

that have no substantive impact whatsoever but just say how wonderful we are.

Whether you are saying the Republicans are wonderful or the Democrats are wonderful or all of us are wonderful makes absolutely no sense to me because it is just self-praise, and frankly, that does stink.

That is all this is. There is nothing in here that is going to make a difference either way. It is just an effort by the Republicans to say we have done all these wonderful things for rural America when, in fact, they haven't.

If they really wanted to do something, they wouldn't bring commemorative resolutions to the floor. They would actually try to pass some legislation that addresses the concerns right now of Americans living in rural America.

Mr. Speaker, for all those reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H. Res. 1182, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Nebraska). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1182, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and the preamble.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

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

Mr. PALLONE. 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Ferrari, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 681

Whereas Carlos Ray "Chuck" Norris was born in Ryan, Oklahoma, on March 10, 1940, and passed at the age of 86 on March 19, 2026, in Hawaii;

Whereas, at age 12, Norris moved to Torrance, California;

Whereas in 1958, Norris enlisted in the United States Air Force and was given the occupational specialty of air police, now called Air Force Security Forces;

Whereas Norris spent 1 year at an Air Force base in Arizona and then deployed to Osan Air Base in South Korea;

Whereas, while stationed in South Korea, Norris learned the disciplines of Judo and Tang Soo Do, eventually earning a black belt in Karate;

Whereas, in 1962, Norris was honorably discharged from the military and resumed Judo training;

Whereas, in 1968, Norris won his first Professional Middleweight Karate Champion title;

Whereas, in 1968, Norris made his acting debut in "The Wrecking Crew";

Whereas, in 1972, Norris starred in his first major film, "The Way of the Dragon," alongside Bruce Lee;

Whereas, in 1974, Norris decided to retire from martial arts after winning his sixth consecutive Professional Middleweight Karate Championship;

Whereas Norris continued to act in more than 20 movies, including "Missing in Action," "The Delta Force," and "Sidekicks";

Whereas, in 1993, Norris made his television debut in the series "Walker, Texas Ranger" and starred in the series for 9 seasons;

Whereas, in 2005, Norris reprised his role as Ranger Cordell Walker, starring in "Walker, Texas Ranger: Trial by Fire";

Whereas Norris started a charitable organization called "Kickstart" to provide martial arts training to middle-school students, teach them respect and discipline, and improve their self-esteem;

Whereas, in 1990, Norris created a new martial arts style called "Chun Kuk Do";

Whereas, in 2001, Norris received the Veteran of the Year Award from the United States Air Force;

Whereas Norris paid his respects to veterans, oftentimes visiting troops overseas;

Whereas, in 2007, Norris was made an honorary marine by Marine Corps Commandant General James T. Conway;

Whereas, in 2010, former Texas Governor Rick Perry named Norris an honorary Texas Ranger, and in 2017, the Texas Senate named Norris an honorary Texan for his role in "Walker, Texas Ranger";

Whereas Norris was known for both his inspirational and humorous quotes, including—

(1) "When I accepted Jesus Christ as my Savior, it changed my life forever.";

(2) "There is no substitute for hard work. Always be humble & hungry."; and

(3) "When the boogeyman goes to sleep he checks the closet for me."; and

Whereas Norris leaves behind his wife, Gena, children, and grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Chuck Norris; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1528. An act to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to ensure that businesses and organizations that work with vulnerable populations are able to request background checks for their contractors who work with those populations, as well as for individuals that the businesses or organizations license or certify to provide care for those populations.

S. 2132. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent and mitigate the potential for conflicts of interest following government service, and for other purposes.

RELIABLE FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACT

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1189, I call up the bill (H.R. 4690) to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to repeal certain Federal building energy efficiency performance standards, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1189, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. 4690

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 "Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act".

SEC. 2. REVISED FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 305(a)(3)(D)(i) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking subclauses (I) and (II); and

(2) in subclause (III), by inserting after the third sentence the following: "The certification system and level may not prohibit a building from obtaining a certification as a green building or high-performance green building solely based on direct or indirect consumption of fossil fuels.".

(b) STANDARDS.—

(1) REPEAL OF CERTAIN STANDARDS.—Subpart B of part 435, and subpart B of part 433, of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall have no force or effect.

(2) TRANSITION.—Until such time as the Secretary of Energy issues new or revised regulations pursuant to subsection (d) relating to the revised Federal building energy efficiency performance standards under section 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)) to carry out the amendments made by subsection (a)(1) of this section, such section 305(a)(3)(D) shall be implemented as though the requirements of subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i) of such section 305(a)(3)(D) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) had never taken effect.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) PROHIBITION.—The system identified under paragraph (1) may not prohibit a building from obtaining a certification as a green building or high-performance green building solely based on direct or indirect consumption of fossil fuels.".

(d) REVISION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall issue such new or revised regulations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the amendments made by this Act.

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

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4690.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4690, the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act.

Today's debate serves as a reminder that policy decisions carry long-lasting implications. We are here today to reverse current law, which requires the Federal Government to phase out fossil fuels in new and renovated buildings by 2030.

This one-size-fits-all electrification mandate for new and renovated Federal buildings jeopardizes the reliability and security of our Nation's critical Federal infrastructure.

Winter Storm Fern's impact across the U.S. in January made it clear: reliable and affordable fossil fuels provide consistent power, and wind and solar do not.

While coal and natural gas significantly increased their output to meet demand during Winter Storm Fern, burning trash in New England produced more electricity than wind and solar combined.

The Federal Government and the United States military require uninterrupted, reliable electricity. Anything less compromises our national security.

This issue is timelier than ever. While the deadlines in section 433 to wind down the use of fossil fuels have not been enforced thus far, future administrations could weaponize the law to favor special interests who stand to gain billions in taxpayer funds to retrofit Federal infrastructure.

The legislation before us today to repeal section 433 brings Federal building policy back to reality, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on H.R. 4690, the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act.

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

□ 1350

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

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot going on in America today. President Trump is waging a reckless war in Iran, and prices are soaring for the American people. Thanks to Republican policies, drivers are paying about 35 percent more for gas than they were when the war started, and diesel prices are up 47 percent. Residential natural gas prices have increased by 13 percent since Trump took office, and inflation tripled last month.

With everything that is going on, House Republicans should be focusing their efforts on helping Americans with the affordability crisis. Rising energy costs impact all aspects of life—keeping a house cool, driving to work, the price of groceries—and Americans need help. Trump and Republicans promised they would lower costs on day one, but

Americans are over \$5,000 poorer today—per person, that is—because of their actions, because of Trump's actions.

However, rather than pursuing policies that help everyday Americans and provide them with much-needed relief, Republicans are focusing their efforts on saving the oil and gas industry once again.

This bill, H.R. 4690, the so-called Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act, repeals the phaseout of fossil fuel for on-site generation at new and renovated Federal buildings. The phaseouts were a bipartisan effort signed into law in 2007 by then-President George W. Bush. What was bipartisan in 2007, I would say, is now viewed as extreme by today's Republicans.

At a time when energy prices are soaring, Republicans are focused on ensuring that taxpayer dollars continue to go to their fossil fuel friends. The phaseouts repealed by this bill are projected to save about \$3 million per year for Federal buildings constructed beginning in 2025, and these savings will be lost if this bill becomes law, wasting taxpayer dollars to the benefit of Republicans' fossil fuel friends.

The Federal Government is the largest consumer of energy in the Nation. With this type of purchasing power, we have the ability to support emerging and efficient American technologies that drive down energy consumption. The Federal Government should be a leader in this space but, instead, Republicans want to ensure that we are stuck in the past.

We have already come to the House floor eight times during this Republican Congress to repeal energy efficiency and electrification measures that are saving American families money on their power bills. With this bill, it will now be nine bills wasting taxpayer money.

Republicans have repeatedly prioritized their anticlean energy and antiefficiency agenda at the expense of Americans over and over again. Their policies are driving up energy costs on the American people, but they simply don't care. They are wasting time on the House floor, ignoring real problems, and continuing to reward their Big Oil and Gas friends.

At a time when everyone is feeling the squeeze of rising energy prices, it is just crazy to pretend that this bill actually helps anyone other than Big Oil and Gas. I urge my colleagues to vote against the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY), the sponsor of the bill and a valuable member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4690, the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act, a commonsense measure that pushes back on the failed Green New Deal and puts reliability, affordability, and common sense back in the driver's seat.

My bill repeals section 433 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, which would eliminate the use of onsite, fossil fuel-generated electricity for Federal buildings by 2030.

Without repeal, section 433 would put the United States on a dangerous path of dependence on intermittent energy resources, like wind and solar, supported by battery storage, and dependence on supply chains for critical minerals that often run through China.

Under past Democratic administrations, Washington has aligned itself with the most extreme elements of the environmental movement, advancing impractical regulations that hurt hard-working Americans and sidelining the reliable, affordable systems that they depend on every single day.

Mr. Speaker, we have all seen where this leads. My home State of New York has embraced this same approach, pursuing policies that target reliable fuels and the infrastructure that supports them. The result is higher costs, tighter energy supply, and real concerns about whether the system can hold up when the demand is at the absolute highest. It is exactly what we can't afford to replicate on the Federal level.

Think about the facilities impacted by these zero-emissions building policies under section 433: VA hospitals, where our veterans receive lifesaving care, our military installations that underpin our national defense, research labs, and emergency operations centers.

In western New York, home of the Bath and the Buffalo VA facilities, winters are very unforgiving. We cannot afford policies that risk leaving our veterans, who served this country, sitting in cold buildings because Washington decided that ideology matters more than reliability.

These facilities cannot afford "hope for the best." They need systems that work 24/7 in any condition, at any time. Yet, instead of prioritizing that reliability, Democrats continue down a path that asks taxpayers to pay more for less, pushing policies that check political boxes but fail to deliver in the real world.

The Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act ends that. It restores common sense. It puts decisions back in the hands of real professionals, and it ensures that Federal buildings are powered by what works, not what is politically fashionable for the moment.

Mr. Speaker, reliability matters. Affordability matters. Common sense matters. This bill restores all three. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4690.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SYKES).

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the illustrious gentleman from New Jersey for yielding some time today.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 4690, the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act.

While Americans across the Nation are struggling to pay for gas, groceries,

housing, and healthcare, my colleagues across the aisle believe the most pressing matter for the American people is phasing out clean energy standards for new and renovated Federal buildings. These standards, which were passed with overwhelming bipartisan support during the Bush administration, are not what is creating the affordability crisis. In fact, in 2024, the Energy Department determined that section 433 of the Energy Independence and Security Act, the very section that this bill would eliminate, reduces infrastructure costs and saves taxpayer dollars.

My colleagues across the aisle don't care about energy efficiency standards, and they don't care about my constituents, who are currently paying \$4 a gallon for gas, as we speak, and I am from Ohio, not California. If they actually did care about my constituents or the American public, they would shift their focus toward the real reason that costs are going up: Trump's tariffs and Trump's war in Iran.

Since the Strait of Hormuz closed, gas prices for Americans are up more than 30 percent. Democrats in Congress have tried to conduct oversight on this war, but Republicans have blocked us every step of the way. Now is not the time to burden taxpayers, including increasing death and injury to our brave servicemen and -women and burdening our taxpayers with higher infrastructure costs because of Trump's war.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would prevent the bill from taking effect until the Secretary publishes a certification that the war in Iran has not increased energy and gas prices in the United States. Although, even if he were to do that, it would show us that the war in Iran is increasing gas prices in the United States, so I am pretty confident that you would not have accepted it either way.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

□ 1400

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOLDMAN), my good friend and valued member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me first express my condolences to the Scott family on the passing of our colleague, Congressman DAVID SCOTT.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Reliable Federal Infrastructure

Act, led by my colleague Representative LANGWORTHY.

Nearly 20 years ago, Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act, which required Federal facilities to phase out fossil fuels with the goal of eliminating all onsite fossil fuel-generated energy by 2030.

Over the years, those requirements were nowhere close to being met.

Ignoring these mandates, the Biden administration expanded the scope of this law and doubled down on the 2030 deadline to remove all natural gas from Federal facilities. That deadline is now just 4 years away. Any attempt to meet these ridiculous requirements will lead to serious consequences.

The Federal facilities subject to these green energy mandates are fundamental to our energy safety, security, and our economy. Military bases, hospitals, computing centers, national laboratories, and courthouses are among the critical facilities that would be put at risk of unreliable power.

A report from the Department of Energy acknowledges that a full transition to green energy sources would be extraordinarily expensive and unworkable. The Government Accountability Office has also warned that imposing these mandates on military intelligence centers could not only threaten reliable power but also compromise our national security.

These extreme green energy mandates would be costly, impractical, and dangerous. Without the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act to repeal them, we are looking at higher energy costs passed on to taxpayers, unreliable power for critical systems, and a serious threat to military readiness.

Don't just take my word for it. Energy companies from my home State of Texas have provided valuable insight and testimony into how unreliable energy would harm our Federal facilities.

ONE Gas, a natural gas utility operating in my congressional district, supports the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act. They understand that natural gas is essential to providing reliable and resilient power to our most critical infrastructure. Additionally, the American Gas Association, which represents many incredible Texas-based energy companies, also supports this legislation. The association has made clear that natural gas remains the most dependable energy resource available.

Especially during emergencies and power outages, reliable natural gas is critical to keeping Federal facilities online. Removing that dependable energy source is shortsighted and puts these facilities at unnecessary risk.

When our national security is on the line, we cannot simply hope that the wind blows and the Sun shines. We need reliable, secure, and affordable energy for our most critical facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Reliable Federal Infrastructure Act.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will be brief. The gentleman from Texas knows that I respect him a great deal, but when he mentioned the American Gas Association, I couldn't help but say that the lists of the organizations that endorse this bill, that put out a press release announcing their support back in July, is like a who's who of the oil and gas industry: The American Gas Association, The American Public Gas Association, Independent Petroleum Association of America, American Petroleum Institute of America, The National Gas Supply Association, the list goes on, and it is no surprise. All of these organizations stand to benefit from the bill because they are just a giveaway to the fossil fuel industry.

The Republicans like to pretend that these bills are in the best interest of everyday Americans, but if you look at this list that endorsed this bill, it is just the opposite. It is the oil and gas industry. That is who they are helping out with this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), the ranking member of our Energy Subcommittee.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4690. This is a dirty and costly bill for Republicans to bring to the floor of the House on Earth Day. It would be funny if the cost of living was not so soul-crushingly expensive for families and small business owners back home.

The policies of the Trump administration and this GOP Congress are really squeezing the folks who we represent, and the special interests have way too much power. Otherwise, we wouldn't be bringing a bill that keeps Federal buildings hooked up to expensive fossil fuels rather than help taxpayers save money, help lower electric bills, and help cut pollution.

Let's face it, because of the policies of my Republican friends and the Trump administration, electric bills are way up, on average, over 13 percent. Back home in my home State of Florida, the three largest investor-owned utilities have now gotten the largest rate increases in the history of the country. Trump's war in Iran has sent energy shocks not just across America, including households, but it is rippling throughout the economy with huge price spikes.

Energy inflation is up over 10 percent. It is the highest it has been in 20 years, Mr. Speaker. Gas prices jumped over 21 percent in March. Our folks back home understand that very well. That is the biggest increase since records began in 1967.

Americans are grappling with these wildly higher gas and diesel prices, and diesel is very expensive because that is how consumer goods are transported across the country with trucks running on diesel fuel. Diesel is up 38 percent.

That will lead to higher costs for consumer goods. Consumer goods are already expensive because of Trump's arbitrary and illegal tariffs. After the Supreme Court ruled that those were illegal, big companies are able to apply for refunds. Now, I haven't seen any bills here from the majority that would say those savings should go back into the pockets of hardworking Americans.

This bill comes at a terrible time. It is not just Earth Day, but I noticed last week that Republicans here in the House were celebrating the big, ugly bill that not just yanked away healthcare from millions of hardworking Americans but remember what else that bill did? It rolled back many of the clean energy incentives that were included in the Inflation Reduction Act that help consumers save on their energy costs.

They eliminated tax credits for cleaner, cheaper energy like solar and wind, electric vehicles, and home efficiency upgrades. They have also declared war on energy efficiency, and Ranking Member PALLONE shined a light on this. Why do they keep catering to the big fossil fuel companies and stick it to hardworking Americans, making their lives more expensive and more difficult? Isn't life chaotic enough that you don't need Representatives in Washington, D.C., making life more expensive? That is what this bill does.

The chaos has just come way too fast and way too hard for people who we represent back home. If you want to keep energy prices low, why in the heck is the Secretary of the Department of Energy illegally canceling energy projects that would help lower the cost of living and lower electric bills?

Since taking office, Secretary Wright has illegally killed over 350 new energy projects and threatened over 300 more with termination. Many of these projects were bringing new technologies online. They were strengthening our power grid against extreme weather and natural disasters.

If you haven't noticed, on this Earth Day, a large portion of the United States is in a very serious drought. We are also experiencing the hottest year on record to date, and that is saying something because high temperatures continue to escalate.

It is not just the temperatures. It is the higher costs that all of this throws off. Yes, it is the air-conditioning bills in Florida. It is all of the bills in these Federal buildings that you now want to make more expensive, increasing pollution.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida.

□ 1410

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding more time because I want to vent the frustration that hardworking Ameri-

cans are feeling, and sometimes it takes more than 5 minutes.

The damage Republicans are doing, the higher costs they are inflicting on people, starting wars of choice that are now rippling across the economy with pain and destruction, and just this crushing affordability squeeze, let me say on behalf of my neighbors that I want to claim mercy. Mercy. Enough of this.

Stop doing the damage and making life so much more expensive. When is it going to stop? I don't want to have to wait until an election.

Mr. Speaker, you would think that the pain and frustration that the majority is hearing from their businesses and neighbors back home would be able to overcome the fossil fuel lobby in Washington, D.C. If my Republican colleagues pass this bill, I guess they are going to demonstrate to folks that, no, they are going to side with the powerful special interests, the folks who are banking millions of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, this is one thing I wanted to include. Do you know who is making out like bandits right now? It is oil and gas executives. According to The Wall Street Journal, Trump's war in Iran is yielding a windfall for some of America's top oil executives, particularly CEOs. They have now pocketed over \$1.4 billion over the past few months.

The Chevron chief executive sold \$104 million worth of shares. ConocoPhillips' CEO netted about \$54.3 million in share sales in March alone. The CEO of an oil services company sold about \$33 million worth of stock the same month.

Do they need more handouts and giveaways while Republicans stick it to hardworking Americans? I don't think so.

People deserve better. They deserve better than what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are giving them, and it is an insult for them to bring this pro-polluter legislation to the floor on Earth Day at a time when people are just trying to scrape by.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill and send it back to where it belongs: into the garbage bin.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I was in Congress in 2007 when the phaseouts targeted by this bill were signed into law. As I already said, President Bush signed section 433 of the EISA into law. At that time, it was considered a good thing for the Federal Government to try to lead the way and lower its reliance on fossil fuels. The Federal Government is the largest consumer of energy in the country, and it makes sense to try to figure out how to lower our energy consumption.

In 2007, it made sense to harness the purchasing power of the Federal Government and support emerging effi-

ciency and electrification industries in the United States so that we could become competitive. I don't think anything has changed. It still makes sense to try to lower our emissions.

As we have seen over and over these last few years, today's Republicans have no interest in America's leadership in the energy transition. They are perfectly comfortable watching China bypass us with clean energy development, and they are content to keep the Federal Government tied to the energy resources of the past, especially when it means that their friends in the fossil fuels industry keep getting paid.

Rather than recognizing the clean energy transition as an opportunity to lead the way and compete and overcome China, House Republicans are only interested in seeing us move backward.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to see this bill for what it is. It is just a way to guarantee that American taxpayers' money keeps flowing to the fossil fuel industry. That makes absolutely no sense today, given what we see in terms of prices and in terms of what is happening with competition from China and other countries that are moving toward clean energy.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I will point out that, in 2007, there was a vote in the House of Representatives to make sure that every Federal building built in 2030 is going to have only green energy and not have any type of fossil fuel energy whatsoever.

In 2007, that was when they didn't realize that we had the oil. They knew it was there. They didn't know how to get the oil and gas in the Permian Basin. They didn't know about the shale revolution.

They keep disparaging the people who produce cheap energy, but I will tell you that, in 2007, the United States and the European Union had the same-sized economy. Europe went down the path of tripling their energy prices that come from fossil fuels, which can't be made up for by wind and solar.

We saw what happened with Winter Storm Fern, when New England made more energy out of burning garbage than it did out of wind and solar. Someone told me that I can't just pick the worst day of the year and say that wind and solar hurt that. Well, the worst day of the year or the coldest day of the year is the day that you need the most energy.

All I am saying is that having affordable, dispatchable, sustainable energy is important to America. Remember what I said, that 25 years ago, or not quite 25 years ago, in 2007, Europe and the United States had the same-sized economy. We are now twice as big.

Look at it from the inverse. What if we had made the same decisions they made? What if our economy today were

half the size that it was? Could you imagine the affordability crisis that the American people would be in if we had followed those policies? Could you imagine what unemployment would be if we had half the economy that we have today?

It is reasonable to make that assumption if we were the same size as Europe—we are twice as big as they are—and if we hadn't grown like we have grown over the past several years.

Just the practicality of this—we know it can't be done by 2030. Probably in 2007, 2030 looked like the year it could be done. It can't be done by 2030.

Mr. Speaker, I think 435 of us here would look at it and say that it can't be done, so it shouldn't be on the books. Why put laws on the books that you can't comply with? That is what this is about.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 4690, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1189, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Syles of Ohio moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4690 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. SYKES is as follows:

Mrs. Sykes moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4690 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Energy publishes a certification that the War in Iran has not increased energy or gasoline prices in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mrs. SYKES. 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.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

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 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Adoption of H. Res. 1182; The motion to recommit on H.R. 4690;

Passage of H.R. 4690, if ordered; The motion to recommit on H.R. 6387; and

Passage of H.R. 6387, if ordered. The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES AS STEWARDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF UNITED STATES ENERGY RESOURCES, CRITICAL PROVIDERS OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURING CAPACITY, AND DRIVERS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC STABILITY, AND RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE 119TH CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF THOSE VITAL COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1182) expressing support for rural communities across the United States as stewards of the environment, major suppliers of the environment, major suppliers of United States energy resources, critical providers of food production and manufacturing capacity, and drivers of national economic stability, and recognizing the work of the House of Representatives in the 119th Congress in support of those vital communities, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 196, answered “present” 2, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—220

Aderholt	Gill (TX)	Mills
Alford	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Allen	Goldman (TX)	Moore (AL)
Amodei (NV)	Gonzalez, V.	Moore (NC)
Arrington	Gooden	Moore (UT)
Babin	Gosar	Moore (WV)
Bacon	Graves	Moran
Baird	Griffith	Murphy
Balderson	Grothman	Nehls
Barr	Guest	Newhouse
Barrett	Guthrie	Norman
Baumgartner	Hageman	Nunn (IA)
Bean (FL)	Hamadeh (AZ)	Obernolte
Begich	Haridopolos	Ogles
Bentz	Harrigan	Onder
Bergman	Harris (MD)	Owens
Bice	Harris (NC)	Palmer
Biggs (AZ)	Harshbarger	Patronis
Biggs (SC)	Hern (OK)	Perez
Bilirakis	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Boebert	Hill (AR)	Pfluger
Bost	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Horsford	Riley (NY)
Bresnahan	Houchin	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Burchett	Huizenga	Rose
Burlison	Hunt	Rouzer
Calvert	Hurd (CO)	Roy
Cammack	Issa	Rulli
Carey	Jack	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Jackson (TX)	Salazar
Carter (TX)	James	Scalise
Ciscomani	Johnson (LA)	Schmidt
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Cloud	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Self
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Shreve
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Simpson
Costa	Kennedy (UT)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Crank	Kiley (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kim	Smucker
Cuellar	Knott	Spartz
Davidson	Kustoff	Stauber
Davis (NC)	LaHood	Steil
DesJarlais	LaLota	Steube
Diaz-Balart	Langworthy	Strong
Donalds	Latta	Stutzman
Downing	Lawler	Taylor
Dunn (FL)	Lee (FL)	Tenney
Edwards	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Ellzey	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Emmer	Lucas	Timmons
Estes	Luna	Turner (OH)
Evans (CO)	Luttrell	Valadao
Ezell	Mackenzie	Van Drew
Fallon	Malliotakis	Van Dуйne
Fedorchak	Maloy	Van Epps
Feenstra	Mann	Van Orden
Fine	Massie	Wagner
Finstad	Mast	Walberg
Fischbach	McCaull	Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Westerman
Fleischmann	McCormick	Wied
Flood	McDowell	Williams (TX)
Fong	McGuire	Wilson (SC)
Fox	Messmer	Wittman
Fox	Meuser	Womack
Franklin, Scott	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Fry	Miller (OH)	Zinke
Fulcher	Miller (WV)	
Fuller	Miller-Meeks	
Garbarino		

NAYS—196

Adams	Bell	Carbajal
Aguilar	Bera	Carson
Amo	Beyer	Carter (LA)
Ansari	Bishop	Casar
Auchincloss	Bonamici	Case
Balint	Boyle (PA)	Casten
Barragan	Brown	Castor (FL)
Beatty	Budzinski	Castro (TX)