

without generating a sonic boom that reaches the ground.

Furthermore, the SAM Act builds on key work done in the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 to usher in a new age of American innovation in the skies.

President Trump's executive order titled: "Leading the World in Supersonic Flight" documented the importance of American leadership in this re-emerging sector of aviation.

To that end, the time is now. Let's come together and support American business and innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3410, the Supersonic Aviation Modernization Act, as amended, bipartisan legislation introduced by Representative NEHLS and Representative DAVIDS.

One of the priorities of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, which I have the privilege of sitting on with my colleague from Ohio, Representative TAYLOR, is to look for new ways to help our constituents have a better flying experience.

Supersonic flight is poised to be another paradigm shift in the aviation industry, especially if it can be done in ways that maintain safety and limit noise and sonic booms.

However, currently supersonic aircraft are prohibited from operating in the U.S. without a special authorization from the FAA.

H.R. 3410, as amended, is the first step to eventually allowing Americans to safely travel across the country at almost half the time it takes now, providing more time for being productive or spending the time with family and not on a plane.

The bill would require the FAA to revise current regulations to ensure supersonic aircraft could fly in the U.S. as long as these operations do not create a supersonic boom that reaches the ground.

It would also help ensure these aircraft would not create noise levels any higher than traditional aircraft that are currently in operation.

This bipartisan bill also calls for future updates to the standard by the FAA to ensure supersonic aircraft become even quieter in the future.

Furthermore, the bill ensures that these noise standards are periodically reviewed and further updated to reflect the latest advances in aircraft technology.

While Congress and the FAA should continue working to make supersonic flight more sustainable, I am greatly encouraged that the industry stakeholders are designing their supersonic aircraft to fly completely on sustainable aviation fuel.

The potential benefits to consumers are promising: less time on the aircraft

and more time building that new business or spending time with friends and family.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Aviation Subcommittee Chairman NEHLS and Representative DAVIDS from Kansas for their leadership on this legislation. I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, in closing we should have been here a long time ago in terms of being able to build on the supersonic technology that has been out for years. It has been over two decades now since a supersonic aircraft has been used in a commercial context, and we have the technological advances to be able to do so and do so safely and efficiently.

This legislation is common sense. It pushes back or guards against the things that had the most worries in previous iterations of this type of technology, particularly sonic booms reaching the ground and noise levels.

The flying public deserves a better flying experience, and this bill is a step in the right direction of being able to provide that. That is why I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Madam Speaker, in closing, I thank Aviation Subcommittee Chairman Representative NEHLS for their leadership on this issue.

A return of civil supersonic operations within the National Airspace System will reimagine how Americans travel and commute, opening new possibilities for people and commerce to traverse this great Nation.

Think of the possibilities: DC to Los Angeles in just 2 hours. While this may seem far-fetched, it is closer to reality than many would believe. In fact, several U.S. airlines already have preorders of supersonic jets.

To reiterate, the SAM Act will revise current outdated regulations and place the United States in a prime position to be the global leader in civil supersonic technologies.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3410, the Supersonic Aviation Modernization Act, which will help unlock the next era of American aviation innovation.

My bill directs the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to update its regulations to allow civil supersonic flight within the National Airspace System, provided that no audible sonic boom reaches the ground. It is a balanced, commonsense approach that prioritizes both technological advancement and the protection of communities on the ground.

Current FAA restrictions, which have remained unchanged since 1973, broadly prohibit commercial supersonic flight over land without special authorization. While these rules were appropriate for their time, they no longer reflect the state of modern aerospace technology.

Today, advancements in engine design, aerodynamics, and materials have made it possible to achieve speeds above Mach 1 without generating audible sonic booms at ground level. American companies are already demonstrating that quieter supersonic flight is not only feasible, but safe and reliable.

It is essential that the FAA modernize its regulatory framework to reflect these technological realities. By establishing clear, science and evidence-based standards, we can provide certainty to innovations while ensuring the highest safety standards.

This legislation also reinforces key provisions outlined in President Trump's executive order aimed at ensuring U.S. leadership in civil supersonic aviation, making clear that outdated regulations should not stand in the way of American ingenuity.

H.R. 3410 represents an opportunity for the United States to reclaim and strengthen its leadership in global aviation. By embracing innovation while maintaining rigorous safety and noise standards, we can accelerate the development of future-generation air travel, create high-skilled jobs, and ensure that American companies, not foreign competitors, set the pace for the future of flight.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and help usher in a new era of quiet, efficient, and transformative supersonic travel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAMMACK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3410, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN WATER STEWARDSHIP ACT

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6422) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain EPA geographic programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6422

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 "American Water Stewardship Act".

SEC. 2. GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE.

Section 118(c)(7)(J)(i)(VI) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)(7)(J)(i)(VI)) is amended by striking "fiscal year 2026" and inserting "each of fiscal years 2026 through 2031".

SEC. 3. LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Section 119(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269(h)) is amended by striking "2023" and inserting "2031".

SEC. 4. COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN RESTORATION.

Section 123(d)(6) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1275(d)(6)) is amended by striking "and 2021" and inserting "through 2031".

SEC. 5. SAN FRANCISCO BAY RESTORATION PROGRAM.

Section 125 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “GRANT”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “GRANT PROGRAM” and inserting “PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “or other means to State and local agencies, special districts, and public or nonprofit agencies” and inserting “interagency agreements, contracts, or other funding mechanisms to Federal, State, and local agencies, special districts, public or nonprofit agencies, and other public or private entities”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Amounts provided for a project, activity, or study under this section shall not exceed an amount that is equal to 75 percent of the total cost of such project, activity, or study.

“(3) ASSISTANCE TO NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Not less than 25 percent of the cost of any project, activity, or study carried out using amounts provided to a non-Federal entity under this section shall be provided from non-Federal sources.”.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 320 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking “and Pensacola and Perdido Bays, Florida” and inserting “Pensacola and Perdido Bays, Florida; and Mississippi Sound, Mississippi”; and

(2) in subsection (i)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2026” and inserting “2031”.

(b) INELIGIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEARS 2026 AND 2027.—With respect to the amendment made by subsection (a)(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may not use for the implementation of that amendment, including, with respect to Mississippi Sound, Mississippi, convening a management conference, developing or carrying out a comprehensive conservation and management plan, or providing grants under section 320 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330)—

(1) any amounts appropriated to carry out the national estuary program under that section for fiscal year 2026; or

(2) unless the total amount appropriated to carry out that program for fiscal year 2027 is at least \$850,000 more than the total amount appropriated to carry out that program for fiscal year 2024, any amounts appropriated to carry out that program for fiscal year 2027.

SEC. 7. COASTAL RECREATION WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—Section 406 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1346) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(III) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) in the case of a State that uses such grant to identify specific sources of contamination pursuant to paragraph (5), any data relating to such identified sources of contamination; and”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION.—A State or local government receiving a grant under this subsection may use such grant to identify specific sources of contamination for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.”; and

(B) in subsection (1), by striking “2001 through 2005” and inserting “2026 through 2031”.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 8 of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–284; 114 Stat. 877) is amended by striking “2001 through 2005” and inserting “2026 through 2031”.

(b) COASTAL RECREATION WATERS DEFINED.—Section 502(21)(A)(ii) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362(21)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking “(including coastal estuaries)” and inserting “(including coastal estuaries, the mouths of rivers and streams, nearby shallow waters, and waters present on beaches)”.

(c) GUIDANCE.—In providing guidance to States and local governments receiving grants under section 406 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1346), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall ensure that such guidance reflects innovations in testing technologies for water contamination.

SEC. 8. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

No Federal funds made available for any of fiscal years 2026 through 2031 to carry out section 118, 119, 123, 125, 320, or 406 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may be provided to any non-Federal entity—

(1) that is domiciled in, headquartered in, or organized under the laws of, or the principal place of business of which is located in, a foreign country of concern (as defined in section 10638 of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 19237)); or

(2) for projects conducted with a foreign country of concern.

SEC. 9. GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAM REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on EPA geographic programs.

(b) REQUIRED EVALUATION.—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall include an evaluation, with respect to each EPA geographic program, of—

(1) the management of funds, including the efficiency and effectiveness of program operations and the use of Federal funds;

(2) the progress towards achieving program purposes, goals, and objectives, including the status of program goals and objectives and the extent to which the program has demonstrated measurable outcomes;

(3) obstacles to program success or progress;

(4) the efficacy of coordination with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local programs and actions, including whether there is any duplication of efforts among such programs and actions; and

(5) the ethics policies and practices of the office of the Environmental Protection Agency responsible for implementing the program.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Comptroller General shall include in the report required under subsection (a) recommendations, as appropriate, to improve EPA geographic program efficiency, accountability, and effectiveness in achieving program purposes, goals, and objectives.

(d) EPA GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term “EPA geographic program” means—

(1) the Chesapeake Bay Program under section 117 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1267);

(2) the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under section 118 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268);

(3) the Long Island Sound program under section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269);

(4) the Patrick Leahy Lake Champlain Basin Program under section 120 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1270);

(5) the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program under section 121 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1273);

(6) the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program under section 123 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1275);

(7) the San Francisco Bay Restoration Program under section 125 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276a);

(8) the Puget Sound program under section 126 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276b);

(9) the Gulf of America Program carried out by the Administrator;

(10) the South Florida Program carried out by the Administrator; or

(11) the Southeast New England Program carried out by the Administrator.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FIGURES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 6422, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6422, as amended, reauthorizes several longstanding EPA programs through fiscal year 2031, including the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, the Long Island Sound Program, the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, the National Estuary Program, and the BEACH Act Program, among others.

□ 1710

It also includes strong oversight provisions, requiring the GAO to study the management, effectiveness, and ethical practices of these and additional EPA geographic programs and report back to Congress.

Additionally, the programs included in H.R. 6422 have bipartisan support. This legislation includes the ESTUARIES Act, which would reauthorize the National Estuary Program that helps local communities protect important estuaries and improve water quality, and the BEACH Act, which would reauthorize a program that helps local communities keep Americans recreating in coastal waters, safe from diseases and pollution.

I am proud to say that these bills were previously reported out of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with strong bipartisan support and that H.R. 6422 was approved by voice vote.

Madam Speaker, it is our constituents on the ground who know what is best for their communities. Reauthorizing these programs will continue to empower them to address water quality and pollution issues where they live,

yielding better results for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 6422, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6422, the American Water Stewardship Act, as amended, a bipartisan bill that combines several standalone bills that all have broad support.

I am proud to have sponsored the ESTUARIES Act, which reauthorizes the National Estuary Program and is included in section 6 of this bill. The National Estuary Program is an important resource supporting locally led efforts to restore and protect the environmental health of estuaries of national significance, one of which is in my district and my hometown, the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program.

H.R. 6422, as amended, reauthorizes several other EPA programs that have strong bipartisan support due to their proven success. The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative covers a wide geographic area and works to protect and restore the country's largest source of freshwater.

Other programs include the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, as well as the BEACH Act, which Representative PALLONE has championed for years.

I, again, recognize my Democratic committee colleagues, Representatives McDONALD RIVET, SCHOLTEN, SYKES, GILLEN, HOYLE, BROWNLEY, PAPPAS, HUFFMAN, MOULTON, POU, and NORTON—there are a lot of us—for their leadership on this comprehensive package, and my Republican colleagues, as well.

Reauthorizing each of these EPA programs will allow them the Federal support that they need to continue the comprehensive, complex work that they do locally to restore and protect local aquatic ecosystems.

The health of our water resources supports the health of our communities by providing flood protection, storing clean water, and supporting our water-based economies.

Madam Speaker, I support the American Water Stewardship Act, as amended, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, my legislation, the American Water Stewardship Act, is a comprehensive package that brings together six standalone bills to reauthorize and strengthen key EPA water quality and ecosystem restoration programs.

The package includes the BEACH Act, introduced by Representatives DAVID JOYCE, FRANK PALLONE, DAVID ROUZER, and EMILIA SYKES, which supports coastal water monitoring and helps local communities to protect public health.

It also reauthorizes the National Estuary Program, championed by Representatives FIGURES and MAST, that protects and restores the water quality of estuaries of national significance.

The package also reauthorizes several geographic programs with strong track records, including the Long Island Sound program, led by Representative LALOTA, and the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, led by Representative HOYLE.

Most important to me, however, is that this bill reauthorizes the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative has long been championed by Representative DAVID JOYCE of Ohio, as well as many other Members of the Great Lakes region.

I have always appreciated working with such a strong bipartisan group of Members to ensure that this important program is recognized, reauthorized, and well funded.

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, or the GLRI, represents the largest Federal investment in the Great Lakes, which are vitally important to my home State of Minnesota.

The GLRI is the largest and, arguably, the most successful EPA geographic program. Its work focuses on cleaning up the Great Lakes, reducing pollution, addressing invasive species, and restoring critical habitat for local species.

To date, more than 8,000 projects have been completed through the GLRI, generating over \$3 in economic activity for every \$1 in Federal investment. This is an incredible rate of return for a Federal program, and it is just one of the reasons why I have strongly advocated for the GLRI during my time here in Congress.

I would be remiss if I did not extend my gratitude to Congressman DAVID JOYCE and all the other Great Lakes champions for their work on this effort. I am happy we have found a legislative vehicle to move this important program forward.

At its core, this package reflects a commonsense approach to water stewardship, supporting community-led efforts, encouraging collaboration, and demonstrating that responsible environmental protection goes hand in hand with economic growth and fiscal responsibility.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this package.

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

To date, the National Estuary Program covers 28 unique coastal habitats nationwide, and with passage of this, it would add another one. The Columbia River Basin is one of our largest watersheds. The Great Lakes are the largest system of fresh surface water in the world. The Long Island Sound provides benefits to millions of residents in New York and Connecticut, and it is habitat to more than 1,200 invertebrates, 170 species of fish, and dozens of species of migratory birds.

These water bodies are worth protecting, and there are major economic, recreational, and human health benefits to restoring them all.

Further, as the weather warms up, I know we are all looking forward to visiting our favorite beaches and coastal areas, which means that we need to know that our coastal waters are safe from contaminants. This bill pulls together reauthorizations of five critical programs, all of which are broadly supported by Members on both sides of the aisle.

The bill provides these programs with 5 additional years of flat funding and also ensures the GAO evaluates the continued success of each of EPA's geographic programs. The American Water Stewardship Act is just that: thoughtful stewardship of our most critical water resources.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, as amended, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6422, the American Water Stewardship Act, is an important bipartisan bill that will empower local communities to continue to take the lead on improving water quality in coastal areas, as well as to ensure strong oversight of these EPA programs by Congress.

I thank Mr. STAUBER and Ms. McDONALD RIVET for their leadership on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, as well as Representatives JOYCE, LARSEN, FIGURES, ROUZER, SYKES, HUFFMAN, BONAMICI, LALOTA, PALLONE, EZELL, SCHOLTEN, MAST, HARIDOPoulos, and HOYLE for their leadership on specific initiatives contained within H.R. 6422.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of legislation before the House today reauthorizing the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative or GLRI.

The Great Lakes form the largest surface freshwater system on Earth. More than 30 million people live in the Great Lakes basin and their daily activities directly affect these bodies of water.

One of my top priorities as a member of Congress has been, and remains, ensuring that we protect the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes face numerous challenges, including the growing threat from invasive species, ongoing development, and pollution of the waters by toxic chemicals.

That is why I have consistently supported programs like the GLRI which address some of the most pressing issues facing the Great Lakes. Created by President Obama, the GLRI has helped focus federal efforts and funds on the threats facing the Great Lakes. Just in my home state of Wisconsin, more than \$962 million through the GLRI, has made over 1,300 projects possible throughout the Great Lakes basin.

The GLRI is helping protect our environment while driving our economy. Businesses are opening up again along or near waterways

that have long been neglected. The reduction of beneficial use impairments are allowing fisherman and others to return to areas that for a long time have been off limits.

Among the greatest strengths of this initiative has been its strong bipartisan support. Members of the region from both sides of the aisle have rallied to this program. And it has been effective. For example, since its creation, work around the U.S. Areas of Concerns—or AOC’s—has accelerated. These areas are the focus of comprehensive cleanup and restoration efforts because they have been seriously degraded by pollution and contaminants.

As of October 2025, eight AOCs have been delisted and an additional nine AOCs have completed all management actions necessary for delisting. I know that work is happening at the AOC in my district, the Milwaukee Estuary, which I hope will soon join that list. Industrial activities have caused toxic pollution to accumulate in the sediments at the bottom of over 12 miles of Milwaukee’s rivers and the Lake Michigan harbor. The GLRI supported cleanup will improve public health and safety, provide clean water, bring back healthy fish and wildlife, and enhance economic and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike.

The GLRI is scheduled to expire at the end of 2026 and it is clear that we can’t afford to lose the progress or stop the momentum it has unleashed across the Great Lakes region.

I support the reauthorization of this program through FY 2031.

I am disappointed that this legislation does not, however, include an increase in the authorized funding level to \$500 million. Failing to make the necessary investments in restoring and protecting the Great Lakes will cost us much more in the long run. Trust me.

I know that this oversight doesn’t signal a lack of resolve on my part to keep fighting for the highest possible funding for this program each year.

I urge support of this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6422, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam 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 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o’clock and 17 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. NEWHOUSE) at 6 o’clock and 30 minutes p.m.

AMERICAN WATER STEWARDSHIP ACT

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. 6422) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain EPA geographic programs, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 32, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]
YEAS—378

Adams	Crenshaw	Gottheimer
Aderholt	Crockett	Graves
Aguilar	Crow	Gray
Alford	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Allen	Davidis (KS)	Griffith
Amo	Davidson	Grijalva
Amodei (NV)	Davis (IL)	Grothman
Ansari	Davis (NC)	Guest
Auchincloss	De La Cruz	Guthrie
Babin	Dean (PA)	Hamadeh (AZ)
Bacon	DeGette	Harder (CA)
Baird	DeLauro	Haridopolos
Balderson	DelBene	Hayes
Balint	Deluzio	Higgins (LA)
Barr	DeSaulnier	Hill (AR)
Barragán	DesJarlais	Himes
Barrett	Dexter	Hinson
Baumgartner	Diaz-Balart	Horsford
Beatty	Dingell	Houchin
Begich	Doggett	Houlahan
Bell	Donalds	Hoyer
Bentz	Downing	Hoyle (OR)
Bera	Dunn (FL)	Hudson
Bergman	Edwards	Huffman
Beyer	Elfreth	Huizenga
Bice	Ellzey	Hunt
Bilirakis	Emmer	Hurd (CO)
Bishop	Escobar	Issa
Boebert	Espallat	Ivey
Bonamici	Estes	Jack
Bost	Evans (CO)	Jackson (IL)
Boyle (PA)	Evans (PA)	Jacobs
Bresnahan	Ezell	Jayapal
Brown	Fallon	Jeffries
Brownley	Fedorchak	Johnson (GA)
Buchanan	Feenstra	Johnson (SD)
Budzinski	Fields	Johnson (TX)
Bynum	Figures	Jordan
Calvert	Fine	Joyce (OH)
Cammack	Finstad	Kamlager-Dove
Carbajal	Fischbach	Kaptur
Carey	Fitzgerald	Keating
Carson	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (IL)
Carter (GA)	Fleischmann	Kelly (MS)
Carter (LA)	Flood	Kelly (PA)
Carter (TX)	Fong	Kennedy (NY)
Casar	Poster	Khanna
Case	Foushee	Kiggans (VA)
Casten	Fox	Kiley (CA)
Castor (FL)	Frankel, Lois	Kim
Castro (TX)	Franklin, Scott	Krishnamoorthi
Cherfilus-	Friedman	Kustoff
McCormick	Frost	LaLota
Chu	Fry	Landsman
Ciscomani	Fulcher	Langworthy
Cisneros	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Clark (MA)	Garbarino	Larson (CT)
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (CA)	Latimer
Cline	Garcia (IL)	Latta
Clyburn	Garcia (TX)	Lawler
Cohen	Gillen	Lee (FL)
Cole	Golden (ME)	Lee (NV)
Comer	Goldman (TX)	Lee (PA)
Conaway	Gomez	Leger Fernandez
Correa	Gonzales, Tony	Letlow
Costa	Gonzalez, V.	Levin
Courtney	Gooden	Liccardo
Craig	Goodlander	Lofgren
Crawford	Gosar	Loudermilk

Lucas	Omar	Staubert
Luna	Owens	Stefanik
Luttrell	Pallone	Steil
Lynch	Palmer	Steube
Mace	Panetta	Stevens
Mackenzie	Pappas	Strickland
Magaziner	Patronis	Strong
Malliotakis	Pelosi	Stutzman
Maloy	Perez	Subramanyam
Mann	Peters	Suozi
Mannion	Pettersen	Sykes
Mast	Pfuger	Taylor
Matsui	Pingree	Tenney
McBath	Pocan	Thanedar
McBride	Pou	Thompson (CA)
McClain	Pressley	Thompson (MS)
McClain Delaney	Ramirez	Thompson (PA)
McClellan	Randall	Tiffany
McCollum	Raskin	Timmons
McCormick	Reschenthaler	Titus
McDonald Rivet	Riley (NY)	Tlaib
McDowell	Rivas	Tonko
McGarvey	Rogers (AL)	Torres (CA)
McGovern	Rogers (KY)	Torres (NY)
McIver	Rose	Trahan
Meeks	Ross	Tran
Menefee	Rouzer	Turner (OH)
Menendez	Ruiz	Underwood
Meng	Rulli	Valadao
Messmer	Rutherford	Van Drew
Meuser	Ryan	Van Duyne
Miller (OH)	Salinas	Van Orden
Miller (WV)	Sánchez	Vargas
Miller-Meeks	Scalise	Vasquez
Mills	Scanlon	Veasey
Min	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Moolenaar	Schmidt	Vindman
Moore (AL)	Schneider	Wagner
Moore (NC)	Schrier	Walberg
Moore (UT)	Schweikert	Walkinshaw
Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)	Wasserman
Moore (WV)	Scott, Austin	Scott, David
Moran	Scott, David	Schultz
Morelle	Sessions	Waters
Morrison	Sewell	Watson Coleman
Mrvan	Sherman	Weber (TX)
Mullin	Shreve	Webster (FL)
Murphy	Simon	Westerman
Nadler	Simpson	Whitesides
Neal	Smith (MO)	Wied
Neguse	Smith (NE)	Williams (GA)
Newhouse	Smith (NJ)	Williams (TX)
Norcross	Smith (WA)	Wilson (SC)
Nunn (IA)	Smucker	Wittman
Obernolte	Sorensen	Womack
Ocasio-Cortez	Soto	Yakym
Ogles	Stansbury	Zinke
Olszewski	Stanton	

NAYS—32

Arrington	Fletcher	Knott
Bean (FL)	Gill (TX)	Massie
Biggs (AZ)	Hageman	McClintock
Biggs (SC)	Harrigan	McGuire
Brecheen	Harris (MD)	Miller (IL)
Burchett	Harris (NC)	Norman
Burlison	Harshbarger	Onder
Clyde	Hern (OK)	Perry
Collins	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Crane	Joyce (PA)	Self
Crank	Kennedy (UT)	

NOT VOTING—21

Cleaver	Lieu	Salazar
Cloud	McCauley	Scholten
Gimenez	Mfume	Spartz
Goldman (NY)	Moskowitz	Swalwell
James	Moulton	Takano
Kean	Nehls	Tokuda
LaHood	Quigley	Wilson (FL)

□ 1856

Messrs. MCGUIRE, JACKSON of Texas, ARRINGTON, BURCHETT, and CRANK changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. CLARKE of New York changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for: