

Yeah, unfortunately, for people who think like me, Donald Trump became President. I think that is a terrible thing for the country, but that is what ended up happening.

At the same time, the American people voted to lower their margin here in the House. Maybe that is because the American people are paying more attention to what is happening in this Chamber and not liking what they are seeing, what they are hearing.

I think the message of the last election, given how close everything is, is the American people want us to work together, because if not, we are not going to get very much done. I think there are a lot of things that we need to do.

I began my opening today referring to the terrible tragedy in Madison, Wisconsin. I think the American people would like us to do something to prevent gun violence in this country.

I think they want us to do more to lower prices. I think they want us to do more to increase wages, to make housing more affordable and accessible for people. I think they want us to take on the pharmaceutical industry, which we have tried to do under the last two Democratic Presidents, but my Republican friends seem to always be critical of those efforts to lower prescription drug prices, but they want to have healthcare costs lower.

They want us to take on everyday problems. I don't think you can do that if all you bring to the floor are extremist measures, measures that, quite frankly, play well with a small group of hard, rightwing conservatives in this country, but have no appeal to anybody else.

Mr. Speaker, we are here in the aftermath of yet another senseless gun massacre, another preventable loss of life. Yet, this majority would rather do the bidding of special interests than address an actual crisis facing our Nation.

The bill we are talking about here today on regulations, again, is big corporations' dream come true. It is a way to eliminate regulation designed to protect the well-being and the safety of the American people without having a lot of debate and just doing it all at once with a bunch of repeals all bunched together, and just giving big corporations what they want. I think that is a terrible idea.

Big corporations don't speak for the people I represent in Worcester. Big corporations, quite frankly, are working overtime to try to deny my constituents the fair shake that they all want so that they can make more profits.

My colleagues on the other side need to take a hard look in the mirror. They need to ask themselves, again, on the issue of gun violence, how many more shootings until they find the courage to stand up to the gun lobby and actually do something.

The American people are watching, and they are tired of this cowardice.

They want us to act. They want us to keep people safe. They sure as hell don't want us wasting their time on corporate giveaways like the ones contained in the legislation that we are going to be debating later today.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. I urge my colleagues to reject this shameful bill and start doing the job we were sent here to do, protecting the people we serve, helping to even the playing field, helping to give people more hope that their life will improve in the future.

I urge a "no" vote on this rule, a "no" vote on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Review Act, a lot of times, people don't think about it. It is not something that registers or strikes a lot of cords in people's souls, but let me just tell you something, we all have those moments in our lives: I remember where I was when the man landed on the Moon. I remember where I was when a world leader died. I remember where I was when the Congressional Review Act was allowed to go into law under George W. Bush early in his administration that prevented the institution of what was called the repetitive injury rule.

I ran a small medical practice at the time, not a big business. I had 50 employees in my office, and I was going to have to change every computer terminal, every keyboard, and every keyboard rest to be in compliance with the repetitive injury rule that some agency in the Federal Government had produced.

Congress, early in the days of the Bush administration, passed the Congressional Review Act, which reversed this rule. I remember pulling into my driveway one evening, probably early the year 2001. We didn't have cable news and 24-hour news back then. I was listening to NPR on the radio.

The news came across the wire that Congress had repealed this Federal rule that was going to cost me tens of thousands of dollars in my small medical practice. Although that was a small step for man, a giant leap for mankind, it was at that moment I realized in my mind the importance of my Representative looking at the rules that are produced by a Federal agency. I didn't need more paperwork to make my life safe at that point.

Clearly, I urge this body to support the rule and the underlying legislation. The bill allows Congress to more efficiently review rules issued during the midnight hours of the President's term by reviewing more than one rule at a time. This change would let Congress properly oversee agency rulemaking in the period when a disproportionate amount of rulemaking historically occurs.

Mr. Speaker, for perhaps the last time, 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.

Mr. MCGOVERN. 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 will be postponed.

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#### 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 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

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□ 1330

#### AFTER RECESS

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

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#### 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 1616; and

Adoption of House Resolution 1616, if ordered.

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

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#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 115, MIDNIGHT RULES RELIEF 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. 1616) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 115) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for en bloc consideration in resolutions of disapproval for "midnight rules", 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 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 506]

YEAS—207

Aderholt  
Alford

Allen  
Amodei

Arrington  
Babin

Bacon Graves (LA)  
 Baird Graves (MO)  
 Balderson Green (TN)  
 Banks Greene (GA)  
 Barr Griffith  
 Bean (FL) Grothman  
 Bentz Guest  
 Bergman Guthrie  
 Bice Hageman  
 Biggs Harris  
 Bilirakis Harshbarger  
 Bishop (NC) Hern  
 Boebert Higgins (LA)  
 Bost Hill  
 Buchanan Hinson  
 Buchson Houchin  
 Burchett Hudson  
 Burgess Huizenga  
 Burlison Hunt  
 Calvert Issa  
 Cammack Jackson (TX)  
 Carey James  
 Carl Johnson (SD)  
 Carter (GA) Jordan  
 Carter (TX) Joyce (OH)  
 Ciscomani Joyce (PA)  
 Cline Kean (NJ)  
 Cloud Kelly (MS)  
 Clyde Kiggans (VA)  
 Cole  
 Collins Kiley  
 Comer Kim (CA)  
 Crane Kustoff  
 Crawford LaHood  
 Crenshaw LaLota  
 Curtis LaMalfa  
 D'Esposito Lamborn  
 Davidson Langworthy  
 De La Cruz Latta  
 DesJarlais LaTurner  
 Donalds Lawler  
 Duncan Lee (FL)  
 Dunn (FL) Lesko  
 Edwards Letlow  
 Ellzey Lopez  
 Emmer Loudermilk  
 Estes Lucas  
 Ezell Luetkemeyer  
 Fallon Luna  
 Feenstra Luttrell  
 Ferguson Mace  
 Finstad Malliotakis  
 Fischbach Maloy  
 Fitzgerald Mann  
 Fitzpatrick Massie  
 Fleischmann Mast  
 Flood McCaul  
 Fong McClain  
 Foxx McClintock  
 Franklin, Scott McCormick  
 Fry McHenry  
 Fulcher Meuser  
 Garbarino Miller (IL)  
 Gonzales, Tony Miller (OH)  
 Good (VA) Miller (WV)  
 Gooden (TX) Miller-Meeks  
 Gosar Mills  
 Molinaro

## NAYS—192

Adams Clark (MA)  
 Aguilar Clarke (NY)  
 Allred Cleaver  
 Amo Clyburn  
 Auchincloss Cohen  
 Balint Connolly  
 Barragán Correa  
 Beatty Costa  
 Bera Courtney  
 Beyer Craig  
 Bishop (GA) Crockett  
 Blunt Rochester Cuellar  
 Bonamici Davids (KS)  
 Boyle (PA) Davis (IL)  
 Brown Davis (NC)  
 Brownley Dean (PA)  
 Budzinski DeGette  
 Bush DelBene  
 Caraveo Deluzio  
 Carbajal DeSaulnier  
 Carson Dingell  
 Carter (LA) Doggett  
 Cartwright Escobar  
 Casar Eshoo  
 Casten Espallat  
 Castor (FL) Fletcher  
 Castro (TX) Foster  
 Cherfilus-Foushee Foushee  
 McCormick Frankel, Lois  
 Chu Frost

Moolenaar Mooney  
 Moore (AL) Moore (UT)  
 Griffith Murphy  
 Grothman Nehls  
 Guest Newhouse  
 Guthrie Norman  
 Hageman Nunn (IA)  
 Harris Obernolte  
 Harshbarger Ogles  
 Hern Owens  
 Higgins (LA) Palmer  
 Hill Pence  
 Hinson Perry  
 Houchin Pflugger  
 Hudson Posey  
 Huizenga Roy  
 Hunt Reschenthaler  
 Issa Rogers (AL)  
 Jackson (TX) Rogers (KY)  
 James Rose  
 Johnson (SD) Rosendale  
 Jordan Rouzer  
 Joyce (OH) Roy  
 Joyce (PA) Rulli  
 Kean (NJ) Rutherford  
 Kelly (MS) Scalise  
 Kiggans (VA) Schweikert  
 Kiley Scott, Austin  
 Kim (CA) Self  
 Kustoff Sessions  
 LaHood Simpson  
 LaLota Smith (MO)  
 LaMalfa Smith (NE)  
 Lamborn Smith (NJ)  
 Langworthy Smucker  
 Latta Spartz  
 LaTurner Stauber  
 Lawler Steel  
 Lee (FL) Stefanik  
 Lesko Steil  
 Letlow Steube  
 Lopez Strong  
 Loudermilk Tenney  
 Lucas Thompson (PA)  
 Luetkemeyer Tiffany  
 Luna Timmons  
 Luttrell Turner  
 Mace Valadao  
 Malliotakis Van Drew  
 Maloy Van Dуйne  
 Mann Van Orden  
 Massie Wagner  
 Mast Walberg  
 McCaul Weber (TX)  
 McClain Webster (FL)  
 McClintock Wenstrup  
 McCormick Westerman  
 McHenry Wied  
 Meuser Williams (NY)  
 Miller (IL) Williams (TX)  
 Miller (OH) Wilson (SC)  
 Miller (WV) Wittman  
 Miller-Meeks Womack  
 Mills Yakym  
 Molinaro Zinke

Garamendi  
 Garcia (IL)  
 Garcia (TX)  
 Garcia, Robert  
 Golden (ME)  
 Goldman (NY)  
 Gomez  
 Gonzalez, V.  
 Gottheimer  
 Green, Al (TX)  
 Harder (CA)  
 Hayes  
 Himes  
 Horsford  
 Houlihan  
 Hoyer  
 Hoyle (OR)  
 Huffman  
 Ivey  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jackson (NC)  
 Jacobs  
 Jayapal  
 Jeffries  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Kamlager-Dove  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kennedy

Khanna  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Moran  
 Landsman  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Lee (PA)  
 Lee Carter  
 Leger Fernandez  
 Levin  
 Lofgren  
 Lynch  
 Magaziner  
 Manning  
 Matsui  
 McBeth  
 McClellan  
 McCollum  
 McGarvey  
 McGovern  
 McIver  
 Meeks  
 Menendez  
 Meng  
 Mfume  
 Moore (WI)  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mrvan  
 Mullin  
 Nadler

Blumenauer  
 Bowman  
 Brecheen  
 Cardenas  
 Case  
 Chavez-DeRemer  
 Crow  
 DeLauro  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Duarte

Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Nickel  
 Norcross  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Omar  
 Pallone  
 Panetta  
 Pappas  
 Peltola  
 Perez  
 Peters  
 Pettersen  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Qigley  
 Ramirez  
 Raskin  
 Ross  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Ryan  
 Salinas  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Scanlon  
 Schakowsky  
 Schneider  
 Scholten  
 Schrier  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Sewell  
 Sherman

## NOT VOTING—30

Evans  
 Gallego  
 Garcia, Mike  
 Gimenez  
 Granger  
 Grijalva  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Lieu  
 Moskowitz  
 Pelosi

□ 1354

Mr. NEAL, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. BROWN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. MAST changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the floor today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 506 on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1616.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I was delayed by an elevator outside of the House chamber that suffered a mechanical failure during the roll call. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 506.

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

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

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. 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 212, noes 197, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 507]

AYES—212

Aderholt  
 Alford  
 Allen  
 Amodei  
 Arrington  
 Babin  
 Bacon  
 Baird  
 Balderson  
 Banks  
 Barr  
 Bean (FL)  
 Bentz  
 Bergman  
 Bice  
 Biggs  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (NC)  
 Bost  
 Brecheen  
 Buchanan  
 Bucshon  
 Burchett  
 Burgess  
 Calvert  
 Cammack  
 Carey  
 Carl  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Ciscomani  
 Cline  
 Cloud  
 Clyde  
 Cole  
 Collins  
 Comer  
 Crane  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Curtis  
 D'Esposito  
 Davidson  
 De La Cruz  
 DesJarlais  
 Donalds  
 Duncan  
 Dunn (FL)  
 Edwards  
 Ellzey  
 Emmer  
 Estes  
 Ezell  
 Fallon  
 Feenstra  
 Ferguson  
 Finstad  
 Fischbach  
 Fitzgerald  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Flood  
 Fong  
 Foxx  
 Franklin, Scott  
 Fry  
 Fulcher

Adams  
 Aguilar  
 Allred  
 Amo  
 Auchincloss  
 Balint  
 Barragán  
 Beatty  
 Bera  
 Beyer  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Bonamici  
 Boyle (PA)  
 Brown  
 Brownley  
 Budzinski  
 Bush  
 Caraveo  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson  
 Carter (LA)

Cartwright  
 Casar  
 Case  
 Casten  
 Castro (TX)  
 Cherfilus-McCormick  
 Chu  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Connolly  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Craig  
 Crockett  
 Cuellar  
 Davids (KS)  
 Davis (IL)  
 Davis (NC)  
 Dean (PA)

Mills  
 Molinaro  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney  
 Moore (AL)  
 Moore (UT)  
 Moran  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green (TN)  
 Nehls  
 Newhouse  
 Norman  
 Nunn (IA)  
 Guest  
 Guthrie  
 Ogles  
 Owens  
 Palmer  
 Pence  
 Perry  
 Pflugger  
 Posey  
 Reschenthaler  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rose  
 Rosendale  
 Rouzer  
 Roy  
 Rulli  
 Rutherford  
 Salazar  
 Scalise  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Self  
 Sessions  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smucker  
 Spartz  
 Stauber  
 Steel  
 Stefanik  
 Steil  
 Steube  
 Strong  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Tiffany  
 Timmons  
 Turner  
 Valadao  
 Van Drew  
 Van Dуйne  
 Van Orden  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Wied  
 Williams (NY)  
 Williams (TX)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Yakym  
 Zinke

## NOES—197

DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Deluzio  
 DeSaulnier  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Escobar  
 Eshoo  
 Espallat  
 Fletcher  
 Foster  
 Foushee  
 Frankel, Lois  
 Frost  
 Garamendi  
 Garcia (IL)  
 Garcia (TX)  
 Garcia, Robert  
 Golden (ME)  
 Goldman (NY)  
 Gomez  
 Gonzalez, V.

Gottheimer	McGarvey	Schrier
Green, Al (TX)	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Harder (CA)	McIver	Scott, David
Hayes	Meeks	Sewell
Himes	Menendez	Sherman
Horsford	Meng	Sherrill
Houlahan	Mfume	Slotkin
Hoyer	Moore (WI)	Smith (WA)
Hoyle (OR)	Morelle	Sorensen
Huffman	Moskowitz	Soto
Ivey	Moulton	Spanberger
Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Stansbury
Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Stanton
Jacobs	Nadler	Stevens
Jayapal	Napolitano	Strickland
Jeffries	Neal	Suozi
Johnson (GA)	Neguse	Swalwell
Kamllager-Dove	Nickel	Sykes
Kaptur	Norcross	Takano
Keating	Ocasio-Cortez	Thanedar
Kelly (IL)	Omar	Thompson (CA)
Kennedy	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Khanna	Panetta	Titus
Kildee	Pappas	Tlaib
Kilmer	Peltola	Tokuda
Krishnamoorthi	Perez	Tonko
Kuster	Peters	Torres (CA)
Landsman	Pettersen	Torres (NY)
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Trahan
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Trone
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Underwood
Lee (NV)	Ramirez	Vargas
Lee (PA)	Raskin	Vasquez
Lee Carter	Ross	Veasey
Leger Fernandez	Ruiz	Velázquez
Levin	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Lofgren	Ryan	Schultz
Lynch	Salinas	Waters
Magaziner	Sánchez	Watson Coleman
Manning	Sarbanes	Wild
Matsui	Scanlon	Williams (GA)
McBath	Schakowsky	Wilson (FL)
McClellan	Schneider	
McCollum	Scholten	

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer	Gallego	Phillips
Bowman	Garcia, Mike	Porter
Castor (FL)	Granger	Pressley
Chavez-DeRemer	Grijalva	Rodgers (WA)
Correa	Kelly (PA)	Waltz
Crow	Lieu	Wexton
Evans	Pelosi	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1401

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.

MIDNIGHT RULES RELIEF ACT

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1616, I call up the bill (H.R. 115) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for en bloc consideration in resolutions of disapproval for “midnight rules”, 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 (Mr. KEAN of New Jersey). Pursuant to House Resolution 1616, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. 115

*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 “Midnight Rules Relief Act”.*

SEC. 2. EN BLOC CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL PERTAINING TO “MIDNIGHT RULES”.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 801(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) In applying section 802 to rules described under paragraph (1), a joint resolution of disapproval may contain one or more such rules if the report under subsection (a)(1)(A) for each such rule was submitted during the final year of a President’s term.”.

(b) TEXT OF RESOLVING CLAUSE.—Section 802(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after “resolving clause of which is” the following: “(except as otherwise provided in this subsection)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “In the case of a joint resolution under section 801(d)(4), the matter after the resolving clause of such resolution shall be as follows: ‘That Congress disapproves the following rules: the rule submitted by the \_\_\_ relating to \_\_\_; and the rule submitted by the \_\_\_ relating to \_\_\_. Such rules shall have no force or effect.’ (The blank spaces being appropriately filled in and additional clauses describing additional rules to be included as necessary).”.

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

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 115, the Midnight Rules Relief Act.

This is an important piece of legislation that will allow Congress to more effectively and efficiently oversee Federal agency rulemaking.

Under the Congressional Review Act, known as the CRA, executive agencies must report all promulgated rules to both Chambers of Congress. This reporting requirement allows Congress to properly consider Federal regulations before they take effect. The CRA gives Congress the ability to pass a joint resolution to prevent an agency’s rule from taking effect.

The CRA’s disapproval mechanism gives Congress a critical check on Federal administrative overreach. Currently, however, the CRA forces Congress to introduce a single, separate joint resolution for each agency rule it seeks to render unenforceable. This one-by-one limited joint resolution under the CRA slows Congress’ oversight of agency rulemaking.

Its inefficiency is most clear during the midnight rulemaking period of the last year of a President’s term, when executive agencies historically issue substantially more regulations than last year of a President’s term.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 115 would make Congress’ oversight more efficient during this midnight rulemaking period by allowing Congress to introduce joint resolutions covering multiple agency rules during the final year of a President’s term.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle may claim that this bill is only an attempt to slow down agency rulemaking or disincentivize Federal agencies from issuing rules on important issues, but that is incorrect. There are no provisions in this bill designed to slow down rulemaking. Rather, this bill would merely allow Congress to more efficiently exercise the oversight authority it already has and respond to the influx in agency regulations during the midnight hours of a President’s term.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, despite the bill’s title, H.R. 115 is not really intended to address midnight rules, but rather is an effort by our Republican colleagues to advance their antigovernment, deregulatory agenda under cover of darkness.

This legislation may appear to be a modest change to the Congressional Review Act, but do not be fooled. It would enable the Republican-controlled 119th Congress to use a turbocharged CRA to nullify every rule issued by public agencies under the Biden administration for the entire year of 2024 in a single party-line vote.

Under the CRA, if a rule is overturned, agencies are forever prohibited from considering, without new congressional authorization, a “substantially similar” rule, an unreviewable, vague, and harmful standard that would undermine agencies’ statutory missions.

Doing away with dozens of rules at once, as the Republicans intend with this bill, would substantially weaken agencies’ ability to protect the public long into the future.

While historically the CRA has been used sparingly, after Donald Trump’s first inauguration in 2017, the Republican-controlled Congress used the CRA to repeal 16 rules issued by the Obama administration, an all-time high. Critical rules on teacher training, internet privacy protection, and the prevention of water pollution from coal mines, among many others, were all repealed over a few short weeks.

It seems that Republicans have even bigger ambitions for the next deregulatory spree as they pursue their unabashedly antigovernment agenda.

Rather than consider agency rules on their individual merits, they want to package as many rules as possible into a single resolution to eliminate them