&G development is available in the published literature or government reports.

1.3. Epidemiologic studies of unconventional oil and gas development

Knowledge of the the health risks of UO&C development is sparse though epidemiologic studies on this topic are emerging. Studies using proximity-based metrics observed associations between UO&G development and congenital heart defects in children (McKenzie et al., 2014), self-reported dermal irritation (Rabinowitz et al., 2015), decreased birth weight and increased incidence of small for gestational age (Stacy et al., 2015), increased preterm birth (Casey et al., 2016), increased in mild, moderate, and severe asthma exacerbations (Rasmussen et al., 2016), and increased chronic rhinosinusitis, migraine headache, and fatigue symptoms (Tustin et al., 2016). The number of wells per ZIP code was associated with increased hospitalization rates, particularly in the areas of dermatology, neurology, oncology, and urology (Jemielita et al., 2015).

The only epidemiologic analysis of the association between UO&C development and risk of cancer published in the scientific literature reported similar county-level standardized incidence ratios for childhood leukemia before and after drilling of any oil and gas wells in any Pennsylvania counties during 1990-2009 (Fryzek et al., 2013). Also in this

analysis, standardized incidence ratios were similar before and after drilling started in counties with unconventional wells, specifically. However, several important shortcomings of this study have been noted. For example, this ecologic study did not account for a latency period between exposure and cancer incidence. In addition, though the study objective was to examine risk associated with hydraulic fracturing, 98% of the wells included in the study were “non-horizontal” wells that likely did not involve the practice of hydraulic fracturing (Goldstein and Malone, 2013). Case-control studies of proximity to other petroleum-based sources provide some evidence of an association with childhood leukemia risk. Two case-control studies in France reported increased odds of childhood leukemia among those living in proximity to the petroleum-based sources of petrol stations and automotive repair garages (Brosselin et al., 2009; Steffen et al., 2004). Another case-control study reported elevated odds of childhood leukemia with proximity to petrol stations, but the relationship was not statistically significant, possibly due to small sample size (Harrison et al., 1999). Another study observed an association with proximity to petro-chemical plants and increased odds of leukemia in young adults (20–29 years), but not children ages 0–15 (Yu et al., 2006). Additionally, a human health risk assessment found an increased risk of cancer for residents living ≤ 0.5 versus > 0.5 mile from a well, attributable primarily to benzene, a known human carcinogen associated with leukemia risk (McKenzie et al., 2012). Taken together, these findings support the plausibility of an increased risk of childhood leukemia related to oil and gas development. The current analysis investigates whether there is additional evidence for the plausibility of a carcinogenic risk from air or water contaminants and provides information to improve the specificity of exposure assessments and human health research of the potential adverse effects of UO&G development.

2. METHODS

2.1 Identification of potential water contaminants

We compiled a list of all chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing fluids, detected in hydraulic fracturing wastewater, or both from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Appendices A of the progress report “Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources” and draft report “Assessment of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing for Oil and Gas on Drinking Water Resources” (US EPA, 2012; US EPA, 2015). We eliminated duplicate entries and combined the entries for xylene isomers. This yielded a total of 1177 distinct compounds or groups of compounds (1043 in fracturing fluids only, 98 in wastewater only, 36 in both). The U.S. EPA developed these chemical lists from federal and state databases of well permits and construction records, industry disclosures and monitoring reports, trade journals, the scientific literature, and governmental and non-governmental reports. The fracturing fluid list contains a greater number of substances because it reflects reported usage and includes disclosed substances used across varying companies, locations, and geological formations. The list of wastewater constituents is shorter because it is based on the limited wastewater measurement data available from industry, government reports, or the published literature.

2.2 Classification of carcinogenicity of potential water contaminants

We searched the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) monographs for

evidence of carcinogenicity of the potential water contaminants. IARC is an internationally recognized authority on carcinogenicity of chemicals and other agents (Pearce et al., 2015). The monographs are written by working groups of international experts convened by IARC, and they provide detailed evaluations of the quality and strength of evidence of carcinogenicity of agents. The agents are selected for evaluation based on exposure prevalence and suggestive evidence of likelihood to pose a cancer hazard to humans (Tomatis, 1976). Other organizations evaluate environmental agents for carcinogenicity, such as the U.S. EPA through their Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) or the National Institutes of Health through their National Toxicology Program (NTP). Their lists of agents evaluated for their carcinogenicity contain much overlap with IARC and are less comprehensive; IARC, IRIS, and NTP have evaluated 1050, 264, and 243 compounds, respectively (IARC, 2016; IRIS, 2016; NTP, 2014).

Chemicals were designated as “no information available” if they were not evaluated in an IARC monograph. For chemicals that were evaluated, we indicated their IARC carcinogenicity classification: carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A), possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3), and probably not carcinogenic to humans (Group 4). We calculated frequencies and percentages of the potential water contaminants in each carcinogenicity classification. For chemicals in Groups 1, 2A, or 2B, we assessed whether these chemicals had evidence linked to leukemia and/or lymphoma specifically, based on the available information on human and animal study data provided in the monograph summary or synthesis.

2.3. Identification of potential air pollutants

We constructed a list of potential air pollutants associated with UO&G development by conducting a comprehensive review of the scientific literature. First, we systematically searched the biomedical and health-oriented PubMed database for papers published through December 31, 2015 using the terms “fracking air”, “hydraulic fracturing air”, “unconventional gas air”, “shale gas air”, “unconventional oil air,” and “shale oil air,” which yielded 136 unique publications. Next, we searched the ProQuest Environmental Science Collection database for papers published in environmental science-oriented journals through December 31, 2015 using the terms “fracking”, “hydraulic fracturing”, “unconventional gas”, “shale gas”, “unconventional oil”, and “shale oil” with the term “air pollution.” This search yielded 42 publications (31 additional, unique publications and 11 previously identified through PubMed). We included three types of studies in this analysis: (1) studies that collected primary air pollutant measurements or presented air pollutant measurements from secondary data sources, such as a state or county dataset (“measurement” studies), (2) studies that modeled air pollutant concentrations using inputs from primary or secondary measurements, emission rates from equipment or UO&G activities, and/or meteorological data (“modeling” studies), and (3) studies with qualitative assessments of potential or expected air pollutants based on review of the scientific literature, government or non-governmental reports, and/or expert judgement about the types of pollutants likely to be generated from UO&G activities (“descriptive” studies). We excluded papers not directly related to environmental air pollution associated with UO&G development ($n = 86$), papers describing generic chemical classes (e.g., volatile organic com-

pounds (VOCs)) but not specific chemical names (e.g., benzene) ($n = 25$), publications that were not peer-reviewed original research or review papers or were corrected and updated after 2015 ($n = 4$), and papers written in foreign languages ($n = 3$). From the 49 publications meeting our criteria, we abstracted chemical names of air pollutants from tables, text, and figures, if explicitly reported as present or predicted to be present at UO&G sites. For example, we abstracted names of target analytes from tables and figures presenting measured or estimated concentrations of pollutants near UO&G sites. This approach is consistent with the U.S. EPA water list construction, which included any compounds reportedly used in hydraulic fracturing fluids or detected in wastewater. We combined individual chemicals into one category if these agents were evaluated as a group by IARC (e.g. xylenes, particulate matter).

2.4. Classification of carcinogenicity of potential air contaminants

We searched the IARC monographs for evidence of carcinogenicity using chemical names of the potential air pollutants. Following the same procedure as for potential water contaminants (Section 2.2), chemicals were designated as “no information available” if they were not present in the IARC monographs; or else were reported as Groups 1, 2A, 2B, 3, or 4. For the compounds in Groups 1, 2A, and 2B, we determined whether the monograph summary or synthesis indicated that there was sufficient evidence of increased risk of leukemia and/or lymphoma specifically, based on human or animal data.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Carcinogenicity of potential water contaminants

Of the 1177 potential water contaminants assessed, 1066 compounds (91%) had not been evaluated for carcinogenicity by IARC. The 111 potential water contaminants evaluated included 14 (13%) known human carcinogens (Group 1), 6 (5%) probable human carcinogens (Group 2A), and 29 (26%) possible human carcinogens (Group 2B), and 62 (56%) compounds were not classified with respect to their carcinogenicity (Group 3) (Fig. 1). None were designated as probably not carcinogenic to humans, though only one compound has ever been assigned this classification. The distribution of compounds among the carcinogenicity classifications was similar between the fracturing fluid compounds and wastewater compounds (Fig. 1). Of the 49 potential water contaminants classified as known, probable, or possible human carcinogens (Groups 1, 2A, 2B), 17 had evidence of an increased risk of leukemia and/or lymphoma (Table 1). This included 7 known human carcinogens (1,3-butadiene, benzene, cadmium, ethanol, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, and quartz), 3 probable carcinogens (dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, dichloromethane, tetrachloroethylene), and 7 possible carcinogens (1,2-propylene oxide, benzo[*b*]fluoranthene, benzo[*k*]fluoranthene, heptachlor, hydrazine, indeno[1,2,3-*cd*]pyrene, styrene). This list reflects petroleum-related volatile organic compounds (e.g., benzene), metals (e.g., cadmium), solvents (e.g., dichloromethane, tetrachloroethylene), and PAHs (benzo[*b*]fluoranthene, benzo[*k*]fluoranthene, dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, benzo[*k*]fluoranthene).

3.2 Identification of potential air pollutants

Our literature review yielded 143 distinct potential air pollutants or groups of pollutants related to UO&G development from 49 studies (Supplemental Table S1, Table 1). Of the 143 compounds, 97 had also been identified in water and 46 were unique to air. A

total of 27 studies included measurements, 19 used modeling, and 15 were descriptive in nature; some studies incorporated a combination of these approaches (Table 2). There were 31 studies of gas development, 1 of oil development, and 17 of both. Studies reporting primary measurements or modeled estimates of air pollutants were conducted mainly in Colorado, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wyoming. Frequently reported air pollutants (reported in ≥ 5 studies) included benzene, ethylbenzene, hydrogen sulfide, methane, nitrogen oxides, ozone, particulate matter, toluene, and styrene (Supplemental Table S1). Sampling locations included perimeters of UO&G well sites, mobile monitoring stations, and fixed community sites. Sampling durations varied, such as one-time grab samples of 2 to 3 min (Macey et al., 2014) and weekly 24-hour integrated samples collected over a period of two years (McKenzie et al., 2012).

3.3. Carcinogenicity of potential air pollutants

Of the 143 potential air pollutants, 114 compounds (80%) had not been evaluated for carcinogenicity by IARC. Of the 29 potential air pollutants evaluated, 7 (24%) were considered carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), 2 (7%) were considered probably carcinogenic to humans varied, such as one-time grab samples of 2 to 3 min (Macey et al., 2014) and weekly 24-hour integrated samples collected over a period of two years (McKenzie et al., 2012). (Group 2A), and 11 (38%) were considered possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) (Fig. 1). A total of 9 (31%) compounds were not classifiable with respect to their carcinogenicity (Group 3) (Fig. 1). None were designated as probably not carcinogenic to humans (Group 4).

Of the 20 known, probable, or possible carcinogens (Groups 1, 2A, 2B), 11 had evidence of an increased risk of leukemia and/or lymphoma (Table 3). This included 5 known human carcinogens (1,3-butadiene, benzene, ethanol, formaldehyde, diesel engine exhaust), 2 probable human carcinogens (dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, tetrachloroethylene), and 4 possible human carcinogens (carbon tetrachloroethylene, chrysene, indeno[1,2,3-*cd*]pyrene, styrene). This list includes constituents of oil and gas resources (e.g., benzene) and diesel exhaust (e.g., formaldehyde, PAHs, 1,3-butadiene).

4. DISCUSSION

We evaluated the evidence that potential exposures from UO&G development are risk factors for cancer in general and leukemia in particular. Our analysis of 1177 chemicals in hydraulic fracturing fluids or wastewater and 143 potential air pollutants identified 55 possible, probable, and known carcinogens related to UO&G development activities. However, the vast majority of chemicals (91% of potential water contaminants, 80% of potential air pollutants) were not evaluated for their carcinogenicity by IARC. Of the 55 known, probable, or possible human carcinogens, 20 had some evidence for increased risk of leukemia and/or lymphoma: 1,2-propylene oxide, 1,3-butadiene, benzene, benzo[*b*]fluoranthene, benzo[*k*]fluoranthene, cadmium, carbon tetrachloroethylene, chrysene, dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, dichloromethane, engine exhaust (diesel), ethanol, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, heptachlor, hydrazine, indeno[1,2,3-*cd*]pyrene, quartz, styrene, and tetrachloroethylene. These findings support the hypothesis that exposure to UO&G development could increase the risk of leukemia.

Our findings demonstrate the presence of known and suspected carcinogens surrounding UO&G facilities, but drawing conclusions about cancer or leukemia risk is challenging, due to the varied and limited water and air measurement data. With respect to water, for example, Fontenot et al.

(2013) measured metals in private drinking water wells in a community proximate to UO&G activity and observed concentrations of the known carcinogen arsenic in exceedance of U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels, although possible sources included mobilization of natural constituents and hydrogeochemical changes in addition to UO&G activities. Drollette et al. (2015) detected trace levels of organic compounds, such as the known leukomogen benzene and possible carcinogen ethylbenzene, in private drinking water wells in areas with UO&G development in Pennsylvania, with highest observed concentrations within 1 km of active UO&G operations. Although the observed concentrations were below U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels, cancer risk is generally assumed not to have a threshold below which there is a safe level of exposure.

With respect to air, our literature review identified six studies measuring hazardous air pollutants associated with childhood leukemia (e.g., benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) near UO&G facilities (Bunch et al., 2014; Macey et al., 2014; McKenzie et al., 2012; Pekney et al., 2014; Rich and Crosby, 2013; Rutter et al., 2015). Differences in location, sampling duration, target agents, and sampling methodology in the air pollution literature hindered our ability to synthesize the air data and place it into context of human health risk. However, some individual studies used the air monitoring data to estimate cancer or health risk. Macey et al. (2014) identified concentrations of benzene, 1,3-butadiene, and formaldehyde in exceedance of EPA IRIS cancer risk levels; however, these were based on grab samples that represented high-exposure scenarios (e.g. ≤ 20 m of UO&G separator, compressor station, discharge canal, and well pad). McKenzie et al. (2012) estimated risk to communities based on Colorado measurement data collected over nearly three years from a fixed monitoring station in a rural community. They observed an excess risk of cancer for residents living <0.5 mile from the nearest well, mainly attributable to benzene and 1,3-butadiene. Bunch et al. (2014) used VOC measurements collected over ten years by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality from seven fixed-site monitors in the Dallas/Fort Worth area to conduct deterministic and probabilistic risk assessments and found that all but one of the cancer risk estimates were within the acceptable cancer risk range. Pekney et al. (2014) collected mobile measurements of ambient concentrations of pollutants in Pennsylvania and found no exceedances of National Ambient Air Quality Standards for criteria pollutants. These studies indicate that water and air pollution related to UO&G activities may pose a public health and potential cancer risk. More environmental measurements of health-relevant chemicals associated with UO&G development, particularly at residences in close proximity to these facilities, are needed to better characterize human exposures and determine whether confirmed or suspected carcinogens and toxicants are present and at what levels. In particular, studies with longer sampling durations or integrated over longer periods of time would be more relevant to chronic outcomes like cancer.

To our knowledge, our analysis represents the most expansive review of carcinogenicity of hydraulic fracturing-related chemicals in the published literature. Previous studies have examined the carcinogenicity of more selective lists of chemicals. For example, Kahrilas et al. (2015) reviewed the toxicological properties of biocide constituents of fracturing fluids and their degradation and reaction products and found that few had been evaluated by IARC. Compounds identified by Kahrilas et al. included formaldehyde (a known carcinogen associated

with an increased risk of leukemia and lymphoma, identified in our analysis), dibromoacetonitrile (a possible carcinogen, identified in our analysis), nitrosamines (includes probable carcinogens, not identified in our analysis), and trihalomethanes (includes possible and probable carcinogens, four identified in our analysis: bromodichloromethane, chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, and bromoform). Stringfellow et al. (2014) assessed 81 common hydraulic fracturing fluid additives and identified five confirmed or suspected carcinogens using the U.S. NTP carcinogenicity evaluations (Stringfellow et al., 2014). Our analysis also identified four of these five chemicals: ethanol (known carcinogen associated with an increased risk of leukemia and lymphoma), acetaldehyde (possible carcinogen), diethanolamine (possible carcinogen), and naphthalene (possible carcinogen). The fifth compound, thiourea, was included in our analysis, but was considered not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity by IARC. Colborn et al. (2011) abstracted a list of chemical additives of hydraulic fracturing fluids using information on Material Safety Data Sheets provided by government and natural gas industry sources (Colborn et al., 2011). They found that 25% of the 353 chemicals evaluated could cause cancer and mutations. However, the inclusion criteria for this carcinogenicity evaluation were not provided to make a direct comparison with our findings.

An experimental study on the carcinogenicity of hydraulic fracturing wastewater observed that immortalized human bronchial epithelial cells exposed to flowback water collected from unconventional natural gas drilling of the Marcellus Shale underwent malignant transformation and exhibited altered morphology compared to parental cells (Yao et al., 2015). The flowback water sample contained relatively high concentrations of barium and strontium. However, these metals were not evaluated for carcinogenicity to humans by IARC and therefore were not included in our evaluation. Strontium was not evaluated by the NTP or U.S. EPA IRIS programs; barium was not evaluated by NTP, and it was deemed not classifiable with respect to carcinogenicity by the U.S. EPA.

Looking broadly at UO&G development and cancer risk, other risk factors should also be considered. For example, UO&G development could pose a risk for childhood leukemia through a phenomenon known as population mixing (Belson et al., 2007; Kinlen, 2012). This refers to the migration of new populations into previously contained rural areas, introducing new infectious agents. This could give rise to increasing underlying infections, for which childhood leukemia is a possible complication (Kinlen, 1988; Kinlen, 2012). An alternative hypothesis is that a delayed exposure to infectious agents among individuals who experienced an absence of exposure in very early life could increase the risk of an inappropriate immune response and lead to leukemia (Greaves, 2006; Greaves, 1997). UO&G development is a rapidly expanding industry that creates an influx of specialized, external workers into less populated areas to fill industry jobs (Brasier et al., 2011; Filteau, 2015b; Jacquet, 2014). Additionally, previous examples of resource extraction or energy development have reported population increases of up to 80% and worker influx-related impacts on public health and local communities (Ennis and Finlayson, 2015; Filteau, 2015a; Keough, 2015). More research would be needed to demonstrate risk to newly introduced infectious agents. Another possible risk factor for childhood leukemia is parental occupational exposures to agents such as benzene or PAHs from work in the

oil and gas industry during the pregnancy period, a critical window of vulnerability for childhood leukemia (Fusion et al., 2001). In addition, parents employed by oil and gas companies could introduce contaminants into the home environment through clothing, shoes, and skin (Newman et al., 2015; Sahmel et al., 2014). Also, the introduction of bromide constituents from hydraulic fracturing wastewater into drinking water sources could increase the subsequent, downstream formation of carcinogenic disinfection byproducts and increase the risk of cancer, such as bladder cancer (Regli et al., 2015). Further, agents released from other components of oil and gas infrastructure, such as petroleum storage tanks (Zusman et al., 2012), petrochemical plants (Yu et al., 2006), and petrol stations (Brosselin et al., 2009; Harrison et al., 1999; Steffen et al., 2004) could pose a leukemia risk.

This analysis has several limitations. The list of potential water contaminants from fracturing fluids is limited to non-proprietary chemicals that were reported to the U.S. EPA by oil and gas companies and included in the U.S. EPA reports on hydraulic fracturing (US EPA, 2012; US EPA, 2015). Our identification of potential air pollutants was based on information available in the PubMed and ProQuest Environmental Science databases and may not include all potential air pollutants associated with UO&G development. The published literature may be more likely to report air pollutants for which health data are available, which could explain why a greater percentage of chemicals in air were evaluated by IARC compared to chemicals that were potential water pollutants. Additionally, IARC only evaluates chemicals with suspected carcinogenicity. Therefore, the proportion of known, probable, and possible carcinogens among those compounds evaluated may not be representative of the proportion of carcinogens among those not evaluated. Although the IARC monographs are the most comprehensive, systematic carcinogenicity evaluations, a comprehensive literature review of all 1177 water contaminants and 143 air pollutants could identify additional compounds that pose an increased risk of cancer.

Conducting a well-designed sampling campaign for UO&G development is challenging, given the wide variety of potential target pollutants and the limited information available to identify which pollutants have the highest probability of exposure or health impact. Our list of 143 air pollutants associated with UO&G development (Supplemental Table S1) may serve as a useful resource for researchers designing future studies. Furthermore, our list of known, probable, and possible carcinogens linked to UO&G development can be used as a target analyte list for environmental or biological measurements in future exposure and health studies. Measurements of these compounds in air or water in residences proximate to this activity would provide insights into whether exposures are occurring and at what levels. Additionally, air pollution measurements corresponding to the different phases of UO&G development would provide critical information about the relative contribution of exposures from various aspects of the development activities and priorities for exposure mitigation. Furthermore, geographical and seasonal variations could influence release, concentration, and dispersion of potential air pollutants. Therefore, additional water and air measurement studies are urgently needed to investigate the potential for spatial and temporal variations in exposures.

This analysis could also inform design of exposure metrics for epidemiologic studies. Epidemiologic studies have generally used individual-level, geographic information sys-

tems-based inverse-distance weighted metrics to estimate exposure to UO&G development, which characterize UO&G development as a collective process. More specific metrics or measurements could offer improvements to the exposure assessment and potential insights into etiologic agents. Future studies could incorporate environmental and/or biological monitoring of health-relevant chemicals, such as the 55 known, probable, and possible carcinogens in water or air, and examine the relationship between chemical concentrations and proximity and density-based metrics, to determine the extent to which proximity is associated with exposure. Though more measurement data is needed to better understand whether exposures are occurring and at what concentrations, release of any carcinogens from UO&G development should be minimized.

5. CONCLUSIONS

There is a need to better understand the potential risks of UO&G development with carefully designed exposure and epidemiologic studies. We identified 55 known, probable, and possible carcinogens (20 compounds associated with leukemia and/or lymphoma specifically) that are potential water contaminants and/or air pollutants related to UO&G development. Our study provides some support for the hypothesis that exposure to UO&G development could increase the risk of leukemia. Because children are a vulnerable population, research efforts should first be directed toward investigating whether exposure to UO&G development is associated with an increased risk in childhood leukemia. Environmental and biological measurements of the compounds identified in this analysis in communities proximate to UO&G development would be critical for future research on the potential public health impact.

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.10.072>.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, this article shows that living within a mile of a fracked well directly increases the risks of children developing leukemia. They are not children from the radical left. They are children from across the country. The study warns that millions of people living within a mile of fracked wells may have been exposed to these cancer-causing chemicals.

In response to this study, several physicians are quoted as saying: "This is like smoking in the 1950s. There was a lot of suggestive evidence, but the conclusive stuff came later. I think we're going to get it, maybe in 5 or 10 years, but it is a question of how much damage is going to be done in the meantime."

"Too often, we look at the political environment before we look at the evidence, and I don't think that's serving our future."

This is just one study looking at a couple dozen pollutants. There is ample evidence out there to be concerned with fracking's impact on public health, but there is still too much to learn. Yet, H.R. 1121 would ban restrictions on fracking before we know the full realm of impacts on public health. This is unacceptable. The bill is rooted in many falsehoods as it relates to public health.

I am so excited to hear my colleague talk about the fact that we should be

hiring American workers, that we should be ensuring that we have great union jobs, that we should be invested in green energy infrastructure. I hope that is why my colleagues across the aisle woulda, shoulda, coulda supported the bipartisan infrastructure law—I know a couple of them did—as well as the Chips and Science Act, and also the Inflation Reduction Act. All of those bills are actually really focused on making sure that we are investing in our country, working on creating more clean, green energy that does not include fracking.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, \$9,600, that is how much the average American household is paying today in the higher cost of living in the United States as a direct result of policies of the Biden administration, \$9,600.

Now, Mr. Speaker, compare that to what President Biden said on the campaign trail. He said, I will not raise costs, raise taxes on any American who earns less than \$400,000. That is the average, \$9,600. In fact, for some people it is more. Mr. Speaker, the cause of these higher costs is the regulatory agenda of this administration.

That is exactly what we are debating today. We are talking about energy prices. We are talking about energy policies of this administration that are having an adverse effect on Americans. We are watching right now as this administration, as this bill tries to fix, bans fracking.

You can go back, and you can look historically at the United States. We have led the world in reducing emissions. How have we done it? Do you know what the secret is? One of the most important tools that we have used to reduce emissions is actually natural gas. Natural gas, one of the biggest targets, the biggest victims of this fracking ban.

Let's take a look. Is this fracking ban legal? Well, there was a judge in Wyoming who actually looked at this under the Obama administration and said: "Congress has not delegated to the Department of the Interior the authority to regulate hydraulic fracturing. The BLM's effort to do so through the Fracking Rule is in excess of its statutory authority and contrary to law."

What does this administration do? The same exact thing.

□ 1445

It is not just a fracking ban, though. It is also banning the export of liquefied natural gas.

As my friend from Minnesota just said, what happens is that you don't have a decrease in demand for energy. It is simply that other countries provide it.

Countries like Iran that are profiting tens of billions of dollars love these policies. Russia loves these policies. This administration actually increased the importation of energy from Russia when they came in.

This is baffling energy policy. You are failing to address America's energy security. You are failing the affordability test.

Mr. Speaker, let's think about emissions. On the emissions side, are these policies resulting in lower emissions? Let's look at facts. The facts show that between 2005 and 2021, the United States has actually reduced emissions more than any other country in the world—not just more than any other country, more than the six next emissions-reducing countries combined.

How have we done it? It is by using natural gas. What happens? Other countries fill the void, countries like Russia.

Let's do a comparison there. When you take 1 year of liquefied natural gas supplied to the European Union from Russia, and if you were to supplant it with liquefied natural gas coming from the United States, it would reduce emissions by 218 million tons, but my friends across the aisle and at the White House have taken that off the table.

Let's go back and review. We have higher prices that Americans are paying—higher prices for utilities and higher prices for gasoline. We have more dependence upon countries like Iran, China, Venezuela, and Russia for energy. We are more dependent upon them, the globe is, and emissions are going up.

Which one of these is important? I mean, this is baffling to me. Higher prices, less energy security, and higher emissions are what this administration's energy policies have achieved. It makes no sense.

Let's talk about where these dollars are going. My friend talked about the tens of billions going to Iran. These dollars are being directly provided to Iranian terrorist proxies that have attacked and killed American troops in Syria and Iraq. These policies are funding this.

Coming back to us, we are now funding Ukraine, which is battling Russia, paid for with U.S. bad energy policy. We are funding Israel. That is paid for by bad energy policy that Iran is profiting from. This makes no sense. It makes absolutely no sense.

This bill, however, does make sense because it reverses the policies of this administration. It brings back common sense. It follows evidence, science, and math that show that we can actually reduce emissions, increase energy security, and have affordable energy in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from across the aisle is right: This makes no sense.

If my colleagues across the aisle actually want to push back against Russia, Iran, and Venezuela, then pass the supplemental because that funding will do more to help support democracies around the world and help countries most in need than whatever is in H.R. 1121.

Listening to some of the arguments we have heard from Republicans over the last week and even now today, I have to say, I am confused.

Is oil and gas production higher than ever, or is there a war on energy? Are gas prices high because of Bidenomics, or are prices so low that we should continue exporting LNG? Should the government stop picking winners and losers through energy subsidies, or should we continue giving handouts to oil and gas and even expand those giveaways with the bills up today?

I suspect Republican messaging is so confusing because continuing to rig the system for Big Oil just doesn't make sense.

The U.S. is producing record amounts of oil and gas and is exporting more than ever before. I will say it again: The U.S. is producing record amounts of oil and gas and is exporting more than ever before.

Yet, the American people aren't seeing the benefits. Prices for consumers are still high while Big Oil and other big corporations rake in massive profits.

Reporting from the Groundwork Collaborative found that over half of recent U.S. inflation was caused by corporate price gouging, even as input costs decreased.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Groundwork Collaborative report.

[From Groundwork Collaborative, Jan. 18, 2024]

INFLATION REVELATION: HOW OUTSIZED CORPORATE PROFITS DRIVE RISING COSTS

(By Liz Pancotti, Strategic Advisor, and Lindsay Owens, Executive Director)

As their cost of doing business comes down, corporations pad their bottom lines on the back of consumers.

Inflation has come down significantly from its peak over the past year, yet prices remain high for American consumers. From housing and groceries to car insurance and electric bills, families are still feeling the squeeze. In the wake of the pandemic, virtually every company in every industry faced rising costs to make products and stock shelves. Labor costs rose sharply, the cost of transporting goods across the country hit record highs, and raw materials became costly or impossible to get. Corporations were quick to pass rising costs—and a little extra—on to consumers, fueling rapid inflation. As supply chain snarls have receded and the economy has stabilized, businesses continue to pad their bottom lines, rather than passing these savings on to consumers.

CORPORATE PROFITS ARE DRIVING MORE THAN HALF OF INFLATION

Some economists and pundits have sought to discredit the link between inflation and corporate profiteering. A Washington Post columnist recently claimed that blaming inflation on corporate profiteering is like saying "it's raining because water is falling from the sky." But this isn't true. Prices are

simply the sum of costs and corporate profits. While rising costs or inputs can drive up Americans pay at the gas pump or the grocery store, corporate profits can just as easily.

As corporations have lamented supply chain woes and high labor costs over the past two years, their profits have skyrocketed, fueling inflation and exacerbating a long-standing affordability crisis.

Some economists suggested that markup growth in 2021 was primarily driven by corporations raising prices in anticipation of future costs increases. However, corporate profit margins have remained high—and even grown—as labor costs have stabilized, nonlabor input costs have come down, and supply chains snarls have eased.

While labor and nonlabor input costs have played a role in price increases, corporate profits drove 53 percent of inflation during the second and third quarters of 2023 and more than one-third since the start of the pandemic. Comparatively, over the 40 years prior to the pandemic, they drove just 11 percent of growth.

Corporate profits as a share of national income has skyrocketed by 29 percent since the start of the pandemic. While our economy has returned to or surpassed its pre-pandemic levels on many indicators, workers' share of corporate income has still not recovered.

As White House National Economic Council Director Lael Brainard has noted, "Overall, the labor share of income has declined over the past two years and appears to be at or below pre-pandemic levels. While corporate profits as a share of GDP remain near postwar highs."

Economist Isabella Weber has pointed out that corporations are keeping prices high even as post-pandemic and Ukraine War supply chain pressures ease and wage growth slows. Why? Because they can.

Weber argues that supply shocks allowed corporations to tacitly collude, hike prices, and rake in record profits. This type of inflation, where corporations raise prices to protect—and even increase—their profit margins, allows prices to rise faster than the costs to make goods or provide services. When corporations pursued this opportunistic pricing strategy, they found a lot of space to increase prices, drive up profits, and see very little dropoff in demand.

Though inflation has eased, prices remain tremendously elevated from their pre-pandemic levels. Housing costs, for example, are up 21 percent, grocery costs have risen by 25 percent.

CONSUMER PRICES ARE RISING MUCH FASTER THAN CORPORATIONS' INPUT COSTS

While prices for consumers have risen by 3.4 percent over the past year, input costs for producers have risen by just 1 percent. For many commodities and services, producers' prices have actually decreased.

Input costs for key goods and services have sharply decreased over the past year. For example, nearly 60 percent of the drop in input goods prices was driven by large declines in energy costs, such as jet fuel and diesel fuel. Transportation and warehousing costs, which many corporations have cited as a main driver of price increases, have come down by nearly 4 percent since peaking in June 2022.

These input costs are critically important for corporations' balance sheets. As costs go down but revenue stays high because of higher sticker prices, corporate profit margins expand on the backs of American consumers.

One prime example of this is the diaper industry, which is highly concentrated—Procter & Gamble Co. (P&G) and Kimberly-Clark Corp. control 70 percent of the domestic market. Diaper prices have increased by more

than 30 percent since 2019 from, on average, \$16.50 to nearly \$22. Wood pulp is a major input in diapers and other paper products, like toilet paper and paper towels. Wholesale wood pulp prices soared by 87 percent between January 2021 and January 2023. Yet between January and December 2023, prices declined by 25 percent.

Using their pricing power, P&G and Kimberly-Clark have kept diaper prices high for American families, allowing their profit margins to expand considerably. In P&G's October 2023 earnings call, its CFO, Andre Schulten, said that high prices were a big driver of profit margin expansion and 33 percent of their profits in the previous quarter were driven by lower input costs. During P&G's July 2023 earnings call, the company predicted \$800 million in windfall profits because of declining input costs. In Kimberly-Clark's October 2023 earnings call, CEO Mike Hsu said the company "finally saw inflation in the cost environment" and admitted that he believes the company has "a lot of opportunity to [expand margins over time] between what [they're] doing on the revenue side and also on the cost side." Despite these large input cost declines, Hsu said he thinks the company has "priced appropriately" and did not anticipate any price deflation.

The diaper industry is just one example of corporations exploiting their pricing power to expand margins as input costs normalize. The same is true for many consumer goods, including new and used cars, groceries, and housing.

CORPORATIONS HAVE BRAGGED ABOUT THEIR ABILITY TO RAISE PRICES

Over the past two years, corporations have been explicit about how they've exploited their pricing power, and how they have and will continue to do so even as inflation comes down.

General Mills attributed their 16.5 percent increase in profits in FY 2022 to "getting smart about how [they] look at pricing."

PepsiCo raised its prices across snacks and beverages by roughly 15 percent during each of 2022Q4 and 2023Q1 as it increased its margin. CFO Hugh Johnson said they "may, in fact, increase margins during the course of the year" as costs decrease and prices remain elevated.

The CEO of Holcim, a construction materials manufacturer, said on recent earnings call, "We are in that inflationary environment already for almost two years now... We have done the pricing in a very proactive way so that our results aren't suffering. On the contrary, they are improving the margins."

Profit margins for AutoNation's finance and insurance segment have increased by 7 percent as they continue to hike margins with new fees and increased prices for consumers, even while products don't improve.

Carvana notes that it decreased its non-vehicle retail costs by nearly \$1,000 per car, driving huge margin increases (30 percent) even as used car costs remain elevated. Used car prices remain elevated and are up nearly 40 percent.

CONCLUSION

In the wake of the pandemic, consumer demand rebounded and supply chains struggled to keep up as a result of decades of disinvestment and offshoring. Goods became more expensive to make and transport, and tighter labor markets delivered long-overdue wage increases for workers. As businesses' costs went up, they jumped on the opportunity to pass on rising costs to consumers and have continued squeezing American's pocketbooks for more. Now that their costs have stalled—or, in many cases, come down significantly—it's time for companies to stop gouging consumers.

The Biden administration is taking steps to strengthen global supply chains and on-shore manufacturing, crack down on corporate concentration that has enabled corporations to put consumers through the wringer, and eliminate junk fees. President Biden said last month, "To any corporation that has not brought their prices back down—even as inflation has come down, even [as] supply chains have been rebuilt—it's time to stop the price gouging." The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Department of Justice continue to dust off authorities not touched in decades to rein in corporate profiteering and concentration.

As Congress turns to expiring provisions from the 2017 Trump tax cuts over the next year, they must take a hard look at the corporate tax rate. Our tax code should support a robust and equitable economy, not incentivize profiteering.

The fundamental question we need to ask ourselves is whether we want an economy where corporations can exploit pandemics, supply chain crises, and wars at the expense of American workers and families, or an economy where corporations are put in check, allowing everyone to thrive?

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, communities living closest to oil and gas production, mostly low-income and people of color, are left paying the costs of constant pollution and public health crises. We are all paying for the record number of billion-dollar climate disasters in 2023, driven by the fossil fuel climate crisis.

These bills we are debating today would walk back important protections for taxpayers and local communities to keep funneling money into the pockets of Big Oil.

It does not make sense to keep doubling down on a bad deal. Big Oil does not need more favors right now. They don't need more tax breaks. They don't need more handouts—I am going to keep saying it—and they don't need more special loopholes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have continuously said that oil production on Federal lands is at an all-time high. The fact of the matter is that the production is occurring on lands leased by the Trump administration and previous administrations.

I guess my colleagues now support the policies of the Trump administration as best they are trying to take credit for them.

My good friend, Ranking Member MCGOVERN, made this point in the Rules Committee just yesterday. After mentioning that America is a top energy producer, he said: "Let me be very clear. I am not highlighting these facts because I like them. I find it very troubling that we are producing so much oil. . . ."

How very sad it is to hear that from my colleagues. Why are they so ashamed that we produce energy here in America? Would they rather us be dependent on Russia, Iran, or Venezuela for oil and natural gas in the

same way Democratic policies have made us dependent on China for critical minerals?

We should celebrate American energy independence where, again, we do it cleaner and safer than anybody else in the world with the best labor standards.

Mr. Speaker, let's celebrate the opportunity. Let's be happy the good Lord blessed the United States with these rich minerals and this opportunity to become energy independent and critical mineral dominant.

My friends and neighbors, I want the technology here in the United States. I do not want this country to depend on foreign adversarial nations for our livelihood.

We have learned so much during COVID, Mr. Speaker. We cannot rely on adversarial nations for our energy any longer, nor should our allies.

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I often hear my Republican colleagues say that more oil and gas production in the U.S. benefits consumers and that fracking has helped that production along. We should celebrate.

Then I did have to think about seeing this recent movie, "Killers of the Flower Moon," and how that is probably not a really good thing to celebrate, but I digress. I don't want to do that.

The U.S. is already the number one producer of oil and gas in the world. We are exporting record amounts of fossil fuel across the globe. Yet, our communities are still not seeing the benefits.

That is because the benefits are going straight to Big Oil, which is seeing profits soar yet again. We cannot rely on the decades-old Republican agenda of "drill, baby, drill," to lower prices for Americans.

This bill proposes to give yet another handout to oil and gas, supposedly in the hope that these corporations will be so thankful that they will lower their prices just to be nice. I mean, does anyone still believe this trickle-down nonsense?

Look, if we want better energy prices, then we need energy independence, which means a transition to clean energy, which is cheaper, safer, and generated entirely here at home instead of being at the mercy of global price shocks like oil and gas.

I am also so grateful to hear my colleagues talk about the things that we should have learned from COVID. I hope that means that at some point they will be willing to discuss universal healthcare and making sure we all have access to affordable, high-quality healthcare. I hope that means that they are going to admit that COVID is a real thing and that vaccinations and access to that kind of healthcare and information is important.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I reiterate my good friend and colleague did reserve.

Listen, one of the things that we hear from my colleagues is that Big Oil is price gouging, which is why energy prices are higher. The fact is, this President's anti-energy agenda has created uncertainty for domestic energy producers and has driven up energy prices for all Americans.

Repeated in-depth investigations by the FTC have shown that changes in gasoline prices are based on market factors and are not due to any illegal behavior.

The price gouging argument is simply a red herring meant to distract the American public from the Biden administration's disastrous energy policies.

The fact of the matter is, when my friends and colleagues talk about transition, wind and solar, they don't want to produce those minerals for those solar panels or windmills here in the United States, Mr. Speaker.

Minnesota has the most mineral wealth of any State in the Nation with the exception of Alaska. Minnesota has the biggest untapped copper and nickel mine in the world, and this administration pulled the leases.

This administration, with support from the Secretary of the Interior, banned 225,000 acres of mining in northeastern Minnesota. Can you believe that? Yet, they will get the minerals from Congo, which uses child slave labor for their energy addiction.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that we have the opportunity today and now. I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us to let the American worker succeed and energy dominance, critical mineral dominance in this country, be made here in America. We need it, this country needs it, and our allies are asking for it.

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

Ms. KAMPLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is yet another shameless giveaway to Big Oil, even though Big Oil is still making earth-shattering, mineral-shattering profits by taking billions in taxpayer-funded subsidies, price gouging families, and leaving Americans with climate, health, safety, and financial consequences. This bill would enshrine Big Oil's exploitation of American taxpayers for the foreseeable future.

Big Oil does not need any favors right now. I know I sound like a broken record, but sometimes you have to say it more than once so people can hear it. They don't need more special loopholes. They don't need more handouts. They don't need more tax breaks.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 1121, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to cite a 2019 study by the U.S. Chamber of Com-

merce's Global Energy Institute. Their research shows a ban on fracking would eliminate 19 million jobs between 2021 and 2025 while simultaneously reducing the U.S. gross domestic product by \$7.1 trillion over that same period.

The Global Energy Institute's research also shows that over the same 2021 through 2025 timeframe, energy prices would skyrocket, with natural gas prices rising by 324 percent, causing household energy bills for the average American to quadruple and the cost of living to increase by \$5,600. Additionally, the price of gasoline would double, and government revenues would plummet by almost \$2 trillion.

With these sobering facts in mind, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 1121 to prevent the worst case scenario from becoming our reality.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1085, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1121 is postponed.

□ 1500

RESTORING AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE ACT

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1085, I call up the bill (H.R. 6009) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw the proposed rule relating to fluid mineral leases and leasing process, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1085, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources printed in the bill, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6009

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 "Restoring American Energy Dominance Act".

SEC. 2. WITHDRAWAL OF BLM PROPOSED RULE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall withdraw the proposed rule of the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process" (88 Fed. Reg. 47562 (July 24, 2023)).

(b) NO FURTHER ACTION.—The Director of the Bureau of Land Management may not take any

action to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule described in subsection (a) or any substantially similar rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMPLAGER-DOVE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAUBER. 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 on H.R. 6009.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 6009, the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act.

H.R. 6009, introduced by Congresswoman BOEBERT, would nullify the Bureau of Land Management's proposed onshore oil and gas leasing regulations.

While on the campaign trail, then-candidate Joe Biden said during a primary debate: "No more drilling on Federal lands." That was candidate Biden.

The BLM's proposed regulations attempt to accomplish President Biden's campaign promise by limiting onshore leasing, reducing flexibility, and increasing fees.

The regulations propose eliminating nationwide bonds while increasing individual bonding requirements 15-fold and statewide bonding requirements 20-fold. The BLM's stated rationale for doing this is to protect taxpayers from having to clean up orphaned wells.

One would think that there is an orphaned well crisis on BLM lands, given the significant cost increases the rule proposes. However, the opposite is true, Mr. Speaker. According to the Department of the Interior, there are only 37 orphaned wells on BLM lands, and the Department has used bonds to plug wells on Federal lands just 40 times over this last decade.

The proposed regulations would also be extremely harmful to small businesses. Tom Kropatsch, the Wyoming State oil and gas supervisor, said: "The bonding provisions will impact hundreds of small businesses in Wyoming, resulting in lost royalties, taxes, and other revenues to local and State government, and likely will create orphaned wells, not protect against them."

While he is speaking of his home State of Wyoming, the impacts would be the same in energy-producing regions nationwide.

The regulations also introduce new and vague preference criteria for evaluating onshore oil and gas leasing. The

criteria seemingly intended to avoid conflict in areas with “sensitive cultural, wildlife, and recreation resources.”

Don't be fooled. The criteria, which could be applied to any parcel of land, are meant to lock up lands from resource development and shut down future oil and gas production. President Biden is once again proactively taking steps to increase energy prices, reduce American energy production, and ultimately diminish our national security.

To continue using Wyoming as a case study, in 2022 and 2023, the Wyoming BLM had initially offered to sell 830 parcels covering 954,281 acres. However, through successive rounds of an environmental review that incorporated considerations of these preference criteria, the Wyoming BLM deferred 462 parcels encompassing 586,000 acres. That is 61 percent of the acreage that should have otherwise been available that was ultimately deferred due to these new criteria—and the regulations aren't even final yet.

BLM's proposed onshore oil and gas leasing regulations are an attack on domestic energy production that will further lock up our Federal lands and eliminate access to our natural resources. We will not stand idly by as the Biden administration increases our reliance on foreign adversarial nations. It diminishes our national security and inflates already unaffordable energy prices.

H.R. 6009 acknowledges the BLM statutory mission of managing our Federal lands for multiple use, including energy and mineral development. It will keep our country safe by ensuring continued domestic energy production. It will benefit American families, American communities, American jobs, and our small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Representative BOEBERT's so-called Restoring American Energy Dominance Act would have only one effect: furthering Big Oil's dominance over our public lands.

This bill, H.R. 6009, would force the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw its proposed oil and gas rule. This rule will implement reforms that Democrats enacted in our historic climate law, the Inflation Reduction Act, along with other long-overdue reforms to the onshore oil and gas program. The rule will help hold Big Oil accountable for cleaning up after itself, provide a fair return for the use of taxpayer-owned resources, and end speculative leasing of our public lands.

This is important but also very basic stuff. If you make a mess, you should be responsible for cleaning it up. If a public company extracts a publicly owned resource for profit, taxpayers should get a fair return.

It makes sense to me. Those are not difficult concepts to understand.

It is for these reasons that BLM's rule has broad support across Western voters. Mr. Speaker, 92 percent of comments provided from all 50 States in response to BLM's proposed rulemaking were in favor of the rule. That is listening to the people.

What we are seeing here is out-of-touch House Republicans attempting to block this rule as a giveaway to the fossil fuel industry. It is a blatant effort by Big Oil and corporate lobbyists to game the system in their favor.

The proposed rule is common sense. The reforms have long been recommended by the Government Accountability Office and nonpartisan entities like Taxpayers for Common Sense.

Republicans call it Biden's war on American energy, but with domestic oil and gas production and profits soaring, it is hard to see how Big Oil is suffering. As I said, their pockets are not on life support at all, but our public health is.

It is past time to commit to reforms to protect taxpayers and the environment. We are talking about modest increases in royalty rates, going from 12½ percent to 16⅔ percent. Texas royalty rates are up to 25 percent. In the bill sponsor's home State of Colorado, they are at 20 percent.

To repeat, these rates have not impeded domestic production. Domestic oil and gas production and profits are at record highs. No one is disputing that.

As if that were not enough, these companies continue price gouging the consumer. It is obscene that these polluters, these extremely profitable corporations, are now pushing for more tax handouts. They are the last industry that needs it.

We must vote down this out-of-touch giveaway.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 6009, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and colleague talked about making a mess. Joe Biden and his administration have made a mess for American energy—higher energy prices throughout our country. The middle class is getting squeezed because of his energy policies and, dare I say, his anti-mining agenda. We will clean up this mess.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, on day one of his administration, Joe Biden declared an all-out war on American energy production and exploration. He has made it clear that he cares more about appeasing the radical climate change activists than protecting the millions of oil and gas workers and producers in America.

I was disappointed but not surprised when the Biden administration filed this proposed rule titled “Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process,” which mandates provisions from the partisan so-called Inflation Reduction

Act—we know that it didn't reduce inflation; it expanded it—which increased the royalty rate for production on Federal lands while also increasing and creating new fees for domestic energy producers.

This fluid mineral leasing rule is further proof that Joe Biden is using every tool in his administration to dismantle American energy production. It codifies pieces of the so-called Inflation Reduction Act, which is really the Green New Deal, and makes major non-statutory changes to the BLM's onshore leasing program.

It increases bonding levels for production on Federal lands and proposes ending nationwide bonding and increasing the minimum bond amounts for individual lease bonds and Statewide lease bonds from \$10,000 to \$150,000 and from \$25,000 to \$500,000, respectively. This significant increase will tie up capital that would otherwise be put back into production and is unjustifiable as there are only 37 orphaned oil and gas wells on BLM-managed land.

These increases will impact smaller producers that can't afford to operate in the market. These additional fees will ultimately harm returns and reduce revenues to State and local governments by disincentivizing development on Federal lands.

When environmental extremists create rules like this that are grossly restrictive, they can hinder the development and availability of energy resources that are fundamental to human progress and prosperity. It is important to remember that energy is not just another commodity; it is the lifeblood of modern civilization.

Any regulation in this domain must be evaluated through the lens of its impact on human life and prosperity. This means considering not just the environmental aspects but also how these rules affect energy affordability, reliability, and scalability.

Not-in-my-backyard extremists have regulated States like Colorado into poverty with their reckless and extremely flawed policies.

The proposed rule also introduces the idea of using preference criteria to inform the BLM's selection of lands for lease sales. BLM's rationale for this change is to avoid conflict in areas with “sensitive cultural, wildlife, and recreation resources.”

I think the people who occupy these lands most—our farmers, our ranchers, and our energy producers—understand the land better than BLM agents in Washington, D.C., in some concrete building or maybe even still working remotely from their homes. These are stewards of our lands, and they do a darn good job at it.

This means that the BLM field office could avoid leasing in all areas with endangered or threatened species, critical habitat, or nearby recreation areas, a move that would greatly limit leasing on Federal lands.

□ 1515

With the wars happening in the Middle East and in Europe and with OPEC

significantly lowering oil production, we cannot rely on foreign nations, especially our adversaries, to control our energy supply. That is why I introduced the Restoring American Dominance Act, to terminate this proposed rule and protect American energy producers.

America makes the cleanest energy in the world. American innovation, in particular, fracking, has allowed America to be the global leader in reducing emissions since the year 2000.

We need to stop buying oil and gas from Russia and stop begging Venezuela and Iran, our adversaries, to produce energy for us. We need to start producing more energy responsibly right here in the United States of America. Rather than begging OPEC, let's bring back the American roughneck.

American energy security is paramount for our Nation's economic stability and national security. When we produce our own energy, we control our destiny. We are not at the mercy of international politics, conflicts, or the whims of foreign governments that may not always have our best interests at heart.

Remember, energy is the industry that powers every other industry. The more control we have over our energy sources, the more competitive and secure our economy is. The concept of American energy dominance is not only desirable, it is essential for both national security and global human flourishing. We can literally be exporting freedom around the globe.

Relying on countries like Russia and others for energy is problematic not just from a security standpoint but also from a moral one. Many of these countries have questionable human rights records, to put it mildly. By producing our own energy, we are not just securing our future, we are also not indirectly supporting or enabling regimes that do not align with our values of freedom and human rights.

In essence, producing energy in America is about taking control of our future, ensuring our economic stability, and standing by our principles. It is about ensuring that we can continue to innovate, grow, and flourish, without being beholden to anyone. Frankly, given our vast resources and technological capabilities, there is no good reason not to.

I thank Chairman WESTERMAN and the committee for working with me on this bill to rein in Joe Biden's out-of-control, rogue bureaucrats. I urge my colleagues to support my bill to stop BLM's proposed regulations before they increase energy costs and threaten American energy production even further. American jobs and our national security depend on us taking a stand against this regime.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I am so relieved to hear my colleagues from across the aisle continue to talk about national security concerns. It makes me question why they want to support isolationist values.

If we are so concerned about Russia and our adversaries, then why are we not voting on a supplemental to help Ukraine?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER).

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, our country needs energy to flourish, and Democrats know that this means authorizing energy projects. If we are going to authorize energy projects, then we need to require any energy developer, including Big Oil, to fully cover the cost of cleanup and reclamation of their extraction.

H.R. 6009 negates that principle, which I feel strongly about as a single mom, of cleaning up your messes, and instead gives Big Oil carte blanche to drill with little or no regulation. With this bill, Republicans are endeavoring to undo all of my work and the work of my colleagues to hold Big Oil accountable and to protect taxpayers.

Last Congress, my bill to protect public lands and recover taxpayer dollars by raising the Federal royalty rate for oil and gas extraction was passed into law.

Since 1920, Big Oil had paid the same 12.5 percent royalty rate for the extraction of minerals on public lands, which was considerably lower than rates charged by States. This allowed Big Oil to exploit our public resources and pay the American taxpayers pennies. My bill ended this corporate giveaway to Big Oil and made sure the American people would get fair benefits for our public lands.

I also had a bill that would increase, for the first time in 60 years, the amount of money Big Oil would put down to promise to clean up its oil wells. Last year, that reform was included in the Bureau of Land Management's onshore oil and gas proposed rule.

Previously, the bond amount that Big Oil paid covered just a fraction of their cleanup costs, leaving taxpayers to foot the bill. Oil and gas companies have abandoned thousands of wells nationwide without undertaking reclamation efforts to make those polluted areas environmentally safe, actions that could now cost all of us, as taxpayers, up to \$333 million. My bill, for the first time in decades, put Big Oil on notice: You pollute, you pay.

My proposal had popular support, including across the West, which is home to much extraction. Ninety-one percent of western voters want oil and gas companies, not taxpayers, to pay for cleaning up and reclaiming public lands after drilling.

However, Republicans don't care about protecting the American people from environmental and economic harm. They would rather prop up Big Oil's profits and exploit the American taxpayer, upending real progress to finally hold Big Oil accountable.

H.R. 6009 would prevent the Biden administration from implementing the Bureau of Land Management's oil and

gas rule. It would bar current and future administrations from increasing bonding requirements or implementing other fiscal reforms to protect taxpayers. It also prevents any administration from future updates to the Federal royalty rate.

It is hypocritical that Republicans, who drape themselves in the mantle of lowering taxes during campaign time, stand here today advocating for a bill that would force taxpayers to pay for sweetheart deals to Big Oil that boost their profits even further.

My Republican colleagues have the opportunity to prove me wrong. At the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the Committee on Natural Resources. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill, and that amendment would prevent H.R. 6009 from going into effect until the Comptroller General of the United States certified that this bill would, in fact, result in reduced energy costs for American consumers and would not result in increased, record profits for the oil and gas industry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues across the aisle if they have the bravery to show that they are not beholden to Big Oil's bidding and will stand up for consumers and taxpayers to lower costs? This vote will show where your allegiance is.

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

The Biden administration told Congress just last summer that there are only 37 orphaned wells on BLM lands, and they have called in bonds only four times per year over the last decade. This number is low because the BLM has a process for dealing with at-risk wells.

There are very few, if any, Federal leases that don't have multiple companies with multiple record title interests and working interests. Multiple companies may have equities in the leases and will sell those equities to other companies that want to develop at different depths, for example.

BLM maintains the full chain of ownership. If BLM identifies a well on a lease at risk for abandonment, the agency will go to the companies in that chain of ownership and require them to take care of the well.

Increasing bonds at these levels will also have a disproportionate impact on the small producers and the small businesses and therefore could actually result in more bankruptcies and thus more orphaned wells. Crushing small businesses and limiting production on Federal lands, which is what this regulation would do, would simply reduce

production, driving up prices for American families and driving down revenues paid to the States and the Federal Government.

Federal onshore oil and gas production brought in roughly \$7.7 billion in revenue in fiscal year 2023 alone. That is almost six times more than the BLM's entire fiscal year budget.

We have the opportunity to help the American people who are struggling under this administration's policies and procedures. The time is now. The American people are hurting with energy prices. Inflation is still on the rise. The CPI is almost 20 percent. This is real for blue-collar, working Americans.

The energy policies, Mr. Speaker, of this President have been devastating to the middle and lower class. I have the privilege of representing Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District. It is the oldest and poorest congressional district in our great State. I hear it every single day about the cost of energy. We can change it, and this is our opportunity.

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

Ms. KAMPLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There is so much to fact check and so little time. My colleagues have mentioned bonding proposals, but the BLM's bonding proposal would help ensure that oil and gas foot the bill for cleaning up their messes, not the American people. By requiring them to post adequate bond money before they drill, we can help avoid them shirking that duty later on by selling off their exhausted wells to shell companies and similar tactics.

My colleagues across the aisle have said this proposal is unnecessary; no need to post bond ahead of time. Trust Big Oil. They are good for it.

Pardon me if I am skeptical. We have been hearing so much about posting bonds over the last week or so. It is often the same story: A company or an individual will brag and brag about supposed wealth, but when it comes time to put that money up, suddenly they come up short. Sometimes they even have to file for bankruptcy.

Many oil and gas companies operate in the same way. They benefit from resources but are afraid of regulations that would set bond amounts that ensure that they actually clean up after themselves instead of skipping town. The proposed BLM rule would require fossil fuel companies to provide reasonable collateral to ensure they pay to clean up after themselves.

I have another fact check for you before I yield. We have heard Republicans say that bonding reform isn't needed to make sure the oil and gas companies clean up after their messes, supposedly because BLM has identified only 37 orphaned wells on Federal land.

Well, let's widen the land to show the truth. An unplugged well can sit idle or even abandoned for many, many years

before a Federal agency seeks to enforce reclamation requirements and finally have it declared officially orphaned. That process eats up valuable staff time and resources. In that time, these unplugged wells can leak oil and gas, creating environmental and public health hazards, regardless of whether or not they have been officially deemed orphaned yet.

□ 1530

We are talking huge numbers here. In 2019, a nonpartisan GAO identified 2,294 unplugged wells that had not been produced in over 10 years. That is 2,294 wells specifically on BLM Federal land. The oil and gas industry should pay to plug and remediate those wells, not the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN), who is the most illustrious Congressman.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman who is bringing the receipts today, and I appreciate this conversation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 6009, the Republicans' polluters over people act 2.0.

For anyone following the work of team extreme, the Republican majority, in the 118th Congress, Mr. Speaker, you have probably figured out the pattern by now. Things like governing are really hard for team extreme: funding the government, avoiding a catastrophic debt default, and having an orderly legislative process so you are not continuously improvising and keeping the whole world in limbo while Congress sputters.

Team extreme has failed miserably at the basics of governing because they are too busy sowing chaos, fighting with each other, and competing for who gets the most bookings on FOX News and Newsmax.

Passing serious legislation that tackles pressing issues and solves problems is definitely out of favor in this Congress. I suppose to look busy for the C-SPAN audience, they give us warmed over versions of their polluters over people act every few weeks.

When you can't govern and you can't legislate, Mr. Speaker, this performative stuff is what you do over and over. It is rinse, lather, and repeat with team extreme in this Congress.

It is reminiscent, really, of how they operated when Donald Trump was President and they had a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress. We kept hearing about infrastructure week every few months without any serious proposals and certainly without any serious legislation. However, when Democrats took back Congress and the White House, we showed them how to do it. We delivered results: an historic bipartisan infrastructure law that is making transformative differences in communities all over America.

Nonetheless, we have swung back now with team extreme back in charge here in the House, and it is the old

performative playbook again. In this Congress, it is usually involving cheerleading for Big Oil and Gas. That was H.R. 1. That is clearly what this spin-off bill before us today is all about. It is political performance art for the fossil fuel industry.

Since we have seen all of this several times before and since these bills, thankfully, will go nowhere, let's just take a moment to remind those who get all their news from rightwing media that team extreme's entire energy narrative, that this poor fossil fuel industry is struggling under the oppressive burden of environmental regulations, and that unless we provide even more financial and regulatory giveaways to this industry, America will fall behind in the competition for global energy dominance. All of this is a complete fiction.

America is already the world's dominant producer of oil and gas. We are the top exporter of oil and gas. We are awash in oil and gas, and those poor fossil fuel companies are awash in record profits thanks to price gouging the American consumers. They are rolling in so much money that they are giving massive executive bonuses and dividends, and they are doing stock buybacks. In addition, of course, they continue to lobby to protect their Federal subsidies and to oppose climate action.

This is not an industry that needs more of our help. Nonetheless, American consumers who are paying at the pump for all of these profits and stock buybacks do need our help. They need an alternative to the fossil fuel roller coaster and to the tyranny of the pump. They also need a planet that their children and grandchildren can live on, and so they need Congress to get serious about tackling the climate crisis and accelerating the clean energy transition.

With these bills today, and, frankly, with all of the stunts and antics that we have seen from team extreme in its dysfunctional Congress, Republicans are saying that they don't care about any of that.

With H.R. 6009, they are trying, once again, to repeal parts of the historic climate actions we took in the last Congress and take us back. They want to repeal the modest fossil fuel royalty reforms we enacted in the Inflation Reduction Act to protect taxpayers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. KAMPLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 45 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUFFMAN. They are trying to repeal a very modest royalty reform and claw that back, and all that this reform would do is give taxpayers a fair return on the public resources on public land that this industry has been extracting on royalty rates that hadn't been touched for a century.

Mr. Speaker, the reason that we increased those royalties was to finally

confront the problem of fossil fuel companies with their subsidies extracting these public resources and sticking taxpayers with the bill to clean up their messes.

This is not controversial. It is popular. Ninety-one percent of Western voters want to see oil and gas companies, not taxpayers, paying the bill for this cleanup.

With these performative bills we are back at it again: a fake narrative that exalts the fossil fuel industry above everything and everyone else.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, my friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle brought up the Inflation Reduction Act. The fact is, that is law, and 90 percent of that money goes to billion-dollar companies in subsidies.

This bill we are talking about today is about small businesses. Under this administration, the average American household is paying \$11,400 per year under these policies and these regulations. That is a lot of money.

Mr. Speaker, that may not be a lot of money for a President who has spent 53 years of his life in Washington, D.C. Just maybe he has forgotten what it is like to struggle in our Midwestern States. Mr. Speaker, \$11,400 is the average, and I just stated that I represent the oldest and the poorest Congressional District in the State of Minnesota. That is a lot of money for my constituents and almost every American.

Fifty-three years President Biden has been bloviating on Capitol Hill trying to change things and make it better.

On his energy policies and his mining policies, he has failed the American people, and we all know it. We all know it. We feel it. We see it. Our pocketbooks are shrinking, and our paychecks aren't rising as fast as we want them to, and they are not keeping up with inflation.

This is about small businesses. This is about not letting the unelected bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., dictate production of our natural resources. We, in Congress, have a responsibility to write legislation that will benefit all Americans. Today we are talking about legislation, Mr. Speaker, about energy prices. There is nobody in this country who feels as if this administration has reduced the cost of energy for them.

Mr. Speaker, \$11,400, that is a lot of money for this retired police officer. That is a lot of money for my wife who served 24 years in the military and is an Iraq war veteran. That is a lot of money for her, for me, and for many other Americans who are trying to just feed their families, keep up, and try and live the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, this President has failed the American people on his energy policies.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I have sat in this Chamber,

and I have listened to folks debate and raise concerns and problems about the legislation that is before us right now. I have heard people talking about how this is extreme, about how it is a gift to oil and gas production, and how it is going to trash the environment. There has been a poster that is up over there—and I am sad I don't have it right now—that said: polluters over people.

Mr. Speaker, we take an oath of office to stand up for this country and to defend the Constitution. We make a commitment to represent about 700,000 people each, 700,000 people, to represent their best interest.

So, Mr. Speaker, if the things that my friend from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) was saying were accurate, then I would be outraged too, but the facts show a very different story.

I am from south Louisiana.

When President Biden took office, Mr. Speaker, do you know what gasoline prices were?

The lowest prices in our State were \$1.74 per gallon on the day he took office.

Mr. Speaker, where do you find \$1.74 per gallon anywhere?

If I can find it at \$2.74, then I am going to fill up extra gas cans. Prices are outrageous.

Does somebody want to call AAA a partisan organization?

AAA says that the average gasoline prices in America today are \$3.52 a gallon. This is outrageous. It is absolutely outrageous.

This has the biggest impact on those who can least afford it. People can't afford to fill up their vehicles. With higher energy prices, they can't afford to pay their utility bills. We have watched as food prices have skyrocketed and as housing prices have skyrocketed. Much of this is attributable to energy policy because everybody has got to drive, and everybody has got to air-condition their homes and heat their businesses.

Mr. Speaker, so what is the cause of all this?

The cause of this is exactly what this administration's policies are doing. We just heard my friend from Minnesota say that the average American family is spending about \$1,000 a month more now than they were when Biden took office.

Everything we are hearing this administration say and my friends across the aisle talk about is that this is trashing the environment.

Let's look at the facts. The facts show that the United States, even under the Trump administration, actually led the world in reducing emissions, in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Under the Biden administration, they have gone up, not down. They are going up.

What problem is the administration solving?

They are charging people higher prices. They are more dependent on foreign countries, and emissions are

going up. They are having more of an adverse impact on the environment. I don't understand.

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting. I noted that the folks who have been speaking on this bill are from California. Let's take a look at the performance of California. Let's take a look at the performance.

Electricity rates in California are almost triple those in my home State. They are almost triple. Gasoline prices are approaching double. Emissions, they have the eighth worst emissions growth in America. California is the most dependent State upon oil from the Amazon rainforest. It is the most dependent State on imported energy, and it has the least reliable grid in America.

Mr. Speaker, who in the hell would want to thrust that upon their citizens?

This is a complete record of failure. Yet, it is the exact blueprint that this administration is following. It doesn't make sense.

This isn't about Republican, Democrat, Conservative, or Liberal. This is about math. It doesn't make sense.

All we are doing is we are creating a void that Iran is filling, that Russia is filling, and that Venezuela is filling.

Are they taking those dollars and doing things that are in America's interests?

No.

We have got to look at this globally. We have got to follow the math and the science as America has led the world in reducing emissions. We have led the world more than the next six emission-reducing countries combined, and we have ceded all of this energy void to China.

Mr. Speaker, do you know what has happened?

China has increased emissions five tons for every one ton we have reduced. It doesn't make sense.

I am not asking for Republican or Democrat policies. I am not asking for Conservative or Liberal policies. I am simply saying: Let's follow the math and follow the science and do what makes sense.

Folks are wondering: Why are my prices higher?

For one reason, this bill right here actually repeals higher royalty rates. Royalties are a percentage. They are not a hard dollar figure per barrel of oil or cubic foot of gas. It is a percentage. So as prices go up, so do the royalties. They have raised the percentage.

People are wondering why they are paying more money?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. It is a percentage, yet this bill tries to come in and create a level playing field, create certainty, and create economic conditions that make sense.

My friends are sitting here saying: Oh, Big Oil is profiting.

They are profiting because the policies that the Biden administration is putting forth is resulting in conditions that cause prices to skyrocket. The thing that is so frustrating is that we had evidence that this is exactly what was going to happen. During the Obama administration the exact same thing happened, and I noted in the State of California the exact same thing happened.

I am just asking that we follow the math and the science. Let's support this legislation. Let's stop doing things that charge people unaffordable energy prices and trash the environment at the same time.

□ 1545

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues always want to bash California, and then they find ways to sneak into the State to visit. California is bringing it today as it relates to H.R. 6009.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MULLIN).

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6009.

This bill is yet another shameless Republican handout to Big Oil companies. Two years ago, House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act, a landmark climate bill that includes reforms for taxpayers to get a fair financial return for oil and gas produced on public lands. H.R. 6009 would block hardworking American taxpayers from receiving the financial benefits in the Inflation Reduction Act.

If energy dominance and independence are the true goals of this bill, let's talk about how we transition to clean energy, which is cheaper, safer, and can be produced right here in the U.S.

My aforementioned home State of California consistently experiences the impacts of climate change. We know that wildfires, sea level rise, flooding, and extreme weather are dangerous and costly. In 2022 alone, extreme weather events cost the United States \$165 billion in damages.

Rather than jamming shameless giveaways to Big Oil through Congress, I invite my Republican colleagues to work with House Democrats as a unified Chamber investing in a shared vision of American prosperity and building the next generation of renewable energy.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is an easy concept for us all to understand. This really isn't about the left or the right, Democrat or Republican. We move either forward or backward.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle just talked about the Inflation Reduction Act. It was voted and put into law almost 2 years ago, so I ask the American people: Has it increased your energy prices, or has it lowered your energy prices? The Amer-

ican people know that their energy prices have skyrocketed.

We have many great energy producing States, including the great State of Alaska. This administration has put 54 sanctions on energy production in Alaska. That is more sanctions than this administration has put on Iran. That is unconscionable.

Mr. Speaker, earlier, at a Federal Lands Subcommittee hearing, there was a witness exchange. Representative TIFFANY chairs it. They talked about where they are going to source their electric vehicles, their critical minerals for the vehicles, and they were talking about child slave labor. The Democrat witness said that it is unfortunate that people are exploited around the world, but it is a reality. He said that is a controversial issue.

Child slave labor should never be controversial. We should never allow that, and this administration has gone with memorandums of understanding with Congo, where 15 of the 19 industrial mines use child slave labor.

Mr. Speaker, that is a fact, and this administration doesn't want to admit it. They want to ignore the human rights atrocities to get to their so-called green agenda. That is not acceptable, Mr. Speaker, when we have the mineral resources here in the United States of America.

As I said earlier, we are blessed with an abundance of natural resources that we can extract using the best environmental labor standards. Again, we can move either backward or forward. I submit to you that the Republicans want to move forward on energy production.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can stay focused on the issue. We keep talking about foreign policy issues, and I think we should just, then, pass the supplementals to support Ukraine and our other allies rather than supporting isolationist foreign policies that actually encourage the kinds of human rights violations that my colleague keeps talking about.

I am also very grateful that my colleague mentioned helping the military. I have to say that Republicans voting for H.R. 6009 doesn't, in fact, do that. It doesn't do that at all. Republicans could actually help our military personnel if they voted to support them with housing supports and making sure that our military personnel have access to quality healthcare, especially our female military personnel. Instead, they want to vote for tax breaks for oil and gas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6009, the so-called Restoring America's Energy Dominance Act.

This legislation would gut critical provisions that I secured in the Inflation Reduction Act to ensure a fair return for American taxpayers as fossil fuel companies that extract on our public lands make record profits.

This bill undermines the Bureau of Land Management's current proposed rule that follows commonsense recommendations by the Government Accountability Office to protect taxpayers, including a change in royalty rates for the first time since they were established over a century ago.

For my colleagues who care so much about fiscal responsibility, the majority should be aware that, if this bill becomes law, Federal and State governments will lose out on billions of dollars of revenue.

This bill would also allow fossil fuel companies to completely disregard their responsibility to clean up after they cease drilling operations, potentially leaving the American people on the hook for over \$6 billion in cleanup costs.

When oil and gas producers ignore their reclamation responsibilities, they leave their abandoned wells to contaminate our water supplies, degrade our ecosystems, and leave climate-warming methane emissions.

This is personal to me. My wife and I have two young kids at home. As many parents know, one of the first lessons we teach our kids is to clean up after themselves when they make a mess. Why on Earth would we give fossil fuel companies a free pass on this core responsibility?

Additionally, this bill would prevent BLM from directing oil and gas drilling away from areas that don't have a high potential for extraction to begin with. When fossil fuel companies stockpile cheap, unproductive leases, they unnecessarily put these lands and the important wildlife habitats they support at risk of development. It can also complicate any other use for these lands when appropriate, such as renewable energy projects.

H.R. 6009 would block BLM from balancing the extraction of oil and gas with the multitude of uses for our public lands, including the conservation of wildlife habitat, the preservation of landscapes sacred to indigenous peoples, outdoor recreation opportunities, and the list goes on.

My friends across the aisle will say this bill is necessary to increase American energy independence. I have heard that, in fact, several times this afternoon, but if we really want to talk about energy independence, we must focus on the transition to cleaner, cheaper, and safer domestic renewable energy, including modernizing our electric grid and making it easier to build transmission lines.

H.R. 6009 does absolutely none of that. This bill is a shameless giveaway of our public lands to Big Oil companies, which are raking in record profits and enjoying billions in taxpayer-funded subsidies while still charging working families high prices. It is long past

time that fossil fuel companies pay their fair share and do their part to clean up after their actions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Republicans have claimed that H.R. 1, their polluters over people bill, would solve all of our Nation's energy problems and that it is their number one priority for this Congress.

Lately, some of them have even started saying that Senate Democrats and Leader SCHUMER are letting this legislation gather dust on the other side of the Capitol. Let's just fact-check. I love doing it. It is false.

The truth is that the do-nothing Republican House hasn't even sent H.R. 1 to the Senate. Despite passing in the House a year ago, this bill has never been transmitted to the Senate and has languished in limbo with Republican leadership, gathering dust first on Speaker McCarthy's desk, then on nobody's desk, and now on Speaker JOHN-SON'S desk.

If Republicans are so proud of their energy policies for the American people, why are they burying their landmark legislation and trying to blame Democrats? Why are we here passing sections of H.R. 1 for the second time? It is because it is all show.

The do-nothing Republican House has no real solution. Instead of taking real action to invest in a cleaner and safer energy future for every American, House Republicans are just repeating the same stale, tired arguments and passing the same washed-up bills over and over again, fully knowing that these messaging bills aren't going anywhere.

The American people deserve better.

I reiterate that this Republican legislation is a messaging bill that, fortunately, is going nowhere. House Republicans should be doing the bare minimum work this week of funding the government and keeping the lights on. Instead, they are trying to win political points with people's lives and livelihoods on the line.

This legislation creates unacceptable risk, and the President should have every single tool to protect public health and the environment.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, the American people just have to ask themselves whether they are paying more or less for energy and groceries under this administration. It is clear the American people are suffering under the Biden policies.

The Biden administration's proposed rule would eliminate the opportunity for exploration of newly discovered energy producing areas and shrink future oil and gas production, even on sites

where it already exists, all while drastically driving up costs for Americans.

We will not stand by idly as this administration locks up our Federal lands and prohibits Americans from accessing their abundant natural resources. We will support American families, jobs, communities, our economy, and our national security through safe, clean, and efficient domestic energy production.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 6009, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1085, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Porter of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6009 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The material previously referred to by Ms. PORTER is as follows:

Ms. Porter of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6009 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

On page 3, line 8, strike "date of enactment" and insert "effective date".

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall not take effect until the Comptroller General of the United States certifies that this Act would result in reduced energy costs for American consumers and would not result in increased record profits for the oil and gas industry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

□ 1600

PROTECTING AMERICAN ENERGY PRODUCTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further

consideration of the bill (H.R. 1121) to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Levin of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1121 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The material previously referred to by Mr. LEVIN is as follows:

Mr. Levin of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1121 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. REGULATION OF FRACKING ON FEDERAL LANDS.

Section 2(b) shall not take effect until the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, finalizes regulations governing the use of hydraulic fracturing under oil and gas leases for Federal lands, which shall require—

(1) baseline water testing, the results of which shall be posted on an appropriate internet website; and

(2) public disclosure of each chemical used for hydraulic fracturing on an appropriate internet website.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. LEVIN. 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, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit H.R. 1121 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of H.R. 1121, if ordered;

The motion to recommit H.R. 6009;

Passage of H.R. 6009, if ordered; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 213, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]

YEAS—202

Adams	Blunt Rochester	Carter (LA)
Aguilar	Bonamici	Cartwright
Allred	Bowman	Casar
Amo	Boyle (PA)	Case
Auchincloss	Brown	Casten
Balint	Brownley	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Budzinski	Castro (TX)
Beatty	Bush	Cherfilus-
Bera	Caraveo	McCormick
Beyer	Carbajal	Chu
Bishop (GA)	Cárdenas	Clark (MA)
Blumenauer	Carson	Clarke (NY)

Cleaver Keating Pressley Langworthy Moore (AL) Smith (NJ) Davidson Jackson (TX)
 Clyburn Kelly (IL) Quigley Latta Moore (UT) Smucker De La Cruz James
 Cohen Khanna Ramirez LaTurner Moran Spartz DesJarlais Johnson (LA)
 Connolly Kilmer Raskin Lawler Murphy Newhouse Steel Diaz-Balart Johnson (SD)
 Correa Kim (NJ) Ross Lee (FL) Newhouse Steel Donalds Jordan
 Costa Krishnamoorthi Ruiz Lesko Norman Stefanik Duarte Joyce (OH)
 Courtney Kuster Ruppertsberger Letlow Nunn (IA) Steil Steube Dunn (FL) Joyce (PA)
 Craig Landsman Ryan Loudermilk Obernolte Steube Edwards Kaptur
 Crockett Larsen (WA) Salinas Lucas Owens Strong Edwards Kean (NJ)
 Crow Larson (CT) Salinas Lucas Owens Tenney Ellzey Kelly (MS)
 Cuellar Lee (NV) Sánchez Sarbanes Luna Palmer Thompson (PA) Emmer Kelly (PA)
 Davids (KS) Lee (PA) Sarbanes Luttrell Pence Tiffany Tiffany Kiggans (VA)
 Davis (IL) Leger Fernandez Scanlon Mace Perry Pfluger Timmons Ezell Kiley
 Davis (NC) Levin Schakowsky Mace Perry Pfluger Turner Fallon Kim (CA)
 Dean (PA) Lieu Schiff Schneider Maloy Posey Valadao Feenstra Kustoff
 DeGette Lofgren Mann Reschenthaler Van Drew Van Dine Fergusson LaHood
 DeLauro Lynch Scholten Massie Rodgers (WA) Van Dwyne Finstad LaLota
 DelBene Magaziner Schrier Mast Rogers (AL) Van Orden Fischbach LaMalfa
 Deluzio Manning Scott (VA) McCaul Rogers (KY) Wagner Fitzgerald Lamborn
 DeSaulnier Matsui Scott, David McClain Rose Walberg Fitzpatrick Langworthy
 Dingell McBath Sewell McClinton Rosendale Waltz Fleischmann Latta
 Escobar McClellan Sherman McCormick Rouzer Weber (TX) Fletcher LaTurner
 Eshoo McCollum Sherrill McHenry Roy Rutherford Self Lawler
 Espaillat McGarvey Slotkin Meuser Rutherford Wittman Webster (FL) Lee (FL)
 Evans McGovern Smith (WA) Miller (IL) Salazar Schweikert Williams (NY) Franklin, Scott
 Fletcher Meeks Sorensen Miller (OH) Schweikert Williams (NY) Fry
 Foster Menendez Soto Miller (WV) Self Wilson (SC) Fulcher
 Foushee Meng Spanberger Miller-Meeks Self Wittman
 Frost Mfume Stansbury Mills Meuser Womack
 Gallego Moore (WI) Stevens Moolenaar Smith (MO) Yakym
 Garamendi Morelle Suozzi Mooney Smith (NE) Zinke
 Garcia (IL) Moskowitz Swallow Doggett Kildee Stanton
 Garcia (TX) Moulton Sykes Frankel, Lois Lee (CA) Strickland
 Garcia, Robert Mrvan Takano Thanedar Golden (ME) Molinaro Trone
 Goldman (NY) Mullin Nadler Thompson (CA) Gosar Nehls Williams (TX)
 Gomez Nader Thompson (MS) Gosar Nehls Williams (TX)
 Gonzalez, Napolitano Neal Titus Grijalva Scalise Wilson (FL)
 Vicente Gottheimer Neguse Tlaib Harder (CA) Simpson
 Green, Al (TX) Nickel Tokuda
 Hayes Norcross
 Himes Ocasio-Cortez
 Horsford Omar
 Houlihan Pallone
 Hoyer Panetta
 Hoyle (OR) Pappas
 Huffman Pascrell
 Ivey Payne
 Jackson (IL) Pelosi
 Jackson (NC) Peltola
 Jackson Lee Perez
 Jacobs Peters
 Jayapal Petteersen
 Jeffries Phillips
 Johnson (GA) Pingree
 Kamlager-Dove Pocan
 Kaptur Porter

NAYS—213

Aderholt Collins Gooden (TX) Aderholt Collins Gooden (TX)
 Alford Comer Granger Alford Comer Granger
 Allen Crane Graves (LA) Allen Crane Graves (LA)
 Amodei Crawford Graves (MO) Amodei Crawford Graves (MO)
 Armstrong Crenshaw Green (TN) Armstrong Crenshaw Green (TN)
 Arrington Curtis Greene (GA) Arrington Curtis Greene (GA)
 Babin D'Esposito Griffith Babin D'Esposito Griffith
 Bacon Davidson Grothman Bacon Davidson Grothman
 Baird De La Cruz Guest Baird De La Cruz Guest
 Balderson DesJarlais Guthrie Balderson DesJarlais Guthrie
 Banks Diaz-Balart Hageman Banks Diaz-Balart Hageman
 Barr Donalds Harris Barr Donalds Harris
 Bean (FL) Duarte Harshbarger Bean (FL) Duarte Harshbarger
 Bentz Duncan Hern Bentz Duncan Hern
 Bergman Dunn (FL) Higgins (LA) Bergman Dunn (FL) Higgins (LA)
 Bice Edwards Hill Bice Edwards Hill
 Biggs Ellzey Hinson Biggs Ellzey Hinson
 Bilirakis Emmer Houchin Bilirakis Emmer Houchin
 Bishop (NC) Estes Hudson Bishop (NC) Estes Hudson
 Boebert Ezell Huizenga Boebert Ezell Huizenga
 Bost Fallon Hunt Bost Fallon Hunt
 Brecheen Feenstra Issa Brecheen Feenstra Issa
 Buchanan Ferguson Jackson (TX) Buchanan Ferguson Jackson (TX)
 Buck Finstad James Buck Finstad James
 Bucshon Fischbach Johnson (LA) Bucshon Fischbach Johnson (LA)
 Burchett Fitzgerald Johnson (SD) Burchett Fitzgerald Johnson (SD)
 Burgess Fitzpatrick Jordan Burgess Fitzpatrick Jordan
 Burlison Fleischmann Joyce (OH) Burlison Fleischmann Joyce (OH)
 Calvert Flood Joyce (PA) Calvert Flood Joyce (PA)
 Cammack Foxx Kean (NJ) Cammack Foxx Kean (NJ)
 Carey Franklin, Scott Kelly (MS) Carey Franklin, Scott Kelly (MS)
 Carl Fry Kelly (PA) Carl Fry Kelly (PA)
 Carter (GA) Fulcher Kiggans (VA) Carter (GA) Fulcher Kiggans (VA)
 Carter (TX) Gaetz Kiley Carter (TX) Gaetz Kiley
 Chavez-DeRemer Gallagher Kim (CA) Chavez-DeRemer Gallagher Kim (CA)
 Ciscomani Garbarino Kustoff Ciscomani Garbarino Kustoff
 Cline Garcia, Mike LaHood Cline Garcia, Mike LaHood
 Cloud Gimenez LaLota Cloud Gimenez LaLota
 Clyde Gonzales, Tony LaMalfa Clyde Gonzales, Tony LaMalfa
 Cole Good (VA) Lamborn Cole Good (VA) Lamborn

Langworthy Moore (AL) Smith (NJ) Davidson Jackson (TX)
 Latta Moore (UT) Smucker De La Cruz James
 LaTurner Moran Spartz DesJarlais Johnson (LA)
 Lawler Murphy Newhouse Steel Diaz-Balart Johnson (SD)
 Lee (FL) Newhouse Steel Donalds Jordan
 Lesko Norman Stefanik Duarte Joyce (OH)
 Letlow Nunn (IA) Steil Steube Dunn (FL) Joyce (PA)
 Loudermilk Obernolte Steube Edwards Kaptur
 Lucas Owens Strong Edwards Kean (NJ)
 Luetkemeyer Tenney Ellzey Kelly (MS)
 Luna Palmer Thompson (PA) Emmer Kelly (PA)
 Luttrell Pence Tiffany Tiffany Kiggans (VA)
 Mace Perry Pfluger Timmons Ezell Kiley
 Malliotakis Turner Fallon Kim (CA)
 Maloy Posey Valadao Feenstra Kustoff
 Mann Reschenthaler Van Drew Van Dine Fergusson LaHood
 Massie Rodgers (WA) Van Dwyne Finstad LaLota
 Mast Rogers (AL) Van Orden Fischbach LaMalfa
 McCaul Rogers (KY) Wagner Fitzgerald Lamborn
 McClain Rose Walberg Fitzpatrick Langworthy
 McClinton Rosendale Waltz Fleischmann Latta
 McCormick Rouzer Weber (TX) Fletcher LaTurner
 McHenry Roy Rutherford Self Lawler
 Meuser Rutherford Wittman Webster (FL) Lee (FL)
 Miller (IL) Salazar Schweikert Williams (NY) Franklin, Scott
 Miller (OH) Schweikert Williams (NY) Fry
 Miller (WV) Self Wilson (SC) Fulcher
 Miller-Meeks Self Wittman
 Mills Meuser Womack
 Moolenaar Smith (MO) Yakym
 Mooney Smith (NE) Zinke

NOT VOTING—17

Doggett Kildee Stanton
 Frankel, Lois Lee (CA) Strickland
 Golden (ME) Molinaro Trone
 Gosar Nehls Williams (TX)
 Grijalva Scalise Wilson (FL)
 Harder (CA) Simpson

□ 1634

Messrs. JOYCE of Ohio, CARTER of Texas, LUTTRELL, HUIZENGA, NUNN of Iowa, NEWHOUSE, MOONEY, LAWLER, POSEY, WILLIAMS of New York, DONALDS, LALOTA, and Ms. GREENE of Georgia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CLYBURN, GARCIA of Illinois, and NADLER changed their 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 (Mr. ALFORD). 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.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 188, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—229

Aderholt Carter (GA) Aderholt Carter (GA)
 Alford Bishop (GA) Alford Bishop (GA)
 Allen Bishop (NC) Allen Bishop (NC)
 Alred Boebert Alred Boebert
 Amodei Bost Amodei Bost
 Armstrong Boyle (PA) Armstrong Boyle (PA)
 Arrington Brecheen Arrington Brecheen
 Babin Buchanan Babin Buchanan
 Bacon Buck Bacon Buck
 Baird Bucshon Baird Bucshon
 Balderson Burchett Balderson Burchett
 Banks Burgess Banks Burgess
 Barr Burlison Barr Burlison
 Bean (FL) Calvert Bean (FL) Calvert
 Bentz Cammack Bentz Cammack
 Bergman Caraveo Bergman Caraveo
 Bice Carey Bice Carey
 Biggs Carl Biggs Carl

Adams Crockett Jackson Lee
 Aguilar Crow Adams Crockett Jackson Lee
 Amo Davids (KS) Amo Davids (KS)
 Auchincloss Davis (IL) Auchincloss Davis (IL)
 Balint Davis (NC) Balint Davis (NC)
 Barragán Dean (PA) Barragán Dean (PA)
 Beatty DeGette Beatty DeGette
 Bera DeLauro Bera DeLauro
 Beyer DelBene Beyer DelBene
 Blumenauer Deluzio Blumenauer Deluzio
 Blunt Rochester DeSaulnier Blunt Rochester DeSaulnier
 Bonamici Dingell Bonamici Dingell
 Bowman Doggett Bowman Doggett
 Brown Escobar Brown Escobar
 Brownley Eshoo Brownley Eshoo
 Budzinski Espaillat Budzinski Espaillat
 Bush Evans Bush Evans
 Carbajal Foster Carbajal Foster
 Cárdenas Foushee Cárdenas Foushee
 Carson Frost Carson Frost
 Carter (LA) Gallego Carter (LA) Gallego
 Casar Garamendi Casar Garamendi
 Case Garcia (IL) Case Garcia (IL)
 Casten Garcia (TX) Casten Garcia (TX)
 Castor (FL) Garcia, Robert Castor (FL) Garcia, Robert
 Castro (TX) Goldman (NY) Castro (TX) Goldman (NY)
 Cherfilus-McCormick Gomez Cherfilus-McCormick Gomez
 Chu Gottheimer Chu Gottheimer
 Clark (MA) Green, Al (TX) Clark (MA) Green, Al (TX)
 Clarke (NY) Hayes Clarke (NY) Hayes
 Cleaver Himes Cleaver Himes
 Clyburn Horsford Clyburn Horsford
 Cohen Hoyer Cohen Hoyer
 Connolly Hoyle (OR) Connolly Hoyle (OR)
 Correa Huffman Correa Huffman
 Courtney Ivey Courtney Ivey
 Craig Jackson (IL) Craig Jackson (IL)
 Issa Jackson (NC) Issa Jackson (NC)

NAYS—188

Crockett Jackson Lee
 Crow Jacobs Crockett Jackson Lee
 Davids (KS) Jayapal Davids (KS) Jayapal
 Davis (IL) Jeffries Davis (IL) Jeffries
 Davis (NC) Johnson (GA) Davis (NC) Johnson (GA)
 Dean (PA) Kamlager-Dove Dean (PA) Kamlager-Dove
 DeGette Keating DeGette Keating
 DeLauro Kelly (IL) DeLauro Kelly (IL)
 DelBene Khanna DelBene Khanna
 Deluzio Kilmer Deluzio Kilmer
 DeSaulnier Kim (NJ) DeSaulnier Kim (NJ)
 Dingell Krishnamoorthi Dingell Krishnamoorthi
 Doggett Kuster Doggett Kuster
 Escobar Landsman Escobar Landsman
 Eshoo Larsen (WA) Eshoo Larsen (WA)
 Espaillat Larson (CT) Espaillat Larson (CT)
 Evans Lee (NV) Evans Lee (NV)
 Foster Lee (PA) Foster Lee (PA)
 Foushee Leger Fernandez Foushee Leger Fernandez
 Frost Levin Frost Levin
 Gallego Lieu Gallego Lieu
 Garamendi Lofgren Garamendi Lofgren
 Garcia (IL) Lynch Garcia (IL) Lynch
 Garcia (TX) Magaziner Garcia (TX) Magaziner
 Garcia, Robert Manning Garcia, Robert Manning
 Goldman (NY) Matsui Goldman (NY) Matsui
 Gomez McBath Gomez McBath
 Gottheimer McClellan Gottheimer McClellan
 Green, Al (TX) McCollum Green, Al (TX) McCollum
 Hayes McGarvey Hayes McGarvey
 Himes McGovern Himes McGovern
 Horsford Meeks Horsford Meeks
 Hoyer Menendez Hoyer Menendez
 Hoyle (OR) Meng Hoyle (OR) Meng
 Huffman Mfume Huffman Mfume
 Ivey Moore (WI) Ivey Moore (WI)
 Jackson (IL) Morelle Jackson (IL) Morelle
 Jackson (NC) Moskowitz Jackson (NC) Moskowitz

Moulton	Raskin	Suozzi	Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Lesko	Murphy	Stauber
Mrvan	Ross	Swalwell	Correa	Khanna	Quigley	Letlow	Newhouse	Steel
Mullin	Ruiz	Sykes	Costa	Kilmer	Ramirez	Loudermilk	Norman	Stefanik
Nadler	Ruppersberger	Takano	Courtney	Kim (NJ)	Raskin	Lucas	Obernohte	Steil
Napolitano	Ryan	Thanedar	Craig	Krishnamoorthi	Ross	Luettkemeyer	Ogles	Steube
Neal	Salinas	Thompson (CA)	Crockett	Kuster	Ruiz	Luna	Owens	Strong
Neguse	Sánchez	Thompson (MS)	Crow	Landsman	Ruppersberger	Luttrell	Palmer	Tenney
Nickel	Sarbanes	Titus	Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Ryan	Mace	Pence	Thompson (PA)
Norcross	Scanlon	Tlaib	Daids (KS)	Larson (CT)	Salinas	Malliotakis	Perry	Tiffany
Ocasio-Cortez	Schakowsky	Tokuda	Davis (IL)	Lee (NV)	Sánchez	Maloy	Pfluger	Timmons
Omar	Schiff	Tonko	Davis (NC)	Lee (PA)	Sarbanes	Mann	Posey	Turner
Pallone	Schneider	Torres (CA)	Dean (PA)	Leger Fernandez	Scanlon	Massie	Reschenthaler	Valadao
Panetta	Scholten	Torres (NY)	DeGette	Levin	Schakowsky	Mast	Rodgers (WA)	Van Drew
Pappas	Schrier	Trahan	DeLauro	Lieu	Schiff	McCauley	Rogers (AL)	Van Duyne
Pascrell	Scott (VA)	Underwood	DeBene	Lofgren	Schneider	McClain	Rogers (KY)	Van Orden
Payne	Scott, David	Vargas	Deluzio	Lynch	Scholten	McClintock	Rose	Wagner
Pelosi	Sewell	Velázquez	Españalier	Magaziner	Schrier	McCormick	Rosendale	Walberg
Peters	Sherman	Wasserman	Dingell	Manning	Scott (VA)	McHenry	Rouzer	Waltz
Petersen	Sherrill	Schultz	Doggett	Matsui	Scott, David	Meuser	Roy	Weber (TX)
Phillips	Slotkin	Waters	Escobar	McBath	Sewell	Miller (IL)	Rutherford	Webster (FL)
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Watson Coleman	Eshoo	McClellan	Sherman	Miller (OH)	Salazar	Webstrup
Pocan	Sorensen	Wexton	Espaillat	McCollum	Sherrill	Miller (WV)	Schweikert	Westerman
Porter	Soto	Wild	Evans	McGarvey	Slotkin	Miller-Meeks	Scott, Austin	Williams (NY)
Pressley	Spanberger	Williams (GA)	Fletcher	McGovern	Smith (WA)	Mills	Self	Wittman
Quigley	Stansbury		Foster	Meeke	Sorensen	Molinaro	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Ramirez	Stevens		Foushee	Menendez	Soto	Moolenaar	Smith (MO)	Wittman

NOT VOTING—15

Frankel, Lois	Kildee	Stanton
Golden (ME)	Lee (CA)	Strickland
Gosar	Nehls	Trone
Grijalva	Scalise	Williams (TX)
Harder (CA)	Simpson	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1641

Mr. FITZPATRICK changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”
 So the bill was passed.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESTORING AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 6009) to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw the proposed rule relating to fluid mineral leases and leasing process, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 211, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]

YEAS—204

Adams	Bonamici	Casar
Aguilar	Bowman	Case
Allred	Boyle (PA)	Casten
Amo	Brown	Castor (FL)
Auchincloss	Brownley	Castro (TX)
Balint	Budzinski	Cherfilus-
Barragán	Bush	McCormick
Beatty	Caraveo	Chu
Bera	Carbajal	Clark (MA)
Beyer	Cárdenas	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Carson	Cleaver
Blumenauer	Carter (LA)	Clyburn
Blunt Rochester	Cartwright	Cohen

Alford	Allen	Amodei	Armstrong	Arrington	Babin	Bacon	Baird	Balderson	Banks	Barr	Bean (FL)	Bentz	Bergman	Bice	Biggs	Bilirakis	Bishop (NC)	Boebert	Bost	Brecheen	Buchanan	Buck	Bucshon	Burchett	Burgess	Burlison	Burlison	Calvert	Cammack	Carey	Carl	Carter (GA)	Carter (TX)	Chavez-DeRemer	Ciscomani	Cline	Cloud	Clyde	Cole	Collins	Costa	Courtney	Craig	Crockett	Crow	Cuellar	Daids (KS)	Davis (IL)	Davis (NC)	Dean (PA)	DeGette	DeLauro	DeBene	Deluzio	Españalier	Dingell	Doggett	Escobar	Eshoo	Espaillat	Evans	Fletcher	Foster	Foushee	Frost	Gallego	Garamendi	García (IL)	García (TX)	García, Robert	Goldman (NY)	Gomez	Gonzalez,	Vicente	Gottheimer	Green, Al (TX)	Hayes	Himes	Horsford	Houlihan	Hoyer	Hoyle (OR)	Huffman	Ivey	Jackson (IL)	Jackson (NC)	Jackson Lee	Jacobs	Jayapal	Jeffries	Johnson (GA)	Kamlager-Dove	Kaptur	Keating	Comer	Crane	Crawford	Crenshaw	Curtis	D'Esposito	Davidson	De La Cruz	DesJarlais	Diaz-Balart	Donalds	Duarte	Duncan	Dunn (FL)	Dunn (FL)	Edwards	Ellzey	Emmer	Estes	Ezell	Fallon	Ferguson	Ferguson	Finstad	Fischbach	Fitzgerald	Fitzpatrick	Fleischmann	Flood	Foxx	Franklin, Scott	Fry	Fulcher	Gaetz	Gallagher	Garcia, Mike	Gimenez	Gonzales, Tony	Good (VA)	Granger	Graves (LA)	Graves (MO)	Green (TN)	Greene (GA)	Griffith	Grothman	Guest	Guthrie	Hageman	Harris	Harshbarger	Hern	Higgins (LA)	Hill	Hinson	Houchin	Huizenga	Hunt	Issa	Jackson (TX)	James	Johnson (LA)	Johnson (SD)	Jordan	Joyce (OH)	Joyce (PA)	Kean (NJ)	Kelly (MS)	Kelly (PA)	Kiggans (VA)	Kiley	Kim (CA)	Kustoff	LaHood	LaLota	LaMalfa	Lamborn	Langworthy	Latta	LaTurner	Lawler	Lee (FL)
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NAYS—211

Adherholt	Alford	Allen	Amodei	Armstrong	Arrington	Babin	Bacon	Baird	Balderson	Banks	Barr	Bean (FL)	Bentz	Bergman	Bice	Biggs	Bilirakis	Bishop (NC)	Boebert	Bost	Brecheen	Buchanan	Buck	Bucshon	Burchett	Burgess	Burlison	Burlison	Calvert	Cammack	Carey	Carl	Carter (GA)	Carter (TX)	Chavez-DeRemer	Ciscomani	Cline	Cloud	Clyde	Cole	Collins	Costa	Courtney	Craig	Crockett	Crow	Cuellar	Daids (KS)	Davis (IL)	Davis (NC)	Dean (PA)	DeGette	DeLauro	DeBene	Deluzio	Españalier	Dingell	Doggett	Escobar	Eshoo	Espaillat	Evans	Fletcher	Foster	Foushee	Frost	Gallego	Garamendi	García (IL)	García (TX)	García, Robert	Goldman (NY)	Gomez	Gonzalez,	Vicente	Gottheimer	Green, Al (TX)	Hayes	Himes	Horsford	Houlihan	Hoyer	Hoyle (OR)	Huffman	Ivey	Jackson (IL)	Jackson (NC)	Jackson Lee	Jacobs	Jayapal	Jeffries	Johnson (GA)	Kamlager-Dove	Kaptur	Keating	Comer	Crane	Crawford	Crenshaw	Curtis	D'Esposito	Davidson	De La Cruz	DesJarlais	Diaz-Balart	Donalds	Duarte	Duncan	Dunn (FL)	Dunn (FL)	Edwards	Ellzey	Emmer	Estes	Ezell	Fallon	Ferguson	Ferguson	Finstad	Fischbach	Fitzgerald	Fitzpatrick	Fleischmann	Flood	Foxx	Franklin, Scott	Fry	Fulcher
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NOT VOTING—17

Frankel, Lois	Hudson	Simpson
Golden (ME)	Kildee	Stanton
Gooden (TX)	Lee (CA)	Trone
Gosar	Nehls	Williams (TX)
Grijalva	Nunn (IA)	Wilson (FL)
Harder (CA)	Scalise	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1647

Mr. MEUSER changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”
 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 yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 200, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—216

Aderholt	Burchett	De La Cruz
Alford	Burgess	DesJarlais
Allen	Burlison	Diaz-Balart
Amodei	Calvert	Donalds
Armstrong	Cammack	Duarte
Arrington	Carey	Duncan
Babin	Carl	Dunn (FL)
Bacon	Carter (GA)	Edwards
Baird	Carter (TX)	Ellzey
Balderson	Chavez-DeRemer	Emmer
Banks	Ciscomani	Estes
Barr	Cline	Ezell
Bean (FL)	Cloud	Fallon
Bentz	Clyde	Feenstra
Bergman	Franklin, Scott	Ferguson
Bice	Collins	Finstad
Biggs	Comer	Fischbach
Bilirakis	Crane	Fitzgerald
Bishop (NC)	Crawford	Fitzpatrick
Boebert	Crenshaw	Fleischmann
Bost	Cuellar	Flood
Brecheen	Curtis	Foxx
Buchanan	D'Esposito	Franklin, Scott
Buck	Davidson	Fry
Bucshon	Davis (NC)	Fulcher

Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa

Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler

Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell

Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib

Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 1068
Mr. THANEDAR. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H. Res. 1068.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

INVESTING IN OUR FOOD AND NATIONAL SECURITY
(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on National Agriculture Day to highlight bipartisan legislation I introduced with five of my colleagues to invest in our food and national security.
The Growing Opportunities in Agriculture, or the GO Ag Act, will improve agriculture educational opportunities in our schools.
Mr. Speaker, the most recent Census of Agriculture showed the average age of the U.S. farmer is over 58 years old, underscoring the importance of investing in programs to promote agriculture at an early age.
The GO Ag Act would create a \$5 million grant program to help high schools cover the startup costs associated with agriculture education programs. Schools can apply for competitive grants to cover classroom and laboratory instruction, teacher salaries, and curriculum development.
I have seen firsthand the impact agricultural education has on our communities. In my district, FAA and 4-H programs provide students with the opportunity to discover different careers across the agricultural industry. I hear directly from these students and educators how valuable these programs are and the role they play in shaping our next generation of leaders.
Mr. Speaker, investing in education is the most commonsense way to prepare individuals who are passionate about a career in agriculture, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

NOT VOTING—16

Frankel, Lois
Golden (ME)
Gosar
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Kildee
Krishnamoorthi
Lee (CA)
Loudermilk
Nehls
Scalise
Simpson
Stanton
Trone
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1655

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

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent and missed four votes on the House Floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 92, Motion to Recommit on H.R. 1121, "nay" on rollcall No. 93, H.R. 1121, "yea" on rollcall No. 94, Motion to Recommit on H.R. 6009, and "nay" on rollcall No. 95, H.R. 6009.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend votes due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 89 (Previous Question on H. Res. 1085), "no" on rollcall No. 90 (H. Res. 1085), "yea" on rollcall No. 91 (H.R. 7520), "yea" on rollcall No. 92 (Motion to Recommit on H.R. 1121), "nay" on rollcall No. 93 (H.R. 1121), "yea" on rollcall No. 94 (Motion to Recommit on H.R. 6009) and "nay" on rollcall No. 95 (H.R. 6009).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HARDER of California. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 89, "no" on rollcall No. 90, "yea" on rollcall No. 91, "yea" on rollcall No. 92, "nay" on rollcall No. 93, "yea" on rollcall No. 94 and "nay" on rollcall No. 95.

□ 1700

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.
The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.
Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

NAYS—200
Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
García, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
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Pallone
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Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley

SOLUTION TO McDONALD'S ICE CREAM MACHINE PROBLEM

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to present a solution to McDonald's ice cream machine problem.
Angry customers have flooded social media with posts about broken machines. McDonald's even jokes about it, but it is not a joke. It is a problem McDonald's refuses to fix.
The company limits franchise owners regarding who can repair their machines and denies them the right to find local repair workers to save them time and money.
Now, President Biden wants to give the American small business owners

more repair freedom. It is called the right to repair, and it would loosen copyright laws to permit small business owners to repair their own machines.

If successful, the move would save customers and small business owners millions of dollars per year, and McDonald's customers could finally get their ice cream consistently again. It is another way President Biden is fighting for the American people and for the right to have ice cream.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the House Republican majority is delivering on behalf of American families. We are fighting to tackle inflation, create jobs, defend national security, make America energy independent again, secure the southern border, preserve our constitutional freedoms, restore the voice of people, and more.

Highlights of Republican accomplishments include passing: the Secure the Border Act, the Fiscal Responsibility Act, the Lower Energy Costs Act, the Parents Bill of Rights, the condemn war criminal Putin kidnapping act, the Protection of Women in Sports, the No Funds for Iranian Terrorism Act, and the Born Alive Act.

House Republicans will continue with the leadership of Speaker MIKE JOHNSON to reduce inflation, create jobs, and keep American families safe.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism moves from the Afghanistan safe haven to America. We do not need new border laws. We need to enforce existing laws. Biden shamefully opens borders for dictators, as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent as warned by the FBI.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DERALYN RILES DAVIS

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and legacy of the amazing Deralyn Riles Davis. She was born in Corsicana, Texas, graduated from college in Tyler as valedictorian, and made her way to Fort Worth where she became a legend in education.

While she was in college, she joined the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and she rose over the years to the position of south central regional director, which is a very prestigious position.

Deralyn did so much throughout her life and activism. She helped found the Texas Coalition of Black Democrats.

She was an entrepreneur. She did so much, and I will tell you one of the most amazing things that Deralyn did, which makes me sad that she passed when she did, was when the AKAs had their annual convention in Dallas back in 2000, Deralyn said the AKAs are going to come and see Fort Worth, too. She pulled together three or four busses full of AKAs and brought them to the Stockyards and historical Black communities in Fort Worth. As someone said, Deralyn was a doer and knew how to get things done.

I give my deepest condolences to her daughter, Jefflyn, and all of her friends and family that loved her so much. We are going to miss Deralyn. I thank her for all of her greatness in everything that she did.

CONGRATULATING ALLEN BURNS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Allen Burns, who is retiring after 16 years as the executive director on the Coastal Regional Commission.

Mr. Burns obtained a bachelor of science in sociology from Georgia Southern University and master of science in regional planning from Clemson. He started his career in the city of Clemson as a community development specialist in 1980.

He served South Carolina for 28 years specializing in economic development and planning. For his work, he obtained numerous awards for community development statewide.

In 2008, Burns became executive director of the Coastal Regional Commission, the CRC, where for the next 16 years he led growth of coastal Georgia. The CRC developed successful plans that improved transportation, local growth, military preparedness, and efficiency.

As Mr. Burns enters retirement, I would like to thank him for all he has done for the First Congressional District of Georgia.

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE ECONOMIC IMPACT

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base is an economic engine for Wayne County and the surrounding community. Even so, there is discussion the Air Force may dissolve an entire fighter squadron at the base, consisting of 26 F-15E aircraft.

Doing so would rip away about 520 jobs from Wayne County, one of the most economically distressed counties in our State, in a congressional district that ranks 422 of 441 in median income. Adding insult to injury is the potential

job loss of another 6,000 jobs from a menthol ban with no plans to replace them.

As a former Air Force officer who grew up working in the fields, I must admit I am left scratching my head right now. These decisions will hamper us, a part of the State that is already struggling. I urge the administration to reconsider these positions.

MANDATING THE TRANSITION TO ELECTRIC VEHICLES

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration has released yet another round of extreme regulations that are going to hurt consumers and the American economy. This one is an extreme climate regulation plan that will mandate auto manufacturers to transition to electric vehicles, all in order to get rid of carbon dioxide, which I remind you is only 0.04 percent of our atmosphere, the little skinny piece right there. Its increase is a rounding error.

In many rural areas, like I have in northern California, the power grid already isn't that strong. We suffer with what is called public safety power shutoffs where when the wind blows, they shut the power off because they are afraid it might blow a tree or a branch into a power line and cause another million-acre fire from our unmanaged forests that the Forest Service is not taking care of.

What do we have? People are told not to charge their EVs during peak times, yet the Biden administration is pushing forward. By 2032, 67 percent of vehicles sold have to be electric, and 46 percent of medium trucks have to be electric, just by a stroke of a pen. These guys are not on your side.

HONORING JOE BELMAN ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Joe Belman of Joliet, Illinois, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

Making it to the century mark is an accomplishment, but it is not just about how many years you live, it is about how you live them, and Joe has packed a lot in since 1924.

Early in life, Joe worked on a farm, on the railroad, and on a steamboat in the Mississippi River. In 1943, Joe enlisted in the Army and served as a B-17 turret gunner during World War II where he flew 35 combat missions.

Joe became a decorated soldier and fought in a number of major battles in the European theater, including the Battle of the Bulge. Two years after returning from the war, he married his

wife, Irene, and they were together for 59 years.

Joe has continued to serve our communities as a labor leader, through his involvement in civic and veteran organizations, and as a youth sports coach.

Joe's dedication to our communities has earned him many awards and honors, and he continues to inspire the younger generations.

Happy birthday to Joe Belman.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Presbyterian College Women's Basketball team and Coach Alaura Sharp.

The Blue Hose, as they are known, made history after beating the third-seeded Radford Highlanders to claim the Big South Championship title for the first time ever.

Now, they are in the Big Dance. They play tonight, and I wish them the best of luck in their game tonight.

HUD SECRETARY MARCIA FUDGE'S RETIREMENT

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, during this Women's History Month, I rise in recognition and celebration of our Ohio colleague and esteemed friend, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Marcia Fudge, as she retires from her Cabinet position at the end of this week.

We all are honored to have worked closely alongside Secretary Fudge during her tenure in Congress and her service as Secretary of one of the largest departments in the Government of the United States.

Her deep commitment to northern Ohio and to our Nation has been evident throughout her career, and we are all honored to call her a dear and valued friend. Her insights and her acumen have been invaluable as we sought housing and community development solutions across America.

She never forgot the neighborhoods that she came from in Cleveland nor all the rest of Ohio. Like every other American, she wants neighborhoods that are safe and vibrant.

Last spring, I had an opportunity to work with Secretary Fudge again in her new role when she visited Toledo. She never forgot Toledo. It has always been a pleasure to share with a good friend who shares our dedication to the people of America and Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Secretary Fudge the very best as she leaves her role at HUD. May she and her mother enjoy many, many months and years to-

gether. No matter what role she takes on in her next chapter, I know she will never stop fighting for the people of our country and the people of northern Ohio.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

□1715

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Ohio). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORE of Utah. 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 on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to be joined tonight by several of my colleagues who are doing excellent work to counter many of the misguided policy decisions made by the Biden administration that are costing American families.

From pushing legislation that fights back against the Biden administration's war on energy to creating a more sustainable Federal budgeting process, House Republicans are looking out for the American family and the American worker.

This is energy week. It is an opportunity for us to be able to highlight two different philosophies, and that is what you are going to hear a lot from my colleagues on, Mr. Speaker. We have also heard from other folks on the other side of the aisle who have literally put up a sign that says: polluters over people.

It is clear that there are two different philosophies about addressing this, Mr. Speaker. You can showcase that as American energy organizations we are going to do it better and we are going to do it cleaner than the rest of the world. By signaling that, we are able to effectively lower costs for American families.

What they have gone through over the last 3 years with historic prices and costs in the energy world is not putting people first. That is just categorically and completely disingenuous. There is a much more productive way to address this.

We harp on this a lot, but when we indicate and we showcase we are going to invest and that we are going to continue to embrace our ability to lead on this and bring our allies along with us, then we are able to weaken other adversaries across the world.

There are so many angles to this, from national security to domestic policy. It makes so much sense. I am thrilled to be able to hear from many of my colleagues on this issue.

I strongly believe that winning the future will take an optimistic and conservative approach, and we are committed to righting wrongs of the Biden administration and will continue to champion policies that allow American families to thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from the great State of South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for doing this Special Order hour on energy.

Mr. Speaker, there is no national security without energy security. I didn't come up with that. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said that, and Americans know it.

Energy is foundation to everything in American life. Americans really take our energy for granted. They expect the lights to come on when they flip the switch, they expect their refrigerator to have a cold beverage in it, and they demand that they have affordable energy.

Whether it is power generation or transportation fuels, the gas and diesel fuel that they put in their cars to travel to work to earn the income that is taxed by this government or to take their kids to school or attend a ball game or go to their house of worship, they know now that they are paying more for their transportation fuels than they were before the Biden administration. They know now that they are paying higher utility rates than they were before the Biden administration.

So, Mr. Speaker, you have to ask yourself: Why?

It is because President Biden on day one declared war on energy. Actually, before day one, on the campaign trail, he was going to end fracking. He was going to target the fossil fuel industry, and he did.

On day one, they canceled the Keystone pipeline that would bring Canadian oil down to the refineries in the United States to be refined into all of the miraculous products that come out of a barrel of oil or hydrocarbons. It is not just gasoline and diesel fuel, but it is all sorts of miraculous products that help us have items like these glasses. These are things that help make our homes safer and things we utilize to make our lives better.

He ended the oil and gas leases on Federal land both offshore and onshore.

Just recently, because he was required by law to do so, they issued a 5-year drilling plan on Federal lands offshore on the OCS. In that 5-year plan they issued a plan that will only have three lease cells, the fewest lease cells on the OCS, the Outer Continental Shelf, and the Gulf of Mexico in the history of the country.

There is no leasing off the coast of Alaska. They don't want us to go after the National Petroleum Reserve, the oil and gas that is in Alaska in a small sliver of property set aside for energy production to help Americans lower their energy costs.

Before Biden came into office, America was a net exporter of oil. We have so much natural gas in this country that it is immeasurable. That means we can't really tell you how much it is, Mr. Speaker, because it is so much. America could be, once again, a leader of exporting oil and natural gas.

Now, the Democrats are going to say that it was Putin's price hike. When gas prices went up it was because Vladimir Putin invaded Ukraine. Yes, that caused some volatility in the world that affected gas prices, but gas prices and energy prices in general already were on the rise before Putin invaded Ukraine because of the Biden policies and their attack on American energy production.

There are four things we have to think about when we think about energy production and energy in this country, and that is production. Let's produce the resources that we have in oil and gas in the Marcellus shale formation, the Permian Basin, off the coast of Alaska, onshore in Alaska, other Federal lands, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Anywhere we can find those resources, let's produce those but then we have to deliver those resources, and that is where pipelines come in.

Pipelines deliver resources in the safest mode and manner, whether it is liquid fuel or gas, than any other mode of transportation of those resources. We can produce those resources and deliver those resources either to the refinery to be refined into the miraculous products that we have in oil and gasoline, but then utilize those resources to produce that electricity that we talked about 1 minute ago that Americans expect.

We don't have intermittent power here in this country. They do in South Africa, and they do in many places in Europe where at certain times during the day the power is not on. It goes off. They have a brownout and a blackout.

The Democrats' policies are doing away with reliable and dispatchable energy such as oil and gas and natural gas-fired generators. They are moving more toward renewables. I don't know a Republican on our side of the aisle who doesn't like renewable energy.

I like the fact we can harness the sun and harness the wind and create energy. I think it is groovy. Nonetheless, I also know that in South Carolina we have renewables. We have solar generation in South Carolina.

Guess what, Mr. Speaker?

It starts at zero every day, but when the sun comes up it starts generating power.

Guess what, Mr. Speaker?

When the sun goes down, then it goes back to zero. It starts at zero and ends at zero every day so that at least one-half of the day, solar isn't producing any energy, and the utilities need to provide that energy that we expect, so they need to have dispatchable energy, stuff that they can ramp up and down and draw on when it is needed. That is why natural gas-fired power plants are

so important in this Nation as a supplemental to the renewables or renewable is supplemental to gas to save money.

Nonetheless, we need to produce more resources here in this country. We need to deliver those through pipelines. We have a tremendous need to build our pipeline infrastructure in this country to send those resources to where they can be utilized by the utilities or the refineries for the products that we need; produce, deliver, and utilize.

Be that as it may, then we have such an abundance of natural gas that we could help improve the quality of lives of folks all around the globe by exporting American-produced and cleaner burning natural gas to help folks in Africa finally have stable and reliable electric generation. There is energy poverty in this world, and we could help solve that by exporting cleaner burning, American-produced natural gas that burns cleaner than any other natural gas.

It definitely burns cleaner than Russian gas. When Vladimir Putin invaded Ukraine, Europe looked West to the United States and said: Send us your gas. Send us your LNG so we can lessen our dependence on a foreign adversary, Russia.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, U.S. gas burns cleaner so you are helping your carbon emissions as well, if you approach it that way. However, because of the Biden policies, they couldn't count on the United States. We just saw a pause in LNG terminal permitting.

What did they do?

They looked to Norway, and Norway built a pipeline across the ocean to Poland in 1 year's time.

Mr. Speaker, imagine building a pipeline in this country in 1 year's time that length and that magnitude.

We need to export more LNG. We need to help our friends and allies around the globe, help American energy producers create American jobs, and help the climate because American gas has actually helped us lower our carbon emissions in this country. We can continue to do that through cleaner burning natural gas and something that is dispatchable that will always be there and always be on.

This is energy week, and we have approached a number of things. We just had a big markup on the Pipeline Safety, Modernization, and Expansion Act where we can actually start building out pipelines and improving pipelines that are in existing rights-of-way and providing that resource to the utilities that much need it.

In energy week, we just passed a no fracking bill so that future Presidents and this President can't ban fracking in this country because fracking has actually helped our energy revolution.

There is so much we can do, and I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, Republicans are focused on returning America to energy dominance to lower your prices at

the pump, to lower your utility bills, and provide reliable, affordable, and cleaner energy in this country for moms, dads, and businesses so that America can be successful.

We do it starting with energy, because if we don't have low energy prices, then I promise you, Mr. Speaker, you are paying more at the grocery store and at other retailers because most goods around this country are transported by something that runs on diesel fuel.

Diesel fuel is a product of refining that fossil fuel we produce here. However, when diesel fuel goes up, that cost is passed on to the consumer. That is why we are paying higher prices. It is because the Biden administration has driven up energy prices in this country and limited our production in this country.

This has hurt us on the global stage because countries are going to get energy from somewhere, and they will get it from adversarial countries like China, Russia, Iran, or Venezuela when they can get energy from the United States.

We can be a global leader again. We will be, and I look forward to the day that America reasserts its dominance in the energy sector.

I appreciate the gentleman for yielding to me today, and we are going to continue to focus on American energy.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. I appreciate the gentleman from South Carolina. Good energy policy is groovy, so I thank the gentleman for bringing that up.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the first district of California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MOORE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, energy really is the cornerstone of a modern economy and a modern country, and the United States has been able to be a great innovator for so many decades on improving our lot with energy, and, indeed, exporting civilization to the rest of the world. Energy modernizes us and makes people more easily able to feed themselves, clothe themselves, withstand disaster and not have to have every heat wave or cold wave be a disastrous loss of life due to our ability to harness and produce energy that works for us.

Energy independence is something that just a few short years ago we were largely achieving finally under President Trump. Over the last 3 years, that has unraveled. That independence along with our food security is, indeed, what makes us strong so we can withstand outside threats. Those two items really go hand in hand.

I wish President Biden would realize that and not have the cabal behind him that is doing everything it can to unwind all the progress and all the good things that have been made in recent decades to make the country so strong previously.

We need to have decisive action to renew our economic vitality instead of more damage. Instead of supporting

our farmers and ensuring a stable food supply, it appears agriculture and its industry of feeding our Nation has turned into a partisan issue somehow leaving farmers and ranchers to fend for themselves in an increasingly hostile business and regulatory atmosphere.

□ 1730

Costs of inputs—just a couple of years ago, we saw the cost of fertilizer triple and the cost of fuel triple. In my real life, I am a farmer at home. I saw it firsthand.

That has to be passed along. Otherwise, there is no longer a farmer there to produce those items if they do not make at least some level of profit.

As we work through these challenges to the agriculture sector, hopefully with a farm bill here that we can get heard next month and passed along to the Senate, we need to understand the far-reaching implications of Biden anti-American energy policies because that ties right back in. Agriculture in this country is really dependent on a good source of energy: diesel for our tractors and trucks and the ability to dry and process our products with electricity that is readily available at reasonable prices.

What do we get out of this lately? A brand-new push for more electric vehicles, a stroke of the pen by the President and his administration. We are going to be forced—if these things stand, in just 8 short years, the fleet will have to be two-thirds electric for our cars and pickups and about 46 percent on more medium-duty trucks, just by whim.

What are we finding? That our electricity supply in this country is already sometimes in peril, like in my home district. I was mentioning earlier that sometimes the power gets shut off in northern California because the wind blows and maybe they are afraid that a tree or a branch will blow into a power line and cause an outage and a massive forest fire like we see. How are you supposed to charge your vehicle at night when they have a 2- or 3-day power shutoff?

Even more so, we are going backward on energy production. They are tearing out the dams on the Klamath River that make CO₂-free, reliable, 24-7 hydroelectric power. Instead, they want more solar panels. They want more windmills.

Windmills are extremely inefficient for the amount of energy and effort it takes to put one up versus what their output is. Solar is fine and dandy, but it is only a tiny percent, a niche of production currently in this country.

We need the mainstays. We need hydroelectric. We need to expand nuclear power because that is a good 24-7 base-load power supply. A small plant can produce a mass amount of power. You don't need thousands of acres of solar fields covering up good land, like they are trying to do.

Even in the San Joaquin Valley, some of the most productive farmland

in the world right there in central California, their big idea is to have solar farms cover up this good land instead of the concentrated power plants that you have with nuclear, hydro, natural gas—yes—and the other forms.

I also want to talk about biomass. We don't get to talk about that a lot around here. Our forests are already way undermanaged. They have way too much material out there in them. We need to take more biomass and put it to work in power plants on a controlled basis. That is a 24-7 fuel also. It is baseload power that is available. You don't have to rely on the wind to blow, the Sun to come up, the clouds to blow away, or the rain to stop. You have the ability to run that 24-7 whenever you want.

Additionally, putting forest products to work means it is not going to be out there burning in the woods. You are going to have a 99.9 percent cleaner output burning that material in a power plant.

One of the other side effects of ignoring our forests and the dead trees is that they are still going to give off carbon dioxide as trees decay, so you could either control it in a power plant more efficiently or have it just release out there. A tree grows, dies, and gives off the CO₂ it absorbed.

One of the by-products not talked about much is methane gas released from a decomposing tree or other plant matter. My colleagues will talk about methane gas being much more volatile in the upper atmosphere than CO₂ by manyfold, so why don't we take this methane gas that is contained in this dead tree, put it in this power plant, and actually make it be a plus on making energy and control that and not release it in the atmosphere?

We need to talk more about that. That is a highlight that hasn't been exposed much, what good forestry means to the energy grid and also to cleaning up the forests, making them less fire-prone with all of that ash and all of that particulate matter that gets into the air and fogs out hundreds of square miles of a region there with really foul air.

The pluses on biomass just outstrip any of the negatives, other than it is not cheap to move the material. That is something we need to assess. The Forest Service is going to have to do more with their lands, and this is a way of harnessing power to the good. It means jobs in those communities. It means safer, healthier forests. It means electricity you can depend on 24-7 with what is burning in those power plants.

We see so many implications of high costs of energy, with groceries, with what it means for normal families, and this doesn't have to be happening. These high costs of electricity and fuel do not need to be happening to the American people. We need the Biden administration to go in the right direction, help farmers, ranchers, consumers, and the producers of energy to actually produce in this country and

not rely on imports from somewhere else. Let's get cracking on that and do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), especially as he brings up some of the forestry issues, massive amounts of invasive, very noxious trees, juniper trees, things like that that can be put to much better use, saving water, at the same time replacing that with a more productive forest option.

Those type of solutions exist out there, and we are working hard to identify that and actually do a productive job, instead of just allowing for the rhetoric to exist with regard to this energy narrative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. CLINE), my good friend and colleague.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for scheduling this Special Order and for taking the lead on addressing the challenges that are facing us with regard to the Biden energy policy in addition to a number of other areas where the Biden administration is doing so much to harm to the average American family.

At this critical juncture in our country's history, when our country is facing enormous challenges, it is becoming increasingly clear that President Biden and his administration are firmly unwilling to confront the stark realities of our Nation's fiscal path. Instead, the path we are on is marked by reckless, unnecessary spending and failed energy and economic policies, a direct result of years of out-of-control spending by Biden and the left.

This trajectory has not only jeopardized our economy but also significantly increased the daily costs burdening the American people, and not just with regard to their energy costs.

Just look at the tax-and-spend budget released by the Biden White House last week. We have all heard the promises that folks earning less than \$400,000 won't see their taxes go up, but what we are actually seeing with inflation hidden in this budget is a hidden tax hitting every American.

Biden wants to increase Federal spending by \$325 billion right away, on day one, pushing our national spending to over \$86 trillion over the next decade. This means higher prices for everyday things, making life harder for all hardworking Americans.

Now, as March Madness begins, President Biden's budget talks a good game about fighting inflation, but his plan does the opposite. It is small ball set to make things more expensive for families across the country.

Here is the technical. Even with massive tax increases, his budget doesn't ever balance. It will keep adding to our national debt. The President plans to spend \$7.3 trillion in just 1 year and push up our debt to \$45 trillion by 2034.

To cover this spending spree, the President is pitching \$4.9 trillion in new taxes—not just on the rich but on every American.

In stark contrast, I proudly stand here today to commend my Budget Committee colleagues and my colleagues on the Republican Study Committee for releasing and approving balanced budgets for fiscal year 2025 weeks ahead of Biden's too little, too late proposal.

The budget approved by the House Budget Committee and the budget approved by the Republican Study Committee are testaments to the House's commitment to rein in unsustainable spending and get our Nation back on track. Compared to Biden's budget, our budgets propose no new taxes, balance the budget, and spend trillions less throughout the budget window.

For far too long, House Republicans have been sounding the alarm bells over the looming fiscal cliff that our Nation is facing. The RSC budget plan and the House Budget Committee budget are roadmaps to restoring fiscal responsibility and ensuring the prosperity of future generations.

It is not surprising to see the release of Biden's budget, which can only be described as a compilation of leftwing fantasies filled with wasteful spending that will undoubtedly add trillions more to the already \$34 trillion debt burdening our country.

This is not the future that Americans deserve, nor is it a legacy that we should ever leave behind for our children and grandchildren. The American people demand and rightly deserve a budget plan that protects them from the looming debt disaster, and I am proud to highlight House Republicans' efforts to work toward delivering budgets that exemplify fiscal responsibility.

The House budget plan and the RSC budget are not just plans filled with numbers and forecasts. They are pledges to the American people to reinstate the fiscal sanity our country needs. We can either continue down the path of fiscal irresponsibility, saddling our Nation with debt and economic instability, or we can choose a new direction, one of prudence, accountability, and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the fiscally responsible budgets proposed by the House Republican Budget Committee and the Republican Study Committee, and I urge leadership to bring both to the floor for a vote alongside the false hopes of the Biden budget.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I sit on the same committee as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE). We call one of those opportunities reverse the curse, the budget resolution. I do my best to show my constituents this is the hope that we have, that we didn't get here overnight, but we can build back toward fiscal responsibility, building a 10-year balanced budget and

finding all those opportunities to extract waste out of our system so we can thrive and operate.

I thank the gentleman for culling out all of those differences. I appreciate it.

Now to my good friend from the greatest State—we call it the great State of Utah, but we both know that it is the greatest State—to share some of his thoughts for this important week.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6009, the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act, and H.R. 1121, the Protecting American Energy Production Act.

Just a few years ago, American energy was booming. We were energy independent, creating more than we used for the first time since the 1940s. We moved the government out of the way for hardworking Americans and watched as domestic production, net exports, and energy innovation exploded.

In Utah, the impact was incredible. The price to go on a road trip, to heat a family's home, to run an A/C in the summer were all at record lows.

On Biden's first day in office, he teamed up with the most radical wing of his party and waged a war on American energy. Day one, he killed the Keystone XL pipeline. Already under construction with over 1,500 workers, it was projected by 2021 to provide approximately 11,000 jobs. This was thousands of real middle-class union jobs, approximately \$800 million in wages.

President Biden wasn't finished. He then paused all liquefied natural gas exports and spent so much on the Democrats' Green New Deal pipe dream that inflation has for years ravaged every sector of our economy.

Again, Utahns felt the impact. Today, we are spending 33 percent more to heat our homes and 40 percent more to fill up our tanks as we did in 2021.

The American people are tired of paying for the President's war on American energy. One year ago, the people's House passed H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Cost Act, to begin reversing President Biden's misguided energy agenda. This week, we will continue to fight by passing legislation to boost American energy production, cut green project slush funds, and lower the costs for families. We know how to make this work because we have done it before.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the American people, the President, and my colleagues across the aisle to join us in delivering affordable, clean, and reliable energy for every American.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) for his sentiments on this important Energy Week. Solutions can be very common sense, and we hope to be able to beat that drum continually.

For our last speaker tonight, we get the pleasure of hearing from a Rep-

resentative from the great State of Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), a man of congenial disposition.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

President Biden's \$7.3 trillion budget proposal for fiscal year 2025 is full of costly woke policies that will end up hurting the Americans who elected us to office.

Here are some of the things he wants. Mr. Speaker, \$895 billion for defense—it comes as no secret in the history of audits that our Pentagon has never passed an audit. How did we punish them this last budgetary cycle? With \$20 billion more. Of course, that is \$9 billion more for defense than we spent this year. For the American Climate Corps—we are not sure what that is—there is \$8 billion, and \$3 billion for the State Department to advance gender equity and equality worldwide. Worldwide, Mr. Speaker.

President Trump asked for \$4 billion to help secure the border, and we said he couldn't have it because, as our friends across the aisle said, that would bust the budget.

There is \$1.5 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights.

□ 1745

There is so much more, but we don't have all day to go over every item.

President Biden also claims this budget would lower the deficit. We all know that is a lie but think about how that happens. If he is spending more money in lowering the deficit, it means he plans to significantly increase the government's revenue. How does he do that? He will do that by taking in more taxes.

His plan would raise taxes by nearly \$5 trillion. Of course, he claims no one making less than \$400,000 per year will pay more taxes, but we have seen what this promise has done so far in the past. If he is making companies pay more in taxes, these companies, of course, need to make up for the lost profit, so they charge us more for gas, food, energy, and other essentials we use every day.

To put it better, Mr. Speaker, companies collect taxes. That is what they do. Corporations collect taxes, and they pass it on to us.

Even if Americans don't pay more in taxes, they will pay for this plan somehow. It won't do them any good unless they want to get one of these new government jobs that will focus on climate change or diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his remarks.

I will wrap up here briefly, but as I started my remarks tonight about how this affects the family, I have the pleasure of having one of those families here today in the gallery watching this debate go on.

This is our focus. This is what we are completely focused on. This is not some nonsensical argument about polluters over people. That is just disingenuous.

The U.S. has made incredible gains. In my home State of Utah, air quality is one of our most important aspects, and we have been able to experience strong growth, but maintain and even lessen the impact that we have on particles per million, tier 3 gasoline.

If you embrace and you create opportunities for innovation, you can actually do better. You can actually engage allies better. We can be a net exporter. We can create a stronger America and lower prices.

Our entire focus here is to make sure that families have an opportunity to thrive. We put so much burden with the unnecessary costs from Biden's energy policies on the backs of the American workers and the American family.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time for this Special Order.

THE ILLEGAL ALIEN INVASION AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I will be joined by a number of my colleagues to talk about the illegal alien invasion at our southern border and how it is victimizing our citizens.

Last month, a grievous event tragically reminded the American people that every State is a border State.

On February 22, Laken Riley, pictured here, a 22-year-old nursing student was murdered by an illegal alien in Athens, Georgia, on the campus of the University of Georgia.

Laken's murderer was an illegal alien who should never, ever, ever have even been here. He illegally entered El Paso, Texas, in September 2022 and was then released into the country via President Biden's significantly expanded parole program, an expansion that is illegitimate.

He then took a young, beautiful life, Laken's life, in a brutal and violent way. Laken's father, John, described her as an amazing daughter, sister, friend, who was selfless and considerate of others, with a laugh that was infectious and lit up a room.

He also highlighted her faith to me and noted that her love for the Lord guided her steps and shaped the way she lived her life.

Mr. Speaker, Laken should be alive today, running, laughing with her friends, studying for nursing school, and spending time with her parents and siblings, but she is not, and this tragedy was completely avoidable.

Her murderer is a dangerous criminal alien who took advantage of weak and bad Biden administration border policies. This horrific story has truly shaken our State and our entire Nation, and for good reason.

Laken's young life and bright future were cut short at the hands of an illegal alien. Her murder was 100 percent preventable because her murderer should never have ever been in our country. Yet radical, dangerous policies failed both her and her family.

Athens-Clarke County, the county where I have my business, the county where I have lived for 30 years, the county where as a Navy officer I taught when the Navy Supply Course School was in Athens-Clarke County.

This county is one of four sanctuary cities in the Peach State. This sanctuary jurisdiction undoubtedly incentivized illegal immigration, putting families, small businesses, and students in greater danger. Yet Athens' Democrat mayor shamelessly claimed that there is no connection between crime and immigration.

This is a flat-out lie, but it is a lie the mayor would rather tell than admit the truth: that his own policies played a role in Laken's murder.

But the buck doesn't stop with the failed leadership in Athens-Clarke County. This goes all the way to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

As a candidate, Joe Biden instructed illegals to "surge to the border." As President, he has ignored immigration law, destroyed our border security, and incentivized illegal immigration.

Notably, Secretary Mayorkas has unabashedly carried out the President's marching orders, willfully establishing a wide-open border agenda that has violated our laws and emboldened dangerous criminals like Laken Riley's murderer to illegally enter the United States.

Once aliens from across the world accept Biden's invitation, they are immediately released into our communities. In fact, Laken's murderer was released into the country due to the President's abuse of parole authority, which the Biden administration has weaponized to funnel millions of illegal aliens into the United States.

For 3 years now, these open-border policies have been in effect. The result has been the Biden administration's intentional illegal invasion. According to recent estimates, nearly 7.3 million illegal aliens have entered the country under the Biden administration's watch, a number greater than the individual population of 36 States. That is a stunning and unsustainable figure.

Clearly, we need to do more than secure the southern border. It is imperative that we also deport every solitary illegal alien who accepted the Biden

administration's invitation to enter and reside in our Nation unlawfully.

If we do not deport them, more Americans will suffer the tragic consequences of President Biden's open-border policies.

The list of victims extends far beyond Laken Riley. In fact, a 32-year-old illegal alien was recently arrested for sexually assaulting a 14-year-old girl in Virginia. Another illegal alien was recently charged with first- and second-degree murder for a shooting that killed a 2-year-old child and injured his mother in Maryland. In Louisiana, an illegal alien was recently arrested for a series of violent crimes, including raping a 14-year-old girl at knifepoint and stabbing a man multiple times while robbing him. In Massachusetts, an illegal Haitian immigrant was recently charged with raping a 15-year-old girl in a hotel that housed asylum seekers.

Now, let's go back a couple years. Honestly, what I just said happened just the last few weeks, and yet the Biden administration has done nothing.

Let's go back a year or so.

In July 2022, Kayla Hamilton, an American, was sexually assaulted and murdered in Maryland by a 16-year-old alien and MS-13 gang member from El Salvador who was allowed to enter the U.S. through the unaccompanied alien program.

This 16-year-old illegal alien was initially apprehended by Border Patrol in Texas on March 23, 2022, and then referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

According to the alien, members of his family paid \$4,000 to a guide who smuggled them to the southwest border. On May 3, 2022, the Office of Refugee Resettlement placed the alien with a sponsor, his alleged first cousin in Maryland.

As revealed in his case file, the alien had been arrested by police in El Salvador on January 21, 2020, for illicit association with the MS-13 gang. The illegal alien's case file also included information from law enforcement officials dated August 2022, noting that the alien had tattoos affiliated with gang activity.

So how did he get here? Through the Biden administration's abuse and weaponization of the immigrant parole program. This 16-year-old murderer should never, ever have been allowed in this country.

How many times do I need to say that? How many more Americans have to be murdered or raped or assaulted by an illegal alien for the President to act? How many more Americans have to be killed by fentanyl? How many more innocent Americans have to suffer?

Right now, the President has the executive authority, the power to do everything, yet he continues to do nothing because this is all by design. So it is up to Congress to stop this madness by using our leverage, the power of the purse, to force the White House to do

the right thing for the American people, yet Republican leadership has failed to do so.

Two weeks ago, this body passed the first half of the swamp's omnibus. While this horrendous, backroom negotiated bill had many flaws, one thing stood out to me more than the rest: My policy rider to defund sanctuary jurisdictions like Athens-Clarke County where Laken Riley was murdered was removed from the bill. It was surrendered by our leadership.

Yet the bill passed under suspension with more Democrat votes supporting it than Republicans, but 132 Republicans still voted for it. They voted to keep funding sanctuary cities.

Americans are sick and tired of all talk and no action. Members continue messaging against the border crisis, then turn around and fund the Biden administration's policies that are creating this madness.

If we are going to truly secure the border and deport every illegal alien residing in our great Nation, then we have to fight. We need more Republicans willing to fight for the American people. I hope to see more of my colleagues join the fight when we consider the second piece of the swamp's omnibus, which includes funding for the Department of Homeland Security later this week.

Despite still not having the bill text, we have a pretty good idea that this massive government funding package fails to secure our southern border. Key border security provisions were surrendered, yet leadership is touting more resources, such as more detention beds for ICE as a win.

I disagree. Simply adding more resources without actually changing the Biden administration's open-border policies allows President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas to simply process and release more illegal aliens into the country. We don't need more Border Patrol agents that will simply be used as processing clerks.

Let me be clear: Any Republican who votes for the swamp's second spending package that doesn't secure our border owns the border crisis just as much as President Biden.

I am proud to have several of my colleagues here tonight to condemn President Biden's intentional illegal invasion as well as to discuss the power that Congress has to put a stop to this crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), my friend.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

It is my pleasure to join him in this Special Order to talk about one of the most important existential crises that we face in the country today, and that is our border crisis.

Let's rephrase that. It is the Biden border crisis.

So we have 9 sectors along the southwest border, each one 100 to 150 miles wide and they cover many tens of thousands of miles into the interior.

The Tucson sector, which is now the hot spot in the last 5 months, has had more than 312,000 encounters. In that small area, you have more than 2,000 a day who are being interdicted, and those are the people who surrender. It might be one of the most remote border areas on the southwest border on the Tohono O'odham Reservation at the San Miguel gate.

It might be in Lukeville where, if you were paying attention, Bill Melugin sent to the world video footage from just a few days ago where the cartels had cut a hole in the fence and dozens and dozens of illegal aliens were coming in through that hole.

That is what is happening. What are the numbers? Those are the numbers. The numbers reach into the millions every year.

□ 1800

That doesn't include the got-aways, both known and unknown. What countries are they coming from?

I remember well being down in Yuma, and 25 men of military age came across. I said: Where are you from?

Well, we are from Russia.

We got the Russian interpreter on the phone, those of us from Congress.

Then they said: No, no, we are from Ukraine.

We actually happened to have access to a Ukrainian interpreter.

Then they said: Oh, well, actually we really are from Russia.

I have met them from Mali, Mauritania, Guinea, Burkina Faso. Every country, 180 countries are represented in that pool of people coming into our country illegally.

What are the results? My good friend from Georgia has given you a litany of people who have been basically injured, killed, maimed, robbed, raped by people who have come into this country illegally.

If you were to hear the left, they would tell you, oh, wait a second, you are saying everybody coming across, you are stigmatizing everyone.

No, we are not stigmatizing everyone. What I am telling you is, if these people weren't here who aren't supposed to be here, none of this would have happened. I have friends who have lost children, killed by illegal aliens.

What do Americans think of this? What do Americans think of this? Eighty-five percent of them said this is the most important issue. What do the left do on their little TV shows that few people watch? They laugh. They laugh that anyone would say that that is an issue in Virginia or in Georgia or in Montana or anywhere because they simply don't care about American life.

Mr. Speaker, I join Representative CLYDE in calling upon my colleagues, the Republican colleagues, to understand that we have got to demand enforcement from this regime. The way you get it is you actually leverage spending. That is what the Founders gave us.

I call on my colleagues to leverage this minibus, this DHS CR to make

sure we get enforcement. I also call upon the Speaker to bring up our border security bills every day, bring one up every day. Let's vote on one every day. Let's give these guys an opportunity to show that they really care about the border.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona for those inspiring words. I agree with him absolutely, we need to bring up our border legislation every solitary week.

Now, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to address the disaster at our southern border. The grief that has been brought upon the American people in the past 3 years is unspeakable. It was brought on strictly by policy change.

It is the exact same 1,954 miles of border that we had under President Trump. We have the same equipment, the same men, the same women. We are spending more money. We spent \$20 billion more last year than we did 3 years ago.

It is not about money. It is not about men or equipment. There is no enhanced desire by the cartels to make money. They traffic human beings and drugs. They have been doing it quite successfully for a long time. We had backed the cartels up very effectively by the time we hit 2019 and 2020 under the Trump administration, under Trump policies.

President Biden, once inaugurated, immediately began flipping those policies. This is what has happened. This is why you have had 12 million illegal crossings in 3 years. This is why you have 300,000 Americans dead, from opioids smuggled into our country across the southern border in the past 3 years. It is the number one cause of death for Americans 18-45 years old. We have never had that in the history of our country. It is drug poisoning. Our sovereignty has disintegrated at the southern border.

This body, the people's House, acted last year. H.R. 2, the strongest border security measure in the history of Congress, was passed in May of last year with Republican votes and delivered to the Senate. There it gathers dust. What we demand of our colleagues in the Senate that are run by the Democratic Party, what we demand from the Democratic-controlled White House is a clean vote on H.R. 2, the border security bill that was passed by the people's House in May of last year, delivered to the Senate in May of last year. We demand a clean vote. Let America see where does the Senate stand on border security. H.R. 2 is the answer for the crisis that we face, the heartache, wave upon wave of human misery that our Nation has suffered for the last 3 years at the southern border. I appreciate this opportunity to address this ongoing disaster, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana. Those are strong words, and those are correct words.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding to me. I appreciate him getting this time on the floor for us to address such a pressing matter as the national security of the United States and the well-being of her citizens.

The truth of the matter is, the national security of the United States and the well-being of her citizens in terms of safety and security is not well. We are in danger in our country, on our streets, in our homes from people who are being let into the United States under the not just misguided but purposeful policies of radical progressive Democrats led by Joe Biden and as exemplified by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in this body and in the Senate purposely releasing people in the United States they know to be a danger to our people.

They are using parole policies and asylum policies that we put in place out of the goodness of our heart to help people around the world, they are using those very narrow exceptions to the rules that secure our border to release thousands of people without vetting them or, frankly, without even caring, into the United States. The result has been the murder, death, rape, assault of American citizens.

My friend from Georgia mentions Laken Riley. I hate to politicize one family's devastation in the last month. She has obviously gained notoriety and caught the attention of the American people, but there are hundreds, thousands of examples of devastated families, whether you are talking about from fentanyl poisoning or the absolute disaster that is a mom in Texas finding her cheerleader daughter dead in the bathtub in her own home when she went to go see her perform cheerleading in Texas. That happened in December. Where is the bill named after Lizbeth? Where is the bill named after Kayla Hamilton, who was raped and murdered in her own home in Maryland, just up the road from here in the Nation's Capital. What about the 2-year-old who was murdered in Montgomery County, Maryland, just outside of the Nation's Capital, by somebody let out on mass parole by radical, progressive Democrats who don't give a rip about our Nation's security or the well-being of our citizens. That is the truth.

However, there is a worse truth, in my opinion. In the face of the observable endangerment of the American people by radical, progressive Democrats, Republicans who campaign against it are going to vote tomorrow—or the next day or whenever they decide to jam us with a bill that we have not yet read—to fund this. Republican colleagues who will spend this year campaigning against open borders and campaigning against the destruction of the lives of Americans at the hands of open borders led by Democrats—I want to be very clear, it is led and being car-

ried out by radical, progressive Democrats—but my Republican colleagues will campaign against it, yet tomorrow they will fund it. Tomorrow or Friday or Saturday, whenever we get the bill—we haven't seen it yet—they will spend \$1.2 trillion funding Defense which, by the way, is woke; funding State and Foreign Operations which, by the way, includes the United Nations and the World Health Organization; funding all manner of programs that are not good for this country, but notably the Department of Homeland Security carrying out these mass paroles, carrying out these mass asylums, carrying out the release of people into the United States, issuing memoranda saying that ICE should not actually pull these people up and then deport them from the United States. We will be funding that.

Now, not all of us. My friend from Georgia, my friend from Virginia who has joined us, my friend from Louisiana who spoke a minute ago, we won't vote for it. Republicans could stop it. We could stop it. Some are choosing not to. Why? Why? I think that is a question that should be asked.

When Republicans hold the House Chamber, why would they take the power of the purse and provide funding, hundreds of billions of dollars, why would they give this administration funding to carry out policies that release dangerous criminals onto the streets of the United States, including the known dangerous Venezuelan gang member, a prison gang member released into this country who killed Laken Riley? In my own district in New Braunfels, they found just last week a drug lord who is on the terrorist watch list or the most dangerous watch list for the FBI, 10 Most Wanted, found in New Braunfels, Texas, which I represent. I take my family there all the time. This drug lord was just found and arrested.

This administration is endangering America. My Democratic colleagues are all too happy to do it, but my Republican colleagues are all too happy to campaign against it, and then not do a dang thing about it when they write the check to fund it. Not one Republican should vote to fund this atrocity. Not one Republican.

I would debate any Republican who wants to come to the floor right now and debate me on it. You know what? Not one of them will. Not one Republican will take me up on debating the issue of using the power of the purse to fund the endangerment of the American people.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative ROY. I thank him for his work in the fight to secure our border.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for speaking so effectively on this issue.

We cannot talk enough about the border. In my district, we just did a

survey asking my constituents what is the most important issue, what is the number one issue facing the country, and the southern border was the overwhelming response. They realize that is hundreds of miles from them geographically, but it is coming home to them in my very district in Bedford and Campbell Counties, just outside greater Lynchburg. They are otherwise as peaceful and as safe places to live as anyplace in the country. Both of these counties have recently had sexual assaults committed by illegal aliens allowed into this country. Wait, let me check myself: helped into this country, purposely helped into this country by this President and his open-border policies.

It gets worse every day. We have spoken many times, and we need to continue to speak about Laken Riley, the young lady from Mr. CLYDE's area of Georgia, brutally murdered by an illegal alien helped into this country by this President's open-border policies.

To what lengths will this administration go to keep the borders open? They are fighting the very State of Texas, which is trying to secure their own border, trying to defend their own citizens, and the administration is literally suing and fighting and challenging them and prohibiting them from securing their border and defending their citizens and trying to keep them safe.

Just in the last couple of days, we had a Lebanese illegal who worked for Hezbollah for 7 years, who thankfully was apprehended. He said that he was coming to go to New York City to make a bomb. How many like that individual might be among the 2 million got-aways? Not the 8 million who come and surrender to Border Patrol to take advantage of the generous Biden policies: the free housing, the free travel, the free healthcare, the free social services, the free education, and all the rest. The Biden administration takes the ones who surrender in with open arms at taxpayer expense, provides them with benefits that American citizens do not receive, makes sure, by the way, that they have their Second Amendment rights in place, as we saw in the State of Illinois just recently.

However, then there are the 2 million who don't want that and actually pay the cartels more to evade apprehension, to evade encounter with Border Patrol because these are the criminals. These are the gang members; these are the traffickers of drugs and children and sex trafficking and the ones with the criminal backgrounds. How many more among that 2 million are like that individual from Lebanon, the Hezbollah member who said he wanted to go to New York to make a bomb?

□ 1815

What is going to happen this Friday? We think it is going to be Friday. We don't have bill text yet. We are going to vote—not myself and my friend from Georgia—but we are going to vote to

fund this government, to give this administration billions of dollars more to continue facilitating this very border invasion that we have talked about for these past 3 years.

We even heard in a meeting of our own Republican Conference this morning that some of our members didn't care when we got the bill text. They didn't care if it was 72 minutes, they said, or 72 hours. They were going to vote for it anyway, irrespective of what the contents might be.

They didn't care what was in it. They didn't care how that estimated \$1.2 trillion was going to be spent. They didn't care what the policies were going to be.

They just wanted it passed by Friday, I guess so they could go home, so they could go to their fundraisers. Yet, we are going to fund this government and these policies that we campaigned against.

I don't need 72 hours to vote "no" against a bad bill that doesn't reverse the Biden-Pelosi-Schumer policies under which the American people are suffering.

I don't need 72 hours to evaluate that and vote "no." If I was going to vote "yes" like some of my colleagues, I might want to actually have 72 hours to know what policies I was owning and that I was responsible for funding before I cast my "yes" vote.

The last thing I will say to my good friend from Georgia: Why should we not attach H.R. 2, the border security bill?

If we are going to fund CHUCK SCHUMER's and Joe Biden's spending bill with the policies that we stand against and spending levels that are \$60 billion higher this year, why not at least attach border security to it, H.R. 2, and demand that the Democrats choose between shutting down the border or shutting down the government because they don't care about the border invasion?

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CLYDE for yielding time.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks, and I applaud his efforts to stop President Biden's illegal invasion. He is right. We need to attach H.R. 2, the border security bill, to this particular funding legislation.

I thank all of my colleagues who participated tonight in this Special Order. We can and we must do more in the fight to protect Americans from Joe Biden's open border policies.

The most powerful way we can do this is through the power of the purse. We have an opportunity to take a stand against the Biden administra-

tion's intentional illegal invasion through the funding fight, and I urge my colleagues to do so. Otherwise, more avoidable tragedies like Laken Riley's murder will continue to devastate our Nation, and we will create more victims of our citizens.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 20, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On March 20, 2024, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session and adopted, by a vote of 53 yeas to 2 nays, two resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs with a quorum present.

The Committee continues to work to reduce the cost of federal property and leases. The two resolutions considered for leased space will result in \$35 million in savings from avoided lease costs.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on March 20, 2024. Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,

Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 139,000 rentable square feet of space, including 21 official parking spaces, for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) located at 2725 Montlake Boulevard East in Seattle, Washington, at a proposed total annual cost of \$7,718,670 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 342 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Admin-

istrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 342 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, the tenant agency agrees to maintain an actual occupancy rate for office space of 60% or more.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services disposes of the existing owned building after the tenant agency reports the property excess.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE23
Congressional District: 07, 09

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 139,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), currently located at 2725 Montlake Boulevard East in Seattle, WA. NOAA has occupied space in this Government-owned building in the NOAA portfolio of owned assets since 1931.

The lease will provide continued housing for NOAA and will change the office and overall space utilization from 127 to 111 and 307 to 342 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively, with the inclusion of additional personnel in this larger facility.

Description

Occupant:	NOAA
Current RSF:	112,996 (Current RSF/USF = 1.16)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF: ¹	139,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.20)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	26,004 RSF Expansion
Current USF/Person:	307
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	342
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	NA
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: Aurora Ave. N to NE 45th St. to 25th Ave. NE; East: 25th Ave. NE to Montlake Blvd. E to 24th Ave. E to 23rd Ave. E to I-90; South: I-90 to Edgar Martinez Dr. S to S Atlantic St. to Elliot Bay; West: Elliot Bay to 15th Ave. W to W Ewing St. to Ship Canal Trail to Aurora Ave. N
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	21
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$5,423,808
Estimated Rental Rate: ²	\$55.53 / RSF

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.16; however, to maximize competition, a RSF/USF ratio of 1.20 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2026 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE23
Congressional District: 07, 09

Estimated Total Annual Cost³: \$7,718,670

Background

NOAA's mission is science, service, and stewardship. It has three goals: 1) to understand and predict changes in climate, weather, oceans, and coasts; 2) to share that knowledge and information with others; and 3) to conserve and manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.

The Seattle office houses the Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC). NWFSC's mission is to conduct research to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; to protect and recover endangered species; to guide restoration of habitat; and to maintain healthy communities and the ecosystems they rely on. The NWFSC is dedicated to the study of living marine resources on the west coast; and scientific work includes chemical testing of seafood following oil spills, assessing and modeling west coast Federal fisheries, and genetic testing to determine the population structure of Pacific salmon and west coast ground fish. The NWFSC also responds to emerging research needs such as climate change and ocean acidification, integrated ecosystem modeling, socio-economic connections, and biological effects of emerging toxins.

The administrative functions housed in the current location support two additional research locations: the Manchester Research Station and the Mukilteo Research Station.

Justification

NOAA is currently housed at 2725 Montlake Boulevard East, Seattle, WA, in a federally owned building. NOAA requires continued housing to carry out its mission. Washington State highway construction projects and long-term adjacency to multi-lane highways negatively impact the scientific operations of the NOAA lab, compromising mission performance, particularly as it relates to controlled environment experiments and analysis. NOAA intends to dispose of the current location. NOAA determined that a GSA-executed lease would meet the requirements for a replacement space.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus.

benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE23
Congressional District: 07, 09

GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

OMB Memorandum M-21-25 Implementations and Long-Term Space Requirements

The requirements within this prospectus reflect the known space needs prior to its submission to Congress. Agencies continue to develop their return to physical workplaces strategies consistent with OMB Memorandum M-21-25, incorporate lessons learned while working both in-person and under maximum telework during the COVID-19 pandemic, and determine each agency’s long-term space posture. Accordingly, the requirements outlined in this prospectus may change prior to award of a lease. In the event that a change results in a revised requirement that makes a material change and does not fit within the acceptable parameters of the congressional resolutions, GSA will submit an amended prospectus for consideration by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SE23
 Congressional District: 07, 09

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 12/22/2022

Recommended: 
 Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
 Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage ²	Special ³	Total
2725 Montlake Blvd E	316	316	51,484	20,785	24,846	97,115						
Estimated/Proposed Lease							336	336	47,820	6,825	60,429	115,074
Total	316	316	51,484	20,785	24,846	97,115	336	336	47,820	6,825	60,429	115,074

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	127	111

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 11,326 USF of office support space.
 Proposed UR excludes 10,520 USF of office support space.

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	307	342

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	97,115	1.16	112,996
Estimated/Proposed	115,074	1.2	139,000

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes the judiciary, Congress and agencies with fewer than 10 people.
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of special space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposals (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁶	USF
ADP Space	1,690
Conference/Training	9,923
Copy Center	913
Food Service	1,764
Health Units	70
Laboratory	40,818
Loading Docks	560
Locker Rooms	1,075
Lactation Room	420
Debrief Room	182
Special Storage	2,524
Security/Reception	280
Video/Photographic Analysis	210
Total	60,429

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
ARLINGTON, VA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 354,020 rentable square feet of space, including 515 official parking spaces, for the Department of Defense (DoD), Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) located at 675 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia, at a proposed total annual cost of \$13,806,780 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 226 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 226 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services shall require tenant agency(ies) to agree to reporting actual utilization data on at least an annual basis during occupancy and such reports are transmitted to the Committee.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON, VA**

Prospectus Number: PVA-03-WA23
Congressional District: 8

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 354,020³ rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Defense (DoD), Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), currently located at 675 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, VA. DARPA has occupied space in the building since 2011, under a lease that expires on December 22, 2026.

The lease will provide continued housing for DoD and will maintain the office and overall space utilization rates at 50 and 226 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	DoD
Current RSF:	354,020 ³ (Current RSF/USF 1.17)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	354,020 ³ (Proposed RSF/USF 1.17)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	226
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	226
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	12/22/2026
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Arlington, VA
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	515
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$15,569,599 (lease effective 12/23/2011)
Estimated Rental Rate: ¹	\$39.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost: ²	\$13,806,780

Acquisition Strategy

In order to maximize the flexibility and competition in acquiring space for the DARPA, GSA may issue a single, multiple-award solicitation that will allow offerors to provide

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2027 and may be escalated by 2.20 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

³ 354,020 RSF represents the corrected square footage from 352,740 RSF to 354,020 RSF.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON, VA**

Prospectus Number: PVA-03-WA23
Congressional District: 8

blocks of space able to meet requirements in whole or in part. All offers must provide space consistent with the delineated area defined by this prospectus.

Background

DARPA's sole mission is to make pivotal investments in breakthrough technologies for national security. By collaborating with academia, industry, and government partners, DARPA formulates and executes research and development projects to expand the frontiers of technology and science, often beyond immediate U.S. military requirements.

DARPA comprises six technical offices, which together oversee approximately 250 research and development programs at any given time. Those office include, The Adaptive Execution Office (AEO), Defense Sciences Office (DSO), Information Innovation Office (I2O), Microsystems Technology Office (MTO), Strategic Technology Office (STO), Tactical Technology Office (TTO), and the Biological Technologies Office (BTO).

Justification

DARPA is currently housed at 675 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, VA, in a lease that expires December 22, 2026. DARPA requires continued housing to carry out its mission.

GSA will consider whether the Department of Defense's continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to ensure that award to any other lessor would result in substantial relocation costs or duplication costs of real and personal property needed for the Department of Defense to accomplish its mission that the Government would not recover through competition.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON, VA**

Prospectus Number: PVA-03-WA23
Congressional District: 8

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

OMB Memorandum M-21-25 Implementations and Long-Term Space Requirements

The requirements within this prospectus reflect the known space needs prior to its submission to Congress. Agencies continue to develop their return to physical workplaces strategies consistent with OMB Memorandum M-21-25, incorporate lessons learned while working both in person and under maximum telework during the COVID-19 pandemic, and determine each agency’s long-term space posture. Accordingly, the requirements outlined in this prospectus may change prior to award of a lease. In the event that a change results in a revised requirement that makes a material change and does not fit within the acceptable parameters of the congressional resolutions, GSA will submit an amended prospectus for consideration by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON, VA**

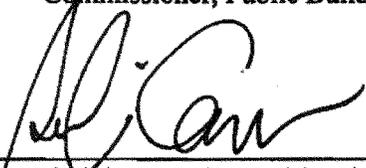
Prospectus Number: PVA-03-WA23
Congressional District: 8

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on Feb 27, 2024

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Department of Defense
 Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
 (DARPA)

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage ²	Special ³	Total
	1,340	1,340	86,031	5,802	211,022	302,855	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease							1,340	1,340	86,031	5,802	211,022	302,855
Total	1,340	1,340	86,031	5,802	211,022	302,855	1,340	1,340	86,031	5,802	211,022	302,855

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
	Current	Proposed
Rate	50	50

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 18,927 USF of office support space.
 Proposed UR excludes 18,927 USF of office support space.

Overall UR ³		
	Current	Proposed
Rate	226	226

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF ⁷
Current	302,855	1.17	354,020
Estimated/Proposed	302,855	1.17	354,020

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes the judiciary, Congress and agencies with fewer than 10 people.
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of special space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposals (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.
- ⁷ 354,020 RSF represents the corrected square footage from 352,740 RSF to 354,020 RSF

Special Space ⁶	USF
ADP Space	4,507
Conference/Training	9,794
Copy Center	4,548
Fitness Center	-
Food Service	4,313
Health Units	1,355
High Density File Rooms	
Laboratory	
Loading Docks	-
Locker Rooms	-
Mail Rooms	3,813
Restrooms	-
Warehouse	-
SCIF	98,939
Security Control Center	422
IT Help Desk	1,533
Research Services	786
Pantry/Meeting Rooms	4,728
Guard Facilities	1,609
Facilities and Logistics	3,117
Travel Services DTS	151
Visitor Screening Registration	4,303
Collaboration Rooms	58,568
Security (Badging etc)	8,536

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1278.—An act to designate the Federal building located at 985 Michigan Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the “Rosa Parks Federal Building”, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 21, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

EC-3505. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Clothes Dryers [EERE-2014-BT-STD-0058] (RIN: 1904-AF59) received March 14, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3506. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class VI Well Program Grants Implementation Document received March 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3507. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) Grant Program; Program Guidance for States and Territories received March 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3508. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Kola and Waimea, Hawaii [MB Docket No.: 23-198; RM-11950; RM-11972] received March 13, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3509. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification for the exercise of Authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3510. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3511. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit and Insurance Corporation,

transmitting the Corporation's 2023 Annual Report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1827(a)(2); Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 967, Sec. 2(17)(a) (as amended by Public Law 101-73, Sec. 220(a)); (103 Stat. 263) and 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3512. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Pre-vailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of the Northeastern Arizona and Utah Appropriated Fund Federal Wage System Wage Areas [Docket ID: OPM-2023-0018] (RIN: 3206-AO61) received March 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3513. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Healthy and Resilient Gulf of Mexico 2023 BIL [EPA-I-R4-GM-2023] received March 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3514. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chesapeake Bay Program Office Fiscal Year 2023 Request for Applications for: Small watershed Grants Program and Innovative Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Program Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [EPA-I-R3-CBP-23-13] received March 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3515. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report titled: “US-Mexico-Canada Agreement Section 821: Tijuana River Watershed and Adjacent Coastal Transboundary Wastewater Flows”, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 4731(b); Public Law 116-113, Sec. 821(b); (134 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3516. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2020 Competitive Acquisition Ombudsman Report to Congress, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395w-3(f); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1847 (as amended by Public Law 110-275, title I, Sec. 154); (122 Stat. 2565); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-3517. A letter from the Chair, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, transmitting the Commission's March 2024 Report to Congress: Medicare Payment Policy, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395b-6(b)(1)(C); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1805(b)(1)(c) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 2801(b)(1)); (124 Stat. 332); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-3518. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Gulf Hypoxia Program FY 22 Guidance for State Cooperative Agreements received March 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Science, Space, and Technology.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:
H.R. 7734. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a notation in the personnel record file of certain employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs who resign from Government employment under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MANNING (for herself and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER):

H.R. 7735. A bill to require institutions of higher education participating in Federal student aid programs to share information about title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including a link to the webpage of the Office for Civil Rights where an individual can submit a complaint regarding discrimination in violation of such title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. McCLELLAN (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 7736. A bill to establish a private right of action against a person who sends unsolicited visual depictions of sexually explicit conduct; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLINE (for himself, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 7737. A bill to transfer antitrust enforcement from the Federal Trade Commission to the Attorney General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida):

H.R. 7738. A bill to establish the Toxic Exposure Fund of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. OGLES, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SELF, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CLINE, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 7739. A bill to require the implementation of the Migrant Protection Protocols at the northern border of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 7740. A bill to establish the use of ranked choice voting in elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress, to require each State with more than one Representative to establish multi-member congressional districts, to require States to conduct congressional redistricting according to nonpartisan criteria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 7741. A bill to direct the President to oppose any waiver of obligations of members of the World Trade Organization under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights unless a statute is enacted expressly authorizing such a waiver; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 7742. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a 2-year

demonstration program for hospitals to provide outpatient observation services to Medicare beneficiaries at home; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGRETTE (for herself and Mr. FULCHER):

H.R. 7743. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish the "Department of Energy Experienced Worker Program"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7744. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an investment credit for certain domestic infant formula manufacturing projects and to allow a domestic production credit for certain infant formula; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7745. A bill to prioritize funding for an expanded and sustained national investment in basic science research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FROST (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. AMO, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. IVEY, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 7746. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve firearm destruction practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 7747. A bill to provide for the permanent appointment of certain temporary district judgeships; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 7748. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a pilot program promoting scratch cooking in school meal programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CHU, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. IVEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TRONE, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 7749. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on the net value of assets of a taxpayer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANGWORTHY (for himself, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 7750. A bill to amend section 2303 of title 5, United States Code, to require the Inspector General of the Department of Justice to investigate allegations of prohibited against employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for whistleblowing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H.R. 7751. A bill to require the Secretary of State to report annually on adverse security clearance adjudications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAGAZINER (for himself, Ms. BUZINSKI, Mr. CASAR, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AMO, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 7752. A bill to require employers to provide paid annual leave to employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, House Administration, Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 7753. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct a study on the operation of helicopters within a 15 mile radius of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 7754. A bill to amend the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 to add certain land to the Sarvis Creek Wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 7755. A bill to protect stateless persons in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 7756. A bill to expand the scope of the Do Not Call rules under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act to include all telephone subscribers, and to expand the private right of action for calls in violation of those rules; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 7757. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require disclosures with respect to certain financial risks relating to the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 7758. A bill to prohibit index funds from investing in Chinese companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 7759. A bill to prohibit the purchase of certain securities from covered entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 7760. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain gains and dividends derived from counties of concern as ordinary income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. STANSBURY (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 7761. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to create evidence-based student success programs designed to increase participation, retention, and completion rates of high-need students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself and Ms. MCCLELLAN):

H.R. 7762. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a new tax credit and grant program to stimulate investment and healthy nutrition options in food deserts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 7763. A bill to establish the Artist Compensation Royalty Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio):

H.R. 7764. A bill to establish a commission to study the potential transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MFUME, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. WATERS, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. BUSH, Ms. OMAR, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BROWN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AMO, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mr. CARSON):

H. Res. 1096. A resolution expressing support for the House of Representatives to work alongside the Congressional Black Caucus to build the Black Wealth Agenda and

outline the legislative priorities to achieve the Black Wealth Agenda; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOYLAN:

H. Res. 1097. A resolution supporting the designation of March as National CHAMORU Heritage and Culture Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. CASE, and Mr. BUCK):

H. Res. 1098. A resolution supporting the designation of April 2024 as “National Native Plant Month”; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. RAMIREZ:

H. Res. 1099. A resolution recognizing and commemorating the contributions of contemporary Latinas in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 7734.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 38, United States Code, to require a notation in the personnel record file of certain employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs who resign from Government employment under certain circumstances.

By Ms. MANNING:

H.R. 7735.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require institutions of higher education participating in Federal student aid programs to share information about title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

By Ms. MCCLELLAN:

H.R. 7736.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a private right of action against a person who sends unsolicited visual depictions of sexually explicit conduct.

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 7737.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill transfers antitrust enforcement from the Federal Trade Commission to the Attorney General.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7738.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states “[t]he Congress

shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States”

The single subject of this legislation is:

The structure of the Department of Veterans Affairs budget.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 7739.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prevent illegal immigration at the northern border.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 7740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Electoral Reform

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 7741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the President to oppose any waiver of obligations of members of the World Trade Organization under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights unless a statute is enacted expressly authorizing such a waiver.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 7742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to “provide for the common Defense and general Welfare” of Americans.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Expand Hospital at Home Program

By Ms. DEGRETTE:

H.R. 7743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Funding Federal Science.

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 7744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Experienced Worker Program

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7745.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Funding Federal Science.

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 7746.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 18, United States Code, to improve firearm destruction practices, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 7747.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general

welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would transition the current ten temporary district judgeships in the United States to a permanent appointment status.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7748.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a pilot program promoting scratch cooking in school meal programs.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 7749.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxes

By Mr. LANGWORTHY:

H.R. 7750.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

protect whistleblowers at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Justice (DOJ) from retaliation.

By Mr. LIEU

H.R. 7751.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Mr. MAGAZINER:

H.R. 7752.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require employers to provide paid annual leave to employees

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H.R. 7753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Clause 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

helicopter noise

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 7754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Expand the Sarvis Creek Wilderness.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 7755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

to protect stateless persons in the United States.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 7756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce

with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To expand the scope of the Do Not Call rules under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act to include all telephone subscribers, and to expand the private right of action for calls in violation of those rules.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 7757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Corporate disclosure of risks relating to China

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 7758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Regulation of foreign securities in capital markets, index funds

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 7759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Regulation of capital markets, purchases of certain foreign securities

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 7760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.” The Sixteenth Amendment provides Congress the power to “lay and collect taxes on incomes.” Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxation of foreign capital gains income

By Ms. STANSBURY:

H.R. 7761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The Postsecondary Student Success Act of 2024 will award colleges and universities with the funds for a variety of evidence-based practices that support student retention, completion, and success.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 7762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a new tax credit and grant program to stimulate investment and healthy nutrition options in food deserts.

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.R. 7763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes the Artist Compensation Royalty Fund, creating a new streaming royalty, with the aim to compensate artists and musicians more fairly when their music plays on streaming services.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 7764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes a commission to study the potential transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 45: Mrs. HAYES and Mrs. MCBATH.
- H.R. 167: Mr. CLINE.
- H.R. 307: Mr. GOMEZ.
- H.R. 435: Mr. CLINE and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 537: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. STRONG.
- H.R. 669: Mr. AMO.
- H.R. 709: Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 732: Ms. OMAR.
- H.R. 743: Mr. KILEY.
- H.R. 802: Mr. GROTHMAN.
- H.R. 807: Ms. TLAIB and Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 871: Mrs. FLETCHER.
- H.R. 907: Mr. SARBANES.
- H.R. 927: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
- H.R. 957: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 1010: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
- H.R. 1083: Mr. AMO, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 1097: Mr. FOSTER and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
- H.R. 1184: Mr. FEENSTRA.
- H.R. 1213: Mr. AMO.
- H.R. 1230: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H.R. 1263: Ms. BONAMICI.
- H.R. 1276: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 1382: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- H.R. 1460: Mr. CASAR.
- H.R. 1477: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. LUCAS.
- H.R. 1510: Ms. SANCHEZ.
- H.R. 1572: Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 1668: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. DOGGETT.
- H.R. 1671: Mr. VALADAO.
- H.R. 1679: Ms. TLAIB.
- H.R. 1750: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
- H.R. 1763: Mr. CASTEN.
- H.R. 1785: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mrs. HINSON.
- H.R. 1787: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. MAST.
- H.R. 1806: Mr. GROTHMAN.
- H.R. 1815: Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 2537: Ms. NORTON and Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 2706: Ms. JAYAPAL and Ms. WILD.
- H.R. 2708: Mrs. PELTOLA and Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 2846: Mr. GOMEZ.
- H.R. 2852: Mr. NORCROSS.
- H.R. 2871: Mr. VASQUEZ and Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 2923: Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina.
- H.R. 2953: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 2955: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 2987: Ms. PETERSEN and Mr. CORREA.
- H.R. 3024: Mr. SORENSEN and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
- H.R. 3161: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
- H.R. 3184: Mr. BAIRD.
- H.R. 3205: Ms. PEREZ.
- H.R. 3245: Ms. TOKUDA.
- H.R. 3269: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. DAVIDSON.
- H.R. 3347: Mr. OWENS and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
- H.R. 3364: Mrs. FLETCHER.
- H.R. 3416: Mr. IVEY and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
- H.R. 3444: Mrs. FLETCHER.
- H.R. 3478: Mr. QUIGLEY.
- H.R. 3582: Mr. BALDERSON.
- H.R. 3591: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. BURCHETT.

- H.R. 3698: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 3726: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
- H.R. 3759: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
- H.R. 3949: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
- H.R. 4118: Ms. PETERSEN.
- H.R. 4167: Mr. KILEY.
- H.R. 4175: Mr. CUELLAR.
- H.R. 4184: Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
- H.R. 4221: Mr. JAMES.
- H.R. 4249: Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 4263: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. RYAN.
- H.R. 4273: Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 4334: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
- H.R. 4432: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
- H.R. 4534: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
- H.R. 4551: Mr. SESSIONS.
- H.R. 4566: Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 4571: Mr. CARDENAS and Ms. CARAVEO.
- H.R. 4758: Mr. EVANS and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
- H.R. 4844: Ms. TLAIB and Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 4856: Mr. BACON.
- H.R. 4867: Mr. PANETTA.
- H.R. 4893: Ms. WILD, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. PASCRELL.
- H.R. 4971: Mr. OWENS.
- H.R. 5012: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 5030: Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
- H.R. 5074: Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 5082: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 5248: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
- H.R. 5251: Ms. VAN DUYN.
- H.R. 5456: Mrs. MCBATH.
- H.R. 5492: Ms. SCHRIER.
- H.R. 5566: Mr. LIEU and Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 5669: Mr. HORSFORD.
- H.R. 5748: Mr. TORRES of New York.
- H.R. 5757: Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 5785: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. SALINAS.
- H.R. 5834: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
- H.R. 5865: Mr. KILEY.
- H.R. 5934: Ms. SCHRIER.
- H.R. 5940: Mr. MULLIN.
- H.R. 5970: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
- H.R. 6030: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 6049: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
- H.R. 6072: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Ms. SEWELL.
- H.R. 6086: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 6111: Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 6140: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
- H.R. 6157: Ms. TLAIB.
- H.R. 6179: Ms. NORTON and Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 6201: Mr. POSEY, Mr. KILEY, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 6203: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 6205: Ms. PORTER.
- H.R. 6300: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. OWENS.
- H.R. 6319: Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. DELUZZIO, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 6368: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
- H.R. 6416: Mr. KIM of New Jersey and Ms. CROCKETT.
- H.R. 6541: Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 6641: Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 6654: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H.R. 6672: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
- H.R. 6727: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. ISSA.
- H.R. 6763: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
- H.R. 6783: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
- H.R. 6805: Mr. THANEDAR.
- H.R. 6814: Mr. CUELLAR.
- H.R. 6892: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 6929: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. PEREZ.
- H.R. 6951: Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 7039: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 7050: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 7056: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 7075: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 7108: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 7158: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Ms. JACOBS.
 H.R. 7171: Mr. DAVIDSON.
 H.R. 7203: Mr. MAGAZINER.
 H.R. 7208: Ms. SEWELL.
 H.R. 7227: Ms. OMAR and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 7242: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 7291: Ms. PEREZ.
 H.R. 7297: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. TIFFANY.
 H.R. 7314: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 7325: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 7438: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 7464: Mr. LAMBORN.
 H.R. 7471: Ms. STEFANIK.
 H.R. 7508: Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 7514: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 7551: Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 7566: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
 H.R. 7570: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 7613: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 7631: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 7636: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
 H.R. 7638: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 7659: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
 H.R. 7668: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 7670: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 7683: Mr. KILEY, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Mr. WALBERG.
 H.R. 7687: Mr. BABIN.
 H.R. 7700: Mr. EDWARDS.
 H.R. 7701: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 7702: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 7714: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. PELTOLA, and Mr. THANEDAR.
 H.R. 7725: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.J. Res. 82: Mr. CORREA and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.J. Res. 116: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. SMUCKER.

H.J. Res. 117: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H. Res. 302: Mr. FLOOD.
 H. Res. 509: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H. Res. 561: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
 H. Res. 942: Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H. Res. 946: Mr. MANN.
 H. Res. 1014: Mr. LAWLER.
 H. Res. 1053: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
 H. Res. 1072: Ms. OMAR.
 H. Res. 1084: Mr. SHERMAN.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H. Res. 1068: Mr. THANEDAR.