

more proud of his devotion to the military service and this Nation.

Sean Cooley embodied the characteristics that made him a great leader, soldier, and American.

OPPOSING THE BAN ON REFUGEES

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to President Trump's ban on the entry of refugees from around the world as well as the ban on refugees and citizens from seven select countries.

This ban, whether temporary or not, is shameful, and wholly un-American. There are better ways to protect our Nation, ways that are effective and stay true to our American values.

For example, in the 1970s and 1980s, thousands of my constituents fled the horrors of war and genocide in Vietnam and in Cambodia as refugees. Today, these immigrants and their children are doctors, lawyers, teachers, parents, students, all integral to the success of our Nation.

America has long endured as the shining beacon on the Hill. Sadly, that light was dimmed by the President's immigration executive order. Our Nation is great because it has been built by refugees and immigrants from every part of the world.

□ 0915

REMEMBERING EMILY HART

(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 to remember Mrs. Emily Hart, who passed away on Monday, January 23, 2017. She was 82 years of age.

Mrs. Hart was born in 1934 to her parents, Emily and Edwin Tribble, in Washington, D.C., where her father worked as an editor of the old Washington Star newspaper for nearly 40 years. She spent her early education in Washington, D.C., before she moved on to Vassar College in New York City, where she studied political science.

No matter where she was, Mrs. Hart dedicated her time and energy to bettering the community. In Washington, she was a proud member of the National Cathedral Foundation and the National Preservation Historical Society. In St. Simons, she joined the Coastal Georgia Historical Society; was a devout member of the Christ Church Frederica; and worked with the St. Simons Land Trust, which works to preserve the island's natural beauty and improve the quality of life in the community.

Although she was always aiding the community, her greatest joy came from her family, which included her

husband—retired U.S. Marine Colonel Nick Hart—her three children, and her seven grandchildren.

Her sharp wit, passion for learning, and detailed stories of the past are what will be remembered most dearly. I express my condolences to Mrs. Hart's family for their loss. She will be missed.

SUPPORT SCIENCE FUNDING

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

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken on the House floor on specific science topics ranging from twin primes to measuring atmospheric carbon. Modern society depends on science. Farmers are able to feed much of the world's current population because of science. Without science, we would further strip our forests and pollute even more of our precious water supplies; and our Nation has the strongest military in the world because of science. But science allows for far more than just furthering our survival as it provides leisure, communications, and all things Internet.

Today we depend on the science of yesterday, and, tomorrow, society will depend on the science of today. If we care about the short- and long-term future, then we need to support scientific research. We need to encourage collaboration with the scientists of other nations; we need an open and competitive science environment; and we need to make sure that all Americans have a basic understanding of science.

Science is a part of our Nation's critical infrastructure, and I ask my colleagues to continue to support science funding to keep America great.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF A FINAL RULE OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 74, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 36) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the final rule of the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation", and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Pursuant to House Resolution 74, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 36

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Waste Pre-

vention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation" (published at 81 Fed. Reg. 83008 (November 18, 2016)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 36.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For the last decade, there has been an ongoing renaissance in the United States in energy production. It has changed our geopolitics; our economy has been strengthened; our security has been enhanced; and there have been thousands of new, good-paying jobs that have been created from it. This energy boom, according to a 2015 survey, has saved the American family around \$1,000 a year, and this growth of the last decade has come in spite of consistent anti-energy policies of the previous administration's. It has especially hit those of us in the West very hard—those who are public land States in the West—who use our resources to fund our infrastructure and to pay for our schools and our essential government services.

This rule, which is allegedly to help the environment, actually is designed to stop production; therefore, it becomes a prime candidate for a repeal under the Congressional Review Act, which was passed into law in 1996 and signed by President Clinton. At that time, Clinton said that this was a great way for Congress to be held accountable, and it truly is in that any rule is subject to this rule if it has one of three criteria: one, excessive costs; two, it was done beyond the particular agency's statutory authority; or, three, it is duplicative or unnecessary or redundant. With this particular rule, we have the trifecta because it is not just one of those criteria—it offends all of those criteria.

The Clean Air Act gives the Environmental Protection Agency, in its working with States, the authority to develop issues and regulations that address air quality. The Bureau of Land Management does not, and they are the ones who instituted this particular rule. In fact, the contortions the BLM went through to say they have the legal authority is almost embarrassing. The contortions they went through would qualify for an opening act on the Las Vegas Strip. Instead, it reminds us of when the BLM came up with the hydraulic fracturing rule only for them to

be rebuked by the courts for simply doing what they did outside their delegated authority.

This is the same thing. This is an illegal rule, and it is a costly one. Our effort to educate our children, to build infrastructure, to provide essential government services—in other words, to make people's lives better—depends on our ability to deal with our resources. This is a costly rule. On Friday, it was estimated by one source that it could cost the industry up to \$20 billion; it was estimated to cost States up to \$6 billion; and it was estimated to cost the Federal Government in lost royalties up to \$600 million a year. It is a costly rule and is a totally unnecessary rule.

Without this rule, the American energy industry will continue to do what they have done for well over a decade—reduce methane emissions on their own by investing in technology that not only helps the environment, but that helps them grow their business, which will lead to more jobs for Americans and more funding for State education programs and infrastructure. Since 2005, methane emissions have actually decreased even as production has increased, and there is absolutely no reason to believe that this progress will suddenly stop because we strike this unnecessary rule, this illegal rule, this totally redundant rule.

There are some who will say: Well, we need this rule to protect the taxpayers because we are burning up the royalty payments.

Oh, really? If one looks at the BLM's actions—their management on sage-grouse, their lease cancellations, pulling acreage out of lease sales at the last minute, their constant barrage of revenue-reducing agency actions—you will realize that saving taxpayers money is not the real goal here.

Look, there are only three things you can do with the methane. You can build pipelines to capture it and take it away where it can be used for the benefit of mankind. Unfortunately, the agencies in the last administration refused to do that. Even though, legally, they had to make decisions on pipelines within 60 days, there is not a single BLM office anywhere in the Nation that was meeting that legal deadline. Instead, it was open for months afterwards when nothing was happening. If you can't have the pipelines to move it away, you have to burn it. So, if they won't give the pipelines and if now they are trying to stop the burning of it, the only other option is not to drill at all.

Our policy should be to fund and make sure those pipelines and those rights of ways are approved so that we can actually capture the methane and use it for productive purposes. Unfortunately, this rule's real goal is to do the third element—simply stop the production. That is counterproductive.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution because it will help people and it will support people. This rule's

repeal is a vote for people and making sure that their lives are better, not worse.

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

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

I rise in strong opposition to this resolution, which would waste resources, waste money, pollute our air, and worsen the impacts of climate change.

When it comes to regulations that we should keep on the books, the BLM Methane Waste Prevention Rule is a no-brainer. Currently, oil and gas companies are venting, flaring, or leaking hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of natural gas each and every year.

People who are sitting at home may wonder: Why would a company simply waste or burn off such a valuable resource?

The answer is simple: They want the oil, and they want it now. To them, the natural gas that goes along with the oil is just a nuisance; so they burn it off or they don't make the effort that is required to ensure that their equipment isn't leaking.

The problem is, when they are operating on public lands, this isn't their natural gas to waste. They cannot waste this. This belongs to the American people. So when that gas is simply burned off or is allowed to escape, the royalties that are owed to the American people are gone with the wind; and instead of generating electricity or heating our homes, this wasted resource generates pollution and heats our planet.

For people who live near oil and gas wells, this is not just a climate problem. Methane contributes to low-level ozone, which causes a number of health problems, such as shortness of breath, more frequent asthma attacks, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. When the methane leaks, you also get leaks of benzene, which is a known carcinogen, and of other volatile organic chemicals that further contribute to ozone and smog and can contribute to liver and kidney damage, nausea, and other health problems.

Now, my colleagues on the other side say that this is exactly the problem—the Bureau of Land Management is trying to regulate air pollution, and that is the job of the Environmental Protection Agency. The fact is, though, that the Bureau of Land Management has very clearly written a waste prevention rule, as they are authorized and required. I will state that again—as they are authorized and required to do under the Mineral Leasing Act.

Section 30 of the Mineral Leasing Act reads:

Each lease shall contain provisions for the purpose of insuring the exercise of reasonable diligence, skill, and care in the operation of said property; a provision that such rules for the safety and welfare of the miners and for the prevention of undue waste as may be prescribed by said Secretary shall be observed.

The BLM simply did its job by writing this rule, and now that they have

done the job that Congress required of them, the majority is attempting to argue that Congress never gave the BLM that job in the first place. If you look at the statute, that claim is clearly an alternative fact. Just because preventing the waste of methane helps keep our air clean and moderates the severity of climate change, it doesn't mean the BLM is doing anything outside of their authority. The BLM is not regulating the quality of the air around oil and gas sites. It is just trying to make sure that methane stays out of the atmosphere and gets into the marketplace.

Another argument you have heard from the majority is that this is an effort to shut down oil and gas production on Federal lands. It is just another salvo in their war, which they claim is the Obama war on energy, except that that is simply not true. I am almost tired of having to say this, but the production of Federal onshore oil went up, not a little bit—it went way up under President Obama—but by 71 percent, as a matter of fact, between 2009 and 2015.

Now, would this Methane Waste Prevention Rule hurt production? Would it drive operators off Federal lands?

To answer that, let's just take a look at one of our States—Colorado, which, in early 2014, enacted methane venting and flaring regulations that the BLM used as a model in writing its own rule. I want to state this really clearly: after Colorado enacted their methane regulations, their production went up 47 percent from 2013 to 2014 and another 32 percent in 2015. Colorado's oil production from Federal lands has been up 28 percent over the past 5 years also.

Clearly, strong methane waste regulations do not scare away oil and gas companies.

What about the claim that companies have to burn off natural gas because the BLM takes too long to process pipeline applications?

If we look at a recent report from the Government Accountability Office just from last year, they found that only 9 percent of flaring was due to the lack of pipelines and that 91 percent had nothing to do with pipelines.

□ 0930

How about the point that is made at the oil and gas companies' insistence that they are making great strides in reducing their own methane emissions so they don't need additional oversight?

Members, that is a myth as well. Oil and gas producers in the field emitted 45 percent more methane in 2014 than they did in 1990. In fact, methane emissions from oil and gas producers went up 21 percent in the past 24 years.

The majority also says this is a power grab, an effort by BLM to take power away from the States, except that the BLM has regulated venting and flaring since the Carter administration. And this has not stopped States from setting their own regulations, as I have just said that Colorado

has done, which they will still be free to do under this rule. In fact, despite all the complaints about one-size-fits-all regulations, companies still have to follow State regulations when they operate on Federal land.

Mr. Speaker, none of these arguments against the regulation hold any water, but the benefits of this regulation would be huge: enough gas saved to supply up to 740,000 households each year; the reduction of an estimated 185,000 tons of methane emissions, which would have the same impact as taking nearly 1 million cars off the road; and up to \$14 million each year to the American taxpayer from additional royalties, and that number could be even larger if the price of natural gas increases, which the majority is trying to do by expediting natural gas exports.

The BLM methane waste prevention rule is a win for the taxpayer, a win for the environment, a win for the climate, and a win for common sense. That is why it is supported by over 80 percent of voters in Western States, including both Democrats and Republicans, according to a poll just released this week. If my colleagues have not seen that poll, I would be happy to share it with them.

Unfortunately, the Republican antiregulatory, antitaxpayer, antihealth, antienvironment machine must be continually fed. Earlier this week, they voted to strip clean water and transparency regulations. Today, they are going after clean air.

I ask my colleagues to stand up and put a stop to this, to speak for the ordinary Americans who don't own oil and gas or coal companies, which those companies donate immense sums of money to politicians. The industry has to do its share and not simply demand that the farmers, the ranchers, the sportsmen, the conservationists, and all the rest of us have to put up with their waste in the name of higher profits. I ask my colleagues to do this by voting "no" on H.J. Res. 36.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), who knows exactly what this means to his State and his State's economy.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, New Mexico gets 40 percent of its State's revenues from oil and gas, that is, 40 percent of our teachers' pay, 40 percent of our government institutions, law enforcement, hospitals—40 percent. So when the Federal Government begins to adjust the rules, we in New Mexico take an interest because it provides our jobs and it provides the way we educate our children.

Now, we have two points of view being postulated on this argument nationwide. One says that the government is suddenly becoming the model of efficiency. I wonder where that efficiency is with regard to the \$200 billion of fraud in Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. The government hasn't

suddenly gotten efficient about that. Or just your local post office, has it suddenly gotten efficient about that? Or you could listen to the argument that the government is suddenly interested in the environment and we are going to make it clean.

The BLM did not say a word when the Gold King Mine spill not only was allowed, but mandated to be turned loose by the EPA. The heavy metals ran down across those public lands and currently sit in the streambeds in New Mexico, and our friends say that the government is suddenly all worried about the environment.

When you look specifically at the venting and flaring rule, we are told that oil and gas production went up dramatically in the last years. The truth is, when you dissect it down, oil and gas production on private lands went up dramatically. Oil and gas on public lands, the government lands owned by the BLM and other agencies, went down dramatically.

So when the BLM decided to go in and control the venting and flaring of gasses, then we in New Mexico looked and said, is the government suddenly being more concerned about us or is it one more wink and nod to the special interests who want to kill the industries? They have already succeeding in killing the timber industry in this country. They have the coal industry on its back, and they want to kill the oil and gas industry that provides the jobs in New Mexico.

Yes, we have an opinion about that. Oil and gas production, again, educates our kids. Oil and gas production provides our jobs. It provides the way of life that we in this country are looking for. We contribute heavily to that, but we don't stand silently when the government suddenly decides our best interests are at stake.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, we could go through all of the examples. The truth is many reports say that over three-quarters of the marginal wells—those are the ones in New Mexico; we have the stripper wells, the marginal wells—will be shut in by this action.

You are going to take money away from our State government. You are going to take jobs away from the people. I support the resolution. We should back this regulation off, cut the red tape that is starving America's jobs out of this country.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this resolution and efforts to roll back important protections for not only our environment, but for American taxpayers.

Our Nation's public lands belong to all Americans, and they are managed to balance many competing uses: recre-

ation; responsible economic development; sustainable resource extraction; yes, renewable energy; military purposes; and conservation of historic American landscapes, just to name a few. As such, they should be subject to strong national standards that protect our shared water, shared lands, wildlife, and the multiple uses they support.

It is also critical to remember that use of our public lands is a privilege, not a right; and companies seeking to exercise that privilege, whether they be fossil fuel companies or clean energy companies developing wind, solar, and geothermal projects, should be held to a very high standard to preserve and protect resources that belong to all of the American people.

We must also make sure that the taxpayers get a fair return for the use and development of our commonly shared resources. The Mineral Leasing Act, as written by Congress, calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to prevent the waste of oil and gas resources on public lands.

The Bureau of Land Management's methane waste rule achieves all of these shared goals: the rule prevents the waste of resources that belong to all American people, which, by law, it is required to do; it reduces the amount of greenhouse gas pollution coming off our public lands; and it increases royalty payments to Federal taxpayers and the States.

The methane waste rule also supports job creation and American innovation in new technologies. The methane mitigation industry is a growing and emerging field that uses modern technologies to identify and capture wasteful emissions. In fact, a 2014 report commissioned by the Environmental Defense Fund found that methane mitigation companies provide jobs in 46 States and support 102 manufacturing and assembly locations, with 59 percent of all companies across the industry being small businesses.

If Republicans had brought this resolution before the House Natural Resources Committee, we could have more thoroughly examined its negative impacts on job creation. Instead, it was rushed to the House floor with only this 1 hour of debate.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no aspect of America's economy has been as overregulated as energy under the Obama administration; so this week, the House has already acted to repeal two of the most damaging energy regulations.

This morning we continue the fight to reduce the unnecessary regulatory costs that are passed along to all Americans by repealing the Bureau of Land Management's venting and flaring rule. Some estimates show that this rule could inflict staggering costs

of \$1.26 billion on national, State, and local economies, while generating less than \$4 million in new royalties.

In addition, the legal basis for this rule is tenuous at best. The Clean Air Act authorizes the EPA, not BLM, working in conjunction with States, to make rules affecting air quality.

The BLM's venting and flaring rule's extreme compliance cost will force many companies to shut in their wells rather than to continue to operate them. This will be particularly true for marginal wells that are often run by family-owned businesses.

And beyond the loss of jobs in Colorado and elsewhere, State and Federal Governments would lose up to \$114 million in tax receipts. This is money that States like Colorado depend on for funding education and other critical services.

The increase in natural gas production is to the benefit of everyday Americans. The U.S. energy boom saved drivers \$550 in fuel costs each year and saved American households over \$1,000 last year alone.

Affordable, environmentally responsible energy development is critical to the U.S. economy, but this rule is a needless burden on American families. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the joint resolution of disapproval.

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

I want to be very clear about the situation on public lands because there are a lot of misleading statements that are being thrown about. We heard that the majority insists that oil and gas production on Federal lands is down. To support this, they often show misleading charts that compare apples to oranges or use visual tricks to hide the facts.

The facts are Federal onshore oil production was up 71 percent between 2009 and 2015. All the panic that we have heard for years that President Obama is trying to shut down oil and gas was based on as much reality as the claim that he was coming to get everyone's guns.

I will say it again: there was a 71 percent increase in oil production on onshore Federal lands under President Obama's watch. And it is the oil producers that are wasting and leaking methane at a faster and faster rate since it is not a product they care about. They just want the oil.

With an unfortunate likely return to a drill-at-all-cost mentality under President Trump, we need the BLM methane waste prevention rule more than ever. I urge my colleagues to defeat H.J. Res. 36 and support cutting down on methane waste.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0945

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON), who also understands this issue because it is part of the livelihood of his constituency.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I know I, and many of my colleagues, share concern about a Federal regulatory code that has become so bloated with redundant, ineffective, and unnecessary rules that the sheer bulk of it threatens to suffocate American economic recovery and long-term prosperity.

The Bureau of Land Management's rule to reduce venting and flaring from existing oil and natural gas operations is one such example of duplicative and unnecessary regulation. Aside from the fact that the authority to regulate air quality does not rest with the BLM, we certainly don't need the BLM rule in addition to the EPA methane rule and State regulations, which our colleagues on the other side have noted and lauded that have come out of the State of Colorado.

For all of the costs this rule would impose on industry, the supposed benefits of the rule would be emission reductions in the neighborhood of less than one one-hundredth of a percent of global greenhouse emissions. That is the definition of an ineffectual rule.

Methane is a marketable resource, and the oil and gas industry would prefer to economically capture and sell that resource, rather than vent or flare it, which is a necessary safety procedure in the absence of other viable options.

Instead of using its authority to take actions that would effectively facilitate capture versus venting or flaring, like processing pipeline right-of-way permits in a timely manner, the agency has once again issued a rule that unnecessarily burdens energy development.

There are cost-effective strategies available that will achieve emission reductions, and it is those strategies that we should focus our efforts on, rather than duplicative regulations.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 15½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Utah has 17½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot from Members from Colorado about how this onerous methane rule will hurt industry in Colorado. I would like to read from a couple of Colorado editorials that came out this past week in support of maintaining the BLM methane rule.

On Saturday, The Denver Post posted an editorial entitled "Congress shouldn't butcher federal methane rules." In it, they say: "Congress is getting ready to use an ax where it needs a scalpel. . . ."

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Review Act is an ax. It is an ax being swung blindfolded after several shots of whiskey. It shows a complete lack of seriousness on the

issue, and it could have serious, long-term consequences.

That is why The Denver Post editorial board asks Republicans to be surgeons and not butchers, and to avoid repealing what they call a thoughtful regulation.

This past week, another editorial was published on Wednesday by the Grand Junction, Colorado Daily Sentinel entitled, "Stop methane leaks." Referring to their State's own methane waste rules, they say: "We're fortunate to have the rule in Colorado. But if the federal rule isn't enforced, the results can undermine our own gains."

Air quality does not recognize State lines. Under-regulated drilling in Utah produces bad air that blows into the western slope communities.

These editorial boards have seen firsthand that methane waste prevention rules work, and they know that it is in everyone's interest to keep the BLM rule in place.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the measure for congressional disapproval of the BLM's methane rule under this Congressional Review Act. This egregious rule passed in the last few days of the previous administration is yet another regulatory blow to responsible energy development on lands held by the Federal Government for the American people.

I think the American people have a right to expect that their Federal Government is not only holding these lands, but that it is utilizing this asset, an asset that can gain income to the Federal Government on their behalf to maintain more lands, and also to utilize the energy at low cost from domestically produced energy that comes from their lands, instead of importing it from somewhere else, et cetera. It goes without question that producing it here in this country is a giant benefit to the U.S. and its economy.

As a strong proponent of an all-of-the-above energy approach, I believe natural gas will continue to significantly transform and modernize our Nation's energy infrastructure. Domestically produced energy has so many positive effects it should be a no-brainer.

The BLM claims that this rule helps capture methane waste, resulting in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Let's face some facts. According to a report by the EPA, methane emissions from natural gas production have decreased by 38 percent in the last 10 years, while gas production on Federal lands has increased by 33 percent. Believe it or not, this reduction was done through voluntary action on behalf of industry, without changes to Federal regulations, in capturing and utilizing this asset.

Even in my home State of California, the oil and gas industry has created

tremendous opportunity for our workforce. A recent report shows that total economic contribution of oil and gas in California, in 2013, resulted in the creation of 455,000 jobs and \$72 billion in value added to the State economy, approximately 3.4 percent of State GDP; indeed, no small numbers when the State of California is in big trouble fiscally, as it pursues more things like high speed rail and other nonsense.

Stifling this vibrant and booming economic driver in my State and others would be detrimental to the U.S. economy as a whole, while making us more reliant upon energy from unstable regions of the globe and the higher costs to consumers at home and in their workplace.

Furthermore, the BLM falsely claims it has authority under existing law to regulate oil and gas emissions. Such authority already belongs to the EPA and the States under the Clean Air Act, not the BLM.

Indeed, the BLM needs to get its priorities and its jurisdiction in order. The agency spends valuable taxpayer resources developing a rule to prevent methane flaring, yet denies rights-of-way permitting for pipelines, which would help eliminate these kinds of releases altogether. That is one of the important benefits of the Congressional Review Act is accountability by an elected Congress over a bureaucracy.

Failure to reverse this rule would result in a net loss in royalties that would negatively impact not just the Federal Government but Indian tribes as well which rely on energy revenue to meet their health care, housing, and other needs of their members on their lands.

The abuses and overreach by a previous Obama administration have gone long enough. It is time we put an end to the senseless, counterproductive regulations, and restore commonsense solutions to energy development on the people's Federal lands.

The administration taking credit for increased gas production is disingenuous, as most of it occurred on private lands, leaving our public assets and potential unused.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. LAMALFA. Indeed, it would be a loss for the American public to continue along that path.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the efforts in bringing this forward and the opportunity to have a Congressional Review Act for the accountability.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to reinforce a point that I made in my opening statement. Oil and gas companies and the industry would like to say they have done a tremendous job cutting methane emissions on their own.

In fact, just this week, the Western Energy Alliance spearheaded a letter

saying: "Methane emissions from oil and gas production have declined by 15 percent since 1990, without any Federal regulations."

What we have been hearing today, and my friends on the other side, is continually using some variation of this reduction that they say occurs. The problem is, and I repeat that the problem is, is that claim is just flat out false. That is the definition of an alternative fact.

Methane reduction, since 1990, has come entirely from natural gas storage, from the distribution and the transmission of natural gas. Out in the field, however, what we are talking about, out in the field, where companies are actually drilling, methane emissions are up.

For natural gas production, methane in the field, methane emissions are up by 31 percent. For oil production, emissions are up a staggering 76 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the industry has not fixed this problem on their own, and they are not going to fix this problem on their own. Only strong rules and oversight are going to hold companies accountable to reduce methane waste and, for that reason, we must defeat this resolution.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), who lives in an area where he clearly understands what this issue is about.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, BLM's Methane and Waste Prevention rule really is an overreach of authority that is already held by the EPA and the States. In fact, in North Dakota, the Department of Mineral Resources has waste prevention or conservation rules in place and is the first in the Nation to set gas capture requirements and goals.

Requiring operators to meet yet another set of rules, in addition to States' permits, results in substantial increases in both time and cost without any additional benefit to the public or to the environment, and that would also subject operators to conflicting rules, which actually could have the adverse effect that this rule aims at.

Just in North Dakota alone, it is estimated this rule would cost \$24 million in lost tax revenue, and \$240 million per year would be lost in production, but \$39 million, most importantly, would be lost in royalty revenues, not to big, rich oil companies who make large contributions, as our friends on the other side like to talk about, but to regular people, farmers and ranchers and landowners who own the royalty, who get the royalty. These are the very people the Democrats love to talk about but don't seem to know how to talk to.

Methane leaks are wasteful, but there is a natural incentive to capture it. Methane is not a waste product, it is a commodity.

The overall, best-case scenario impact of this rule would be a reduction

of 0.06 percent. Now, if the BLM really wants to do something, they could streamline the permitting of the infrastructure that would capture it.

I know of two pipeline projects in North Dakota alone that, had they been allowed to move forward, at no expense to the government, had they been allowed to move forward by the BLM, without its heavy hand of regulation, would have reduced emissions 6 percent; 6 percent with the natural incentive, stopped by the BLM, rather than this rule, which would, perhaps in the best case scenario, reduce it 0.06 percent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CRAMER. In wrapping up, I thank the chairman for the time and for his leadership.

Let's pass this CRA and overturn this egregious, unproductive BLM rule and return the authority where it belongs, back to the States.

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

As I have mentioned before, Mr. Speaker, this rule will not just reduce waste and increase taxpayer revenues, it will also reduce air pollution and improve public health.

In support of that, we received a letter this week from 13 medical and public health groups, including the American Lung Association, the American Public Health Association, the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, the Public Health Institute, and many more, pointing out the importance of the BLM methane waste prevention rule for cutting down on harmful methane emissions.

They write: "... we strongly urge you to oppose any Congressional Review Act resolution of disapproval..." for the BLM rule.

They point to the volatile organic compounds that also pollute the air when natural gas leaks, saying that these chemicals "include benzene, a known carcinogen; ethylbenzene, a probable carcinogen; and toluene, a neurotoxin that may also cause miscarriages and birth defects."

□ 1000

Also, these chemicals are "precursors to the formation of ground-level ozone, a dangerous air pollutant that causes permanent lung damage. By limiting emissions of volatile organic chemicals, oil and natural gas limits will reduce the risk of ozone formation in the air and, thus, the risk of ozone-related health effects, including asthma attacks, hospital admissions, and, unfortunately, premature deaths."

These health impacts are just one more set of reasons why repealing the BLM Methane Waste Prevention Rule is the wrong way to go.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, American workers and American businesses are the most innovative and productive in the world. This is no more evident than in our oil and gas fields—the ones in my district, in my State, across our country, and offshore.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of the Obama administration's war on energy, our producers made huge gains in technology, production, and productivity to meet the needs and lower energy costs.

The gentleman from California is correct, energy production has increased during the Obama administration. According to this 2016 CBO report, both oil and gas production has increased on State and private lands both onshore and offshore. However, during the same time, under the heavy hand of the Obama administration, production on Federal lands has decreased. The Energy Information Administration reported that oil production on non-Federal lands has increased 89 percent while it has decreased 10 percent on Federal lands, while gas production has increased 37 percent on non-Federal lands and decreased 37 percent on Federal lands.

The Bureau of Land Management's venting and flaring rule is an overreach of the Obama administration. This is not about the environment. It is about extending the war on energy to private and State lands. The rule increases costs on producers, which are then passed on to customers, stifling job growth and hurting the economy.

The BLM, as it has already been said, does not even have the legal authority to regulate air quality. It is an authority expressly provided to the EPA by the Clean Air Act. Methane emissions are already on the decline, dropping 21 percent since 1990 to 2014. This drop occurred despite the rise in natural gas production by nearly 47 percent. If the venting and flaring rule goes into full effect, it will cost nearly \$1 billion by 2025.

The result of overregulation is a decrease in domestic energy production, lost jobs, a battered economy, and an increased dependence on foreign energy sources. A repeal of the venting and flaring rule is necessary to protect our economy, the Constitution, and the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, it may no longer be Groundhog Day, but it feels like we have been here doing the same thing over and over again.

Once again, Republicans are doing the bidding of wealthy fossil fuel companies at the expense of ordinary Americans. On Wednesday, we were here so our majority could strip away clean water protections from coal mining. Later on that day, the majority gave our new Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson, the former CEO of ExxonMobil, a gift by repealing the re-

quirement for oil and gas companies to tell the public how much money they paid to foreign governments.

Now, today we are here to shower more goodies onto the oil and gas industry by repealing a rule designed to keep them from wasting—and I urge you to hear that term, “wasting”—natural gas and also polluting our air.

Really, Mr. Speaker? Less than 2 weeks into the new all-Republican government and they are already handing out early Valentine's Day gifts to their wealthy donors. Instead of chocolates and flowers, they are giving their oil and coal executives the right to pollute our air, dump waste into our water, and do it all under the cover of darkness. Republicans are using the Congressional Review Act so fast that I doubt they even know what they are repealing from day to day. It's Friday, so I guess it must be air pollution day.

Let me warn everyone that is watching this telecast that they are not going to stop at trying to destroy clean air, clean water, and transparency. Dozens of health, safety, transparency, and consumer protections are on the chopping block, and Republicans are more than happy to swing the ax.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to protect the BLM Methane Waste Prevention Rule and defeat this resolution.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I include in the RECORD two letters opposing this resolution and supporting the BLM Methane Waste Prevention Rule. The first is from 78 environmental, conservation, public interest, and sportsmen's groups urging a “no” vote on this resolution. The second is a letter from 13 public health and medical organizations strongly urging a “no” vote on this resolution because of the damage that it will do to public health.

JANUARY 31, 2017.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On behalf of our millions of members and supporters, we write to urge you to oppose any effort to use the Congressional Review Act to overturn the Bureau of Land Management's Methane and Natural Gas Waste Rule. We rely on laws and regulations to protect taxpayer resources and to keep our air and water clean and healthy. While we oppose the use of the CRA for any rule, the BLM rule is one of the anticipated targets to be considered under a Congressional Review Act Resolution.

The BLM rule is a common sense policy that requires the oil and gas industry to reduce venting, flaring, and leaks at industry operations on public and tribal lands by deploying methane mitigation technology. Currently, more than \$330 million worth of natural gas is wasted on public and tribal lands each year, meaning that taxpayers could lose out on \$800 million in royalties over the next decade due to venting and flaring of this gas. Repealing this rule would harm public health and reduce revenue to the federal government and Western states.

The BLM estimates the rule's net benefits range from \$46 to \$204 million per year. And economic studies have found the technologies and practices included in this rule to be very cost effective since the gas captured can be sold to the benefit of industry and taxpayers. Leaked natural gas contains volatile organic compounds, an asthma irritant; benzene; and other hazardous air pollutants that are known carcinogens. After Colorado implemented a similar rule, natural gas production increased, and the standard has been popular.

The Congressional Review Act (CRA) is a blunt instrument that seeks to undermine the federal rulemaking process. It allows Congress to overturn a recently finalized rule—major or otherwise—through an expedited process called a Resolution of Disapproval. In the Senate, a Resolution of Disapproval requires only a simple majority vote, may circumvent the committee process and cannot be filibustered. If the resolution passes and is signed by the President, the rule becomes void and the promulgating agency is prevented from issuing a rule that is “substantially the same” in the future without an act of Congress. By essentially voiding the rulemaking process and mandating that substantially similar rules not be pursued in the future, the CRA on the BLM's Methane Rule wastes taxpayer money and defies the public interest.

We request that you vote in opposition to this attack on commonsense standards which limit wasted resources and protect the American taxpayer, public health, and the environment. Vote no on the BLM Methane CRA Resolution.

Sincerely,

Alaska Wilderness League, Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environment—Colorado Chapter, American Family Voices, Back Country Horsemen of New Mexico, Bold Alliance, Californians for Western Wilderness, Center for Biological Diversity, Chesapeake Physicians for Social Responsibility, Citizens for a Healthy Community, Clean Air Council, Clean Air Task Force, Clean Water Action, Coalition for Clean Air, Colorado Farm & Food Alliance, Conservation Colorado, Conservation Voters New Mexico, Dakota Resource Council, Demand Progress, Earth Action, Inc., Earthjustice, EarthRights International, Earthworks, Elders Climate Action, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Entrepreneurs, Environmental Integrity Project, Environmental Law and Policy Center, Environmental Working Groups.

Friends of the Earth, Grand Canyon Trust, Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Gulf Coast Center for Law & Policy, Hair on Fire Oregon, Hixon Center for Sustainable Environmental Design at Harvey Mudd College, Idaho Organization of Resource Councils, Institute for Science and Human Values, Interfaith Power & Light, Iowa Environmental Council, League of Conservation Voters, League of Women Voters of the United States, Los Padres ForestWatch, Mayor of Lafayette, Colorado, Montana Conservation Voters, Montana Environmental Information Center—MEIC, National Association of Consumer Advocates, National Center for Lesbian Rights, National Consumer Voice for Quality Long-Term Care, National Parks Conservation Association, Natural Resources Council of Maine, Natural Resources Defense Council, New Mexico Sportsmen, NextGen Climate, Northern Plains Resource Council, NW Energy Coalition, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Physicians for Social Responsibility Maine Chapter.

Pipeline Safety Coalition, Powder River Basin Resource Council, Public Citizen, Rachel Carson Council, San Juan Citizens Alliance, Sierra Club, SLO CLEAN WATER.

ORG, Southern Environmental Law Center, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, The Ohio Environmental Council, The Wilderness Society, Union of Concerned Scientists, US Human Rights Network, Voices for Progress, WE ACT for Environmental Justice, Western Colorado Congress, Western Environmental Law Center, Western Organization of Resource Councils, Wholly H₂O, WildEarth Guardians, Wilderness Workshop, Wyoming Outdoor Council.

FEBRUARY 1, 2017.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the tens of thousands of members of the undersigned medical and public health organizations, and the communities we serve, we strongly urge you to oppose any Congressional Review Act resolution of disapproval that would block air pollution limits that address the leakage of methane, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Methane and Waste Prevention Rule.

The Congressional Review Act is a blunt tool that would permanently block actions by BLM to reduce dangerous and wasteful methane leaks from the oil and gas industries. Use of the Congressional Review Act would not only block current actions to solve manageable problems; it would also prevent BLM from moving forward with substantially similar actions in the future.

Methane fugitive emissions (leaks) occur from oil and gas wells, drilling-related infrastructure and natural gas pipelines. Estimates of the amount of methane lost to leakage range from 9.3 percent to about 12 percent. Not only are these leaks wasteful, but they also create dangerous threats to health.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), gases recognized as hazardous air pollutants, accompany the methane extracted from deep underground wells. VOCs include benzene, a known human carcinogen; ethylbenzene, a probable carcinogen; and toluene, a neurotoxin (affecting the nervous system) that may also cause miscarriages and birth defects. Comprehensive methane limits would immediately reduce emissions of these life-threatening substances.

VOCs are also precursors to the formation of ground-level ozone, a dangerous air pollutant that causes permanent lung damage. By limiting emissions of VOCs, oil and natural gas limits will reduce the risk of ozone formation in the air and, thus, the risk of ozone-related health effects, including asthma attacks, hospital admissions and premature deaths.

Finally, methane itself is a highly potent driver of climate change, one of the greatest threats to public health in our time. Methane is an extremely powerful heat-trapping gas; over its first 20 years in the atmosphere, it is 84 times more effective at retaining heat than is carbon dioxide . . . The resulting higher temperatures mean longer and hotter heat waves and more ground-level ozone; these in turn contribute to asthma attacks, cardiovascular disease, heart attacks and premature death. Climate change also increases the frequency and intensity of storms, droughts, wildfires and flooding; these are associated with accidental deaths, crop losses, air pollution, water contamination, and the spread of disease-causing pathogens. If we as health and medical organizations are to protect the public's health, it is vital that our nation make progress in the fight against climate change.

The Congressional Review Act, if applied to BLM's Methane and Waste Prevention Rule, would block feasible, affordable steps to reduce methane leakage. It would deprive Americans of vital protections from carcinogenic and neurotoxic substances and from climate change. Please make the health of

your constituents your priority and reject the use of Congressional Review Act resolutions on actions that would protect our health and our current and future wellbeing.

Sincerely,

Allergy & Asthma Network, Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments, American Lung Association, American Public Health Association, American Thoracic Society, Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, Center for Climate Change & Health, Health Care Without Harm, National Association of County & City Health Officials, National Environmental Health Association, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Public Health Institute, Trust for America's Health.

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

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

Much has been said about what Colorado has been able to do as a State on this particular issue, and that's good because Colorado, as a State, has the legal responsibility and legal authorization to work with the EPA on this particular issue. Naturally, industry would be liking that because the States are far more effective in dealing with industry than the BLM ever is, which still does not have statutory authority in this particular area.

In fact, even Colorado has its limits. When they were cut out of the process on the stream buffer rule that we talked about earlier, they also joined the lawsuit against the EPA and against the Federal Government for that particular issue. It is simply hypocritical for BLM to pretend that this is about waste when they refuse to actually solve the problem by pipeline approval and rights-of-way approval, which is the total solution.

So what we come down to is that simply this is a rule that violates all three of the criteria set forth in the Congressional Review Act. It is a rule that is terribly expensive; it is a rule that is redundant; and it is a rule that exceeds the statutory authority of the entity that is making that particular rule, a prime candidate for use of the Congressional Review Act, which is our responsibility. It's a congressional responsibility to establish these standards, not the executive branch agencies.

If someone has decided not to vote for this resolution, to actually support this rule, I could ask: What is the deciding factor that pushed them over into accepting that position? Was it simply because this rule is redundant and unnecessary? That without this rule, emissions were being lowered and they were lowered before this rule was implemented and they will be lowered after this rule is decimated at the same time? Is it because of the redundancy? Did they decide to vote against this particular rule because, well, of the cost increase that it will bring?

The idea that affordable energy is being harmed by this particular rule is real, and that means that any person is going to feel an increased cost in their energy consumption. Whether it is trying to heat his or her home or every time they turn on a lightbulb, this rule

raises that cost. Once again, it hurts the people who are at the bottom of our economic level who are the most vulnerable to these kinds of increases.

Is that what decided you to vote against this resolution or tipped you in the balance of trying to support the rule? Or is it simply the fact that it is an illegal rule? Is that the defining issue, that it simply is an illegal rule where they have no statutory authority to do what they did?

If those criteria are not good enough, then I ask you and urge you to do something that actually helps people and helps reduce the cost of energy and make sure that we have affordable energy so this economic and energy renaissance that we have had in the last decade can continue not just on State and private lands, but it can continue on Federal lands as well, which it has not done.

We need to do this to support people. We need to do this so that States can fund their infrastructure and States can actually fund their education system and people can turn on the lightbulb without having to take out a loan at the local bank to do so.

This rule repeal is the right thing to do. You should vote "yes" on this resolution because it helps people.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.J. Res 36, expressing disapproval of the Methane Waste Rule submitted by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

The Methane Waste Rule is a critical update to decades old regulation that provides clear and established requirements for the responsible extraction of methane gas ensuring that public health is not put at risk from these harmful emissions.

The rule, crafted in an extensive and transparent public process in line with the Bureau of Land Management's mandate to capture wasted methane, includes reasonable reforms to avoid and minimize waste of natural gas from flaring, venting and leaking from oil and gas production operations. Grounded in peer-reviewed, scientific evidence, the rule updates 37-year old regulations to keep pace with modern technological advancements. It promotes the replacement of older technology, with new, modern equipment that is cost effective, and, when combined with a broader scientific understanding of the deleterious effects caused by these activities both to public health and the environment, works to better protect the American people from these harmful emissions.

With methane emissions increasing by 45 percent since 1990 and a 319 percent increase in flaring from 2009, the United States must act swiftly to not only protect public health, but the environment too. When these natural gases are released, they emit ozone-destroying volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which are 86 times more destructive to the protective ozone in our atmosphere than carbon emissions.

During the development of this critical rule, the Department of Interior received over 200,000 public comments, hosted public meetings, and engaged in broad outreach to stake

holders nationwide over a 3-year period. This rule was carefully developed and thoroughly considered.

Furthermore, it is important that tax payers understand that this is also a cost-savings rule, mitigating the over \$330 million worth of natural gas wasted every year as a result of flaring, venting, and leaking.

Ultimately, repealing the Methane Waste Rule would undermine the health, well-being, and economic prosperity of the American public and do nothing to combat the growing concern of climate change. I strongly urge my colleagues to reject H.J. Res 36. Any effort to undermine this important health, economic, and environmental protection results in a lose-lose situation for the American public and I oppose it.

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

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of the joint resolution will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 191, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—221

Abraham	Chaffetz	Gaetz
Aderholt	Cheney	Gallagher
Allen	Coffman	Garrett
Amash	Cole	Gibbs
Amodel	Collins (GA)	Gohmert
Arrington	Collins (NY)	Goodlatte
Babin	Comer	Gowdy
Bacon	Comstock	Granger
Banks (IN)	Conaway	Graves (GA)
Barletta	Cook	Graves (LA)
Barr	Costa	Graves (MO)
Barton	Cramer	Griffith
Bergman	Crawford	Grothman
Biggs	Cuellar	Guthrie
Bilirakis	Culberson	Harper
Bishop (MI)	Davidson	Harris
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Rodney	Hartzler
Black	Denham	Hensarling
Blackburn	Dent	Herrera Beutler
Blum	DeSantis	Hice, Jody B.
Bost	DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)
Brady (TX)	Diaz-Balart	Hill
Brat	Donovan	Holding
Bridenstine	Duffy	Hollingsworth
Brooks (AL)	Duncan (SC)	Hudson
Brooks (IN)	Duncan (TN)	Huizenga
Buchanan	Dunn	Hultgren
Buck	Emmer	Hunter
Bucshon	Farenthold	Hurd
Budd	Ferguson	Issa
Burgess	Fleischmann	Jenkins (KS)
Byrne	Flores	Jenkins (WV)
Calvert	Fortenberry	Johnson (LA)
Carter (GA)	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Carter (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Johnson, Sam
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Jordan

Joyce (OH)	Murphy (PA)
Kelly (MS)	Newhouse
Kelly (PA)	Noem
King (IA)	Olson
King (NY)	Palazzo
Kinzinger	Palmer
Knight	Paulsen
Kustoff (TN)	Pearce
LaHood	Perry
LaMalfa	Peterson
Lamborn	Pittenger
Lance	Poe (TX)
Latta	Poliquin
Lewis (MN)	Posey
LoBiondo	Ratcliffe
Long	Renacci
Loudermilk	Rice (SC)
Love	Roby
Lucas	Roe (TN)
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (AL)
MacArthur	Rogers (KY)
Marchant	Rohrabacher
Marino	Rokita
Marshall	Rooney, Francis
Masse	Rooney, Thomas
McCarthy	J.
McCaul	Roskam
McClintock	Ross
McHenry	Rothfus
McKinley	Rouzer
McMorris	Royce (CA)
Rodgers	Russell
McSally	Rutherford
Meadows	Schweikert
Messer	Scott, Austin
Mitchell	Sensenbrenner
Moolenaar	Sessions
Mooney (WV)	Shimkus
Mullin	Shuster

NAYS—191

Adams	Foster	McEachin
Aguilar	Frankel (FL)	McGovern
Barragan	Fudge	McNerney
Bass	Gabbard	Meehan
Beatty	Gallego	Meeks
Bera	Garamendi	Meng
Beyer	Gonzalez (TX)	Moore
Bishop (GA)	Gottheimer	Moulton
Blumenauer	Green, Al	Murphy (FL)
Blunt Rochester	Green, Gene	Nadler
Bonamici	Grijalva	Napolitano
Boyle, Brendan	Gutiérrez	Neal
F.	Hanabusa	Nolan
Brady (PA)	Heck	Norcross
Brown (MD)	Higgins (NY)	O'Halleran
Brownley (CA)	Himes	O'Rourke
Bustos	Hoyer	Pallone
Butterfield	Huffman	Panetta
Capuano	Jayapal	Pascarell
Carbajal	Jeffries	Payne
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Pelosi
Cartwright	Johnson, E. B.	Perlmutter
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Peters
Chu, Judy	Katko	Pingree
Cicilline	Keating	Pocan
Cleaver	Kelly (IL)	Polis
Clyburn	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Cohen	Khanna	Quigley
Connolly	Kihuen	Raskin
Conyers	Kildee	Reichert
Cooper	Kilmer	Rice (NY)
Correa	Kind	Richmond
Costello (PA)	Krishnamoorthi	Ros-Lehtinen
Courtney	Kuster (NH)	Rosen
Crist	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
Cummings	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Curbelo (FL)	Lawrence	Ryan (OH)
Davis (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
Davis, Danny	Lee	Sanford
DeFazio	Levin	Sarbanes
DeGette	Lewis (GA)	Schakowsky
Delaney	Lieu, Ted	Schiff
DeLauro	Lipinski	Schneider
DelBene	Loebbeck	Schrader
Demings	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Scott, David
Deutsch	Lowey	Serrano
Dingell	Lujan Grisham,	Sewell (AL)
Doggett	M.	Shea-Porter
Doyle, Michael	Luján, Ben Ray	Sherman
F.	Lynch	Sinema
Ellison	Maloney,	Sires
Eshoo	Carolyn B.	Slaughter
Españolat	Maloney, Sean	Smith (WA)
Esty	Mast	Soto
Faso	Matsui	Speier
Fitzpatrick	McCollum	Stefanik

Suozi	Tsongas	Wasserman
Swalwell (CA)	Vargas	Schultz
Takano	Veasey	Waters, Maxine
Thompson (CA)	Vela	Watson Coleman
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Welch
Titus	Visclosky	Wilson (FL)
Tonko	Walz	Yarmuth
Torres		

NOT VOTING—20

Carson (IN)	Gosar	Price, Tom (GA)
Castor (FL)	Hastings	Reed
Clark (MA)	Jackson Lee	Rush
Clarke (NY)	Jones	Scalise
Clay	Labrador	Walker
Engel	Mulvaney	Zinke
Evans	Nunes	

□ 1034

Messrs. MAST, BLUMENAUER, and MEEHAN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the majority leader and my friend, for the purposes of inquiring of the schedule for the week to come.

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected during the evening hours on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a number of suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by close of business today.

Mr. Speaker, the House will also continue our work under the Congressional Review Act to undo onerous Obama administration regulations through three more joint resolutions. The first, sponsored by Representative BRETT GUTHRIE, will stop a rule that significantly expands the Federal Government's involvement in teacher education.

□ 1045

Without our action this could result in fewer teachers serving some of our