

□ 1630

The only solution is an investment in a robust defense of the grid. While larger utilities may have more resources to invest in cybersecurity, the smaller utilities and nonprofit cooperatives and municipal utilities may not have the resources to spend on sophisticated cyber defenses.

The rural and municipal utility cybersecurity program steps in to fill the gap, ensuring that those smaller entities get the assistance and the guidance they need from the Department of Energy.

In addition to reauthorizing this important initiative, the bill makes it easier for smaller utilities to access DOE's technical assistance programs, a tweak that should result in more eligible utilities gaining access to DOE's knowledge and resources.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MCCLELLAN for her work as the co-lead on this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), who has been a leader in this issue. She stands before us to protect rural and small-town America, and that is exactly what her legislation does.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman GUTHRIE for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 7266, the Rural and Municipal Utility Cybersecurity Act, a bipartisan bill I am proud to lead with Congresswoman MCCLELLAN, to help reauthorize and strengthen a critical program that helps rural and municipal electric utilities defend against growing cybersecurity threats to our Nation's energy grid.

Just this spring, national security experts warned that hostile nation-states are shifting from isolated cyber incidents to sustained campaigns against U.S. critical infrastructure, including the energy sector. Yet, many small and rural utilities lack the capacity and expertise to act on this information.

RMUC is designed to close that gap. In Iowa's First District, rural electric cooperatives serve ratepayers across 20 counties and face the same threats as major urban systems but with fewer resources.

By reauthorizing the Rural and Municipal Utility Advanced Cybersecurity Grant and Technical Assistance Program at DOE and authorizing \$250 million over 5 years to deploy advanced cybersecurity technologies and support participation in information-sharing programs, this bill ensures rural electric cooperatives, public power, and other small utilities have access to advanced cybersecurity tools, technical assistance, and grant funding to protect, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber threats.

At a time when cyberattacks on our critical infrastructure are escalating,

small and rural utilities need the resources to defend against nation-state actors and sophisticated threats. This bill provides that support.

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. MCCLELLAN), and I thank her for her leadership on behalf of rural and smaller municipal utilities in communities across the country.

Ms. MCCLELLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Rural and Municipal Utility Cybersecurity Act, which I am proud to co-lead with Representative MILLER-MEEKS of Iowa.

This bill represents the sort of bipartisan work that is important for the security and stability of the American grid and the safety of the American people.

This bill reauthorizes the vital RMUC program, which helps rural and small municipalities to protect themselves against ever-multiplying and more sophisticated cybersecurity threats that could prove severely disruptive to small and rural communities alike, just like the ones I represent in Virginia's Fourth Congressional District.

Far too often, these communities lack the resources and the support necessary to defend against malign actors targeting important infrastructure and services, and AI has made it easier for such malign actors to do so.

For example, rural Prince George County, Virginia, in my district, just a few weeks ago, fell victim to a cyber incident that impacted the county's payment services. Fortunately, the attack didn't impact other, more consequential services, but it serves as an example of why we must take proactive steps to ensure the security of our grid, especially in small and rural communities that are especially vulnerable.

Our bill fills those gaps by ensuring that these communities can face the challenges of our increasingly digital world and, in turn, bolster cybersecurity defenses for the entire Nation's grid.

Madam Speaker, I am glad to work with my colleague from Iowa to advance this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support our legislation to reauthorize this vital program.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my good friends from Virginia and Iowa working together on this bill. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 7266, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7266, 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.

ENERGY THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER ACT OF 2026

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7305) to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to reauthorize the Department of Energy's Energy Sector Operational Support for Cyberresilience Program to provide operational support for energy sector cybersecurity and resilience, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7305

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 "Energy Threat Analysis Center Act of 2026".

SEC. 2. ENERGY SECTOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CYBERRESILIENCE PROGRAM.

Section 40125(c) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 18724(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as subparagraphs (B) through (F), respectively;

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, the following:

"(A) to strengthen the collective defense, response, and resilience of the United States energy sector—

"(i) by enhancing collaboration between the government and the energy sector to analyze threats to the energy sector and to deny, disrupt, and mitigate operational impacts to energy systems—

"(I) by exchanging information at the classified and unclassified level, collectively analyzing potential and realized threats, and providing recommendations to mitigate these threats that benefit the broader energy sector; and

"(II) by increasing operational collaboration through establishing the technical infrastructure necessary to house, access, and perform advanced analytics and experimentation to enable analysis, discovery, alerts, and collaboration activities of intelligence-driven and intelligence-informed technical data and knowledge, threat information and to share actionable insights and threat mitigation;

"(ii) by advancing the collective understanding of national security risks and vulnerabilities associated with the energy sector that may be exploited by adversaries; and

"(iii) by increasing the energy sector's understanding of threat actor tactics, techniques, procedures, indicators of compromise, capabilities, and activities that present risks to the energy sector;"

(C) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking "sector;" and inserting "sector; and";

(D) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking ";" and inserting ";" and

(E) by striking subparagraph (F), as so redesignated;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (7);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) ENERGY THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER.—The Secretary may carry out any activity of the program developed and carried out under paragraph (1) through an Energy Threat Analysis

Center, which may be established at one or more physical locations.

“(3) NO RIGHT OR BENEFIT.—

“(A) SECRETARIAL AUTHORITY.—The provision of assistance or information under the program developed and carried out under paragraph (1) to a governmental or private entity shall be at the sole and unreviewable discretion of the Secretary.

“(B) PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE OR INFORMATION.—The provision of assistance or information under the program developed and carried out under paragraph (1) to a governmental or private entity shall not create a right or benefit, substantive or procedural, for any other governmental or private entity to similar assistance or information.

“(4) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACAA.—The program developed and carried out under paragraph (1) shall not be considered an advisory committee under chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.

“(5) EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Information shared by or with the Federal Government or a State, Tribal, or local government under the program developed and carried out under paragraph (1) shall be—

“(A) deemed voluntarily shared information and exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and any State, Tribal, or local provision of law requiring disclosure of information or records; and

“(B) withheld, without discretion, from the public under section 552(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code, and any State, Tribal, or local provision of law requiring disclosure of information or records.

“(6) TRANSACTION AUTHORITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other authority granted to the Secretary under any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to enter into and perform contracts, cooperative agreements, grants, and other transactions with public agencies, private organizations, and persons to carry out the program developed and carried out under paragraph (1).

“(B) MINIMIZING DELAYS.—The Secretary may establish and utilize pre-approved national security contracting mechanisms, model partnership agreements, and expedited review procedures for purposes of entering into transactions under subparagraph (A).”; and

(4) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated, by striking “2022 through 2026” and inserting “2027 through 2031”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7305.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7305, the Energy Threat Analysis Center Act, sponsored by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. EVANS), my good friends.

The bill was reported favorably on a unanimous, bipartisan vote by the Energy and Commerce Committee.

The United States has one of the most complex energy systems in the world, and those systems are essential for the health and welfare of the public, our economy, and our security.

Our adversaries know this, and they work persistently to identify and exploit vulnerabilities in our critical energy infrastructure, creating a looming threat few Americans may appreciate.

We must take action to improve our ability to identify, analyze, and share information about these threats to safeguard our systems and mitigate risks and impacts.

The Energy Threat Analysis Center, or ETAC, was established as a DOE pilot program just a few years ago.

The program convenes energy sector stakeholders and Federal Government experts to more effectively identify and address the threats to our critical infrastructure, especially those posed by our nation-state adversaries.

Identifying and mitigating threats will become even more urgent as technology advances. The ETAC enables grid operators to see threats and our intelligence community and Federal experts to better understand system vulnerabilities, improving threat identification.

H.R. 7305 reauthorizes ETAC for 5 years and clarifies authorities to enhance collaboration between grid operators, utilities, and the government, including the intelligence community.

This is a critical operational program to strengthen the collective defense, response, and resilience of our energy sector.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank Chairman GUTHRIE and colleagues on both sides of the aisle for moving forward H.R. 7305, the Energy Threat Analysis Center Act of 2026.

I rise in support of my bipartisan bill with Representative EVANS of Colorado.

Madam Speaker, as you know, across the country our energy infrastructure is under attack from cybersecurity threats, and I think anyone who is tuned into this debate this afternoon understands it is very serious.

Cyberattacks can cause significant disruptions to the reliable flow of energy to American homes, businesses, and communities. Protecting our energy infrastructure against these attacks is critical to keeping the lights on, the air conditioning on where I am from, and lowering energy costs for hardworking American families and businesses.

□ 1640

I know that Chairman GUTHRIE agrees with me on this. The U.S. energy grid is remarkable. It is one of the largest, most interconnected systems in the world. It serves over 330 million people, includes over 7,300 power

plants, and spans over 600,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines. It underpins our economy. If it fails, it cascades into failures in multiple other sectors, like healthcare, water, transportation, and communications.

Unfortunately, our energy system and our grid are also very old. About half of U.S. oil and gas pipelines are over 50 years old, and most transmission lines are well over 25 years old. They were not designed with modern technology and security in mind.

These dangers are not hypothetical. In 2024, U.S. intelligence agencies reported that China had successfully infiltrated and pre-positioned on U.S. critical infrastructure, including our energy systems.

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation estimates that the U.S. grid is gaining about 60 new vulnerable points per day as we use more digital services, deploy new software, and expand distributed energy.

Eighty percent of U.S. energy infrastructure is owned by the private sector, so we need to make sure that they are working with the Federal Government and our intelligence community to confront the risks.

Fortunately, we have taken action to address these challenges. In 2023, the Department of Energy launched the Energy Threat Analysis Center. We call it ETAC. ETAC brings together the classified intelligence community with private energy sector operational professionals in real time. It produces sector-specific threat analysis and mitigation advisories.

This is the type of commonsense, bipartisan cooperation that we should all celebrate. My bill today with Representative EVANS strengthens the Department of Energy's ability under ETAC to use information exchanges and facilitate greater public-private collaboration. It helps secure our critical infrastructure, keeps us safe from threats, and lowers energy costs for our neighbors back home.

Madam Speaker, I urge everyone to vote in favor of this bipartisan bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank everyone for their hard work on this bill, and I thank Ms. CASTOR for her comments about our aging grid or aging infrastructure. I know the big work of this committee going forward through this summer and fall is making sure we have permit reform in place so not only can we move the energy like we talked about with pipelines and generation but transmitting it to where it needs to go. I look forward to those efforts, and I will make that commitment on this floor. I know we will work together to get there, but on this particular piece of legislation, I thank Congresswoman CASTOR for her hard work on the ETAC, along with Congressman EVANS.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 7305, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7305, 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Thursday, June 25, 2026:

H.R. 6644, to increase the supply of housing in America, and for other purposes.

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 4 o'clock and 44 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. FINE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 7757; and

H.R. 7128.

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.

KIDS INTERNET AND DIGITAL SAFETY 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. 7757) to protect children and teens online, empower parents and strengthen families, 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 Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 267, nays 117, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

YEAS—267

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Amo
Amodei (NV)
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Begich
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Bost
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Castor (FL)
Chu
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cole
Comer
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeBene
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Edwards
Elfreth
Ellzey
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fields
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fuller
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Gillen

NAYS—117

Ansari
Arrington
Balint
Bell

Beyer
Biggs (AZ)
Bishop
Boebert

Moaskowitz
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Olszewski
Onder
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pfluger
Pou
Quigley
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Sánchez
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schneider
Schrier
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stauber
Stefanik
Stell
Steube
Strickland
Stutzman
Suozzi
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Tran
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Vasquez
Veasey
Wagner
Walkinshaw
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

Bynum
Carson
Casar
Casten
Clarke (NY)
Cloud
Clyde
Courtney
Crane
Crockett
Crow
Davidson
Davis (IL)
DeLauro
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dexter
Doggett
Downing
Escobar
Espallat
Evans (PA)
Foushee
Friedman
Frost
Fulcher
Garcia (IL)
Gill (TX)
Golden (ME)
Goodlander
Gosar
Grijalva
Hageman
Harder (CA)

NOT VOTING—47

Barr
Barragán
Brecheen
Buchanan
Castro (TX)
Cohen
Collins
Craig
DeGette
Donalds
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Figures
Garcia (CA)
Goldman (NY)
Gray

□ 1901

Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. LUNA, and Ms. RANDALL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. BAUMGARTNER, BACON, CORREA, and Ms. ADAMS changed their 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.

TRIA PROGRAM

REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2026

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. 7128) to extend the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, 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 Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 15, not voting 43, as follows:

Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Burchett
Burlison