

technologies that can be exported around the globe.

We all want to see cement, concrete, and asphalt production continue to rise and help grow our country. That is critical to our economic well-being. We all want to see this growth go hand in hand with environmental stewardship, leaving our air and water just as pristine for the next generation.

The IMPACT Act builds on previous industrial decarbonization efforts by focusing specifically on cement, concrete, and asphalt. It enables industry and the Department of Energy to work collaboratively on fundamental research that will enhance existing production methods and unlock new, innovative techniques. This will ensure that the world-class tools and technologies at DOE are being used by the very taxpayers who funded them.

It also enables DOE, in consultation with other Federal agencies, to offer technical assistance to entities seeking to promote the commercial application of low-emission cement, concrete, and asphalt. This ensures that industry can continue their cutting-edge research unencumbered, but if they do hit a roadblock, there are subject matter experts available to assist them.

This bill is the perfect example of how the Federal Government can advance tangible environmental goals for construction material production without sacrificing material performance or, more importantly, economic growth that benefits every single citizen throughout our country.

I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. FOUSHEE) for cosponsoring this bill and working in a bipartisan fashion to get it here today. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. FOUSHEE) to speak on behalf of H.R. 1534.

Mrs. FOUSHEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1534, the bipartisan Innovative Mitigation Partnerships for Asphalt and Concrete Technologies Act, or the IMPACT Act, which will strengthen the competitiveness of American manufacturing through innovation and development of technologies to decarbonize and improve the efficiency of cement, concrete, and asphalt production.

U.S. producers are leading the way in the innovation of critical building materials production, and we have a real opportunity in front of us to bolster our Nation's infrastructure while making significant strides to reduce global emissions.

The climate crisis remains one of the most pressing issues of our lifetime, and it is vital that we take action now by investing in clean technologies and creating pathways here at home to accelerate and commercialize these new opportunities to reduce harmful emissions.

Globally, cement manufacturing accounts for nearly 8 percent of all car-

bon emissions, and we have a unique opportunity to reduce pollution in industrial emissions by creating new manufacturing opportunities here at home that can take the place of aging processes based on fossil fuels.

This bill will enable partnerships between industry, innovators, and the U.S. Government that will enhance existing production methods, unlock new and innovative techniques, and offer technical assistance to entities seeking to promote the application of low-emission cement, concrete, and asphalt.

Together, the IMPACT Act—alongside IMPACT Act 2.0, introduced in the House earlier this month by Congressman MILLER and me, and the Senate's Concrete and Asphalt Innovation Act, led by Senators COONS and TILLIS—will bolster U.S.-led efforts to deploy clean technologies in the industrial sector while enhancing the global competitiveness of American innovation.

The United States is leading the way into the 21st century, and this can be seen in my own district, North Carolina's Fourth, where local startup Biomason is revolutionizing the cement industry through its use of biotechnology to manufacture low-carbon concrete.

With global demand for building materials set to rise through this century, we must prioritize investments in advanced materials science and scale-up domestic manufacturing by fostering an innovation pipeline that creates jobs and enhances our competitiveness on the world stage. This bill does just that.

With this commonsense piece of legislation, everyone wins. It will help us achieve measurable and meaningful emissions reductions, modernize manufacturing, and improve workers' health and public health, all while creating good-paying jobs across America.

I am proud to join Representative MAX MILLER in introducing the IMPACT Act, which passed the House last Congress and through the House Science Committee unanimously. It has received strong and bicameral support from industry and industry partners, innovators, climate organizations, manufacturing, and trade associations nationwide.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan and commonsense legislation, which will unlock innovation and clean manufacturing in the United States, create domestic job opportunities, and protect our planet.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I also have no further requests for time to speak on this bill, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank my colleagues from the committee, Mr. MILLER and Mrs. FOUSHEE, for their work on this bill. I urge a "yes" vote on H.R. 1534. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1534 is commonsense legislation that passed unanimously last Congress. It has the support of major industry associations, including the Portland Cement Association, the National Asphalt Pavement Association, and the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association. It also has the endorsement of those groups affected by downstream impacts, like the U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association and Citizens for Responsible Energy Solutions.

This diverse support is a testament to just how important it is for the United States to retain its global competitive edge when it comes to advanced industrial technologies.

I urge my colleagues to join me in backing this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1534.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BABIN. 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 motion will be postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Matthew Hanley, one of his secretaries.

## 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:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 359; and,  
H.R. 1326.

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.

# COST-SHARE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2025

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. 359) to Amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require reporting relating to certain cost-share requirements, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—405

Adams	Clarke (NY)	Foster
Aderholt	Cleaver	Foushee
Aguilar	Cline	Fox
Alford	Cloud	Frankel, Lois
Allen	Clyburn	Franklin, Scott
Amo	Clyde	Friedman
Amodei (NV)	Cohen	Frost
Ansari	Cole	Fry
Arrington	Collins	Fulcher
Auchincloss	Comer	Garcia (CA)
Babin	Conaway	Garcia (IL)
Bacon	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Baird	Correa	Gill (TX)
Balderson	Costa	Gillen
Balint	Courtney	Gimenez
Barr	Craig	Golden (ME)
Barragán	Crane	Goldman (TX)
Barrett	Crank	Gomez
Baumgartner	Crawford	Gonzales, Tony
Bean (FL)	Crenshaw	Gonzalez, V.
Beatty	Crockett	Gooden
Begich	Crow	Goodlander
Bell	Cuellar	Gosar
Bentz	Davids (KS)	Graves
Bera	Davidson	Gray
Bergman	Davis (IL)	Green (TN)
Beyer	Davis (NC)	Green, Al (TX)
Bice	De La Cruz	Greene (GA)
Biggs (AZ)	Dean (PA)	Griffith
Biggs (SC)	DeGette	Grothman
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Guest
Bishop	DelBene	Guthrie
Boebert	Deluzio	Hageman
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Hamadeh (AZ)
Bost	DesJarlais	Harder (CA)
Boyle (PA)	Dexter	Haridopolos
Brecheen	Diaz-Balart	Harrigan
Bresnahan	Dingell	Harris (MD)
Brown	Doggett	Harris (NC)
Brownley	Donalds	Harshbarger
Buchanan	Downing	Hayes
Budzinski	Dunn (FL)	Hern (OK)
Burchett	Edwards	Higgins (LA)
Burlison	Elfreth	Hill (AR)
Bynum	Ellzey	Himes
Calvert	Emmer	Hinson
Cammack	Escobar	Horsford
Carbajal	Españillat	Houchin
Carey	Estes	Houlahan
Carson	Evans (CO)	Hoyle (OR)
Carter (GA)	Evans (PA)	Hudson
Carter (LA)	Ezell	Huffman
Carter (TX)	Fallon	Huizenga
Casar	Fedorchak	Hurd (CO)
Case	Feenstra	Issa
Casten	Fields	Ivey
Castor (FL)	Figures	Jack
Castro (TX)	Finstad	Jackson (IL)
Cherfilus-	Fischbach	Jackson (TX)
McCormick	Fitzgerald	Jacobs
Chu	Fitzpatrick	James
Ciscomani	Fleischmann	Jayapal
Cisneros	Fletcher	Jeffries
Clark (MA)	Flood	Johnson (GA)

Johnson (LA)	Miller (OH)	Scott, Austin
Johnson (SD)	Miller (WV)	Scott, David
Johnson (TX)	Miller-Meeks	Self
Jordan	Mills	Sessions
Joyce (PA)	Min	Sewell
Kamlager-Dove	Moolenaar	Sherman
Kaptur	Moore (AL)	Shreve
Kean	Moore (NC)	Simon
Keating	Moore (UT)	Simpson
Kelly (IL)	Moore (WI)	Smith (MO)
Kelly (MS)	Moore (WV)	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (PA)	Moran	Smith (WA)
Kennedy (NY)	Morelle	Smucker
Kennedy (UT)	Morrison	Sorensen
Khanna	Moskowitz	Soto
Kiggans (VA)	Moulton	Spartz
Kiley (CA)	Mullin	Stansbury
Kim	Murphy	Stanton
Knott	Nadler	Stauber
Krishnamoorthi	Neal	Stefanik
Kustoff	Neguse	Steil
LaHood	Nehls	Steube
LaLota	Newhouse	Strickland
LaMalfa	Norcross	Strong
Landsman	Norman	Stutzman
Langworthy	Nunn (IA)	Subramanyam
Larsen (WA)	Obenrolte	Suozzi
Larson (CT)	Ocasio-Cortez	Sykes
Latimer	Ogles	Takano
Latta	Olshewski	Taylor
Lawler	Omar	Tenney
Lee (FL)	Onder	Thanedar
Lee (NV)	Owens	Thompson (CA)
Lee (PA)	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Leger Fernandez	Palmer	Thompson (PA)
Letlow	Panetta	Tiffany
Levin	Pappas	Timmons
Lieu	Pelosi	Titus
Lofgren	Perez	Tlaib
Loudermilk	Perry	Tokuda
Lucas	Peters	Tonko
Luna	Pfleger	Torres (CA)
Lynch	Pingree	Trahan
Mace	Pocan	Tran
Mackenzie	Pou	Turner (OH)
Magaziner	Pressley	Underwood
Malliotakis	Quigley	Valadao
Maloy	Ramirez	Van Drew
Mann	Randall	Van Dwyne
Mannion	Raskin	Van Orden
Massie	Reschenthaler	Vargas
Mast	Riley (NY)	Veasey
Matsui	Rivas	Velázquez
McBath	Rogers (AL)	Vindman
McBride	Rogers (KY)	Wagner
McClain	Rose	Walberg
McClain Delaney	Ross	Wasserman
McClellan	Rouzer	Schultz
McClintock	Roy	Waters
McCollum	Ruiz	Watson Coleman
McCormick	Rulli	Weber (TX)
McDonald Rivet	Rutherford	Westerman
McGarvey	Ryan	Whitesides
McGovern	Salinas	Wied
McGuire	Sánchez	Williams (GA)
McIver	Scalise	Williams (TX)
Meeks	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)
Menendez	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
Meng	Schmidt	Wittman
Messmer	Schrier	Womack
Meuser	Schweikert	Yakym
Miller (IL)	Scott (VA)	

NOT VOTING—26

Fong	Luttrell	Sherrill
Garamendi	McCaul	Smith (NE)
Garbarino	McDowell	Stevens
Goldman (NY)	Mfume	Swalwell
Gottheimer	Mrvan	Torres (NY)
Hoyer	Pettersen	Vasquez
Hunt	Salazar	Webster (FL)
Joyce (OH)	Schneider	Zinke
Liccardo	Scholten	

□ 1855

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1900

## IN MEMORY OF CONGRESSMAN RAÚL GRIJALVA

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

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today alongside his colleagues in the Arizona delegation, alongside members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, alongside members of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, and so many others, to mourn the loss of a political and social justice giant, Congressman Raúl Grijalva.

Raúl's story is the American Dream. He was the proud son of a bracero cowboy from Mexico who went on to become the president of the Tucson Unified School District Governing Board, chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, an 11-term Member of the United States Congress, and the dean of the Arizona delegation.

His accomplishments in this body are too numerous to list. We would be here all night, but it is his legacy of fighting for environmental causes that stands out. As chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, Raúl led the charge to protect America's public lands, including and especially the Grand Canyon, to protect our most precious resources, including our water, and he stood up firm for Tribal sovereignty.

He has been a mainstay in these Capitol hallways for more than two decades, but he remained an activist at heart. He never forgot where he came from or the people who got him to where he was.

Raúl brought the lessons he learned as a Chicano activist in Tucson in the 1970s to Washington where he led the Progressive Caucus for more than a decade, leading the charge for immigrants and working people.

He spoke truth to power, but in his quiet way and always with good humor. Perhaps Raúl's greatest legacy is the generation of Latino leaders that he mentored, many of whom stand inside this body and many more that fill city halls, county seats, and school boards back home in Tucson. As Raúl would say: "It is all about the love."

He spent more than a half-century working on behalf of southern Arizona until the very end. We offer our deepest condolences to his wife, Ramona, his three daughters, and the community of Tucson who will dearly miss him. Rest now, my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), my colleague.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, it is no mystery that Raúl and I never saw eye to eye on pretty much anything, but it actually benefits this whole group because it is about the debate. We can come with our ideas to the floor and we can debate each other, and that is the way it should be.

If you had your idea yourself, Raúl would make it so it was important to